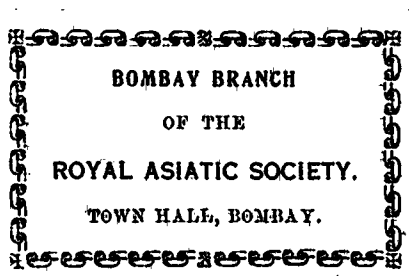
ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

1905-06 To 1909-10



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1905-1906.

& 1909-10

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FOR

1905-1906. – to 1909-10

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Part I

British Baluchistan and Agency Territories.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1905-06.

Summary by the Honourable the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I. GENERAL.

The principal event in the year was the visit to Quetta, in March 1906, of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their Royal Highnesses remained at Quetta from the 10th to 16th March, spending a day at Chaman. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received a visit from His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan, Khan of Kalat, and also from the Jam of Las Bela, and paid a return visit to His Highness the Khan. His Royal Highness held a formal Darbar of the Chiefs, Maliks and Motabirs of Baluchistan in the Sandeman Memorial Hall at Quetta, on the 12th March. His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Las Bela, and, with one or two exceptions, all the Sirdars and notables of Baluchistan attended this Darbar, and were presented to His Royal Highness, by whom sanads were given to those Sirdars and others upon whom the Government of India had recently bestowed titles of distinction. His Royal Highness also gave the insignia of the Indian Order of Merit to three sepoys and non-commissioned officers of the Zhob Levy Corps who had recently been admitted to the Order for conspicuous gallantry when the post at Shinbaz was attacked by raiders last spring.

The visit of Their Royal Highnesses is a very memorable event that will long be remembered with feelings of gratified loyalty by the Chiefs, Sirdars and people. No hitch or disturbing incident of any kind occurred in the course of the visit. The police arrangements in Quetta were very efficiently carried out by Mr. F. M. A. Beaty, the District Superintendent of Police, under the supervision of Major Archer, the Quetta Political Agent, by whom and the other Political Officers concerned excellent arrangements were made for the protection of the railway line.

I have been in charge of the Agency throughout the year under report.

The office of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner was held from the commencement of the year until the 8th December 1905 by Major C. Archer, C.I.E., who was then relieved by Mr. A. Williams, I.C.S., who has held the office for the rest of the year.

I visited Kalat, Mastung and Nushki in the summer of 1905 and Chaman and Pishin in the autumn. In November-December I was out on tour in Mekran, travelling by sea to Pasni and thence to Turbat and back by the same route. After the Sibi Darbar I returned to Quetta to complete the preparations for the Royal visit and toured to Fort Sandeman *viâ* Loralai, and back *viâ* Killa Saifulla and Hindubagh, in May after the year had closed. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener, visited Quetta in April.

The public peace has been well maintained throughout the year. There have indeed been incidents of the kind to which we still are liable, *e. g.* the attacks by unknown raiders on the Zhob Levy Corps post at Gudawana in December 1905; thefts by the outlaw Wahiddad of horses from the garrison at Chaman in February 1906; the shooting affray at Killa Saifulla on the 1st May 1906, when Nawab Bangal Khan lost his life and Sirdar Bahadur Muhammad Akbar was wounded: and the burning by the Shiranis of the empty Agency bungalows at Shingarh in May 1906. Serious although these incidents are and

liable although we long must be to incidents of the kind, it appears to me that in many directions there are signs in Baluchistan of a growing respect for and appreciation of law and order and of the benefits of settled Government. No fanatical outrages have occurred in the year.

II. REGULAR ADMINISTRATION.

(A) Revenue.

Land revenue.—The land revenue collections of the year amounted to Rs. 7,59,435 exceeding those of the previous year by Rs. 77,840. The outstanding arrears stood at Rs. 24,820 at the close of the year. The increase in land revenue receipts occurred in the Loralai and Sibi districts. The results are satisfactory as the autumn rains failed in parts of Sibi and also in Zhob.

Famine.—It was necessary to incur famine relief expenditure in the affected tracts from January onwards. The grant made by the Government of India on this account (Rs. 50,000) was chiefly expended on the improvement of portions of the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road. Some relief was also given in the Marri-Bugti tribal country (Sibi), where it was much needed.

Irrigation.—The land revenue received from the only considerable irrigation works, namely the Shebo Canal and the Khushdil Khan Reservoir, was Rs. 12,209 and Rs. 44,267. Little progress, owing to the want of a steam boring plant, was made with artesian well sinking. The plant, however, has now been procured and future progress should be more rapid. The projected Hazara Colony on the Anambar river, Loralai, is still in the air. There is some reason for thinking that a reservoir might be successfully constructed here which would make a welcome addition to our very limited irrigational resources.

Takavi.—The advances made to agriculturists and cultivators in the year amounted to Rs. 79,018. The amount outstanding at its close was Rs. 2,20,352. The amount advanced exceeded the usual allotment of Rs. 60,000, a special grant having been made in connection with the scarcity which I have mentioned.

Settlement.—The position as regards settlements has received a good deal of attention. It has been decided that the existing settlement establishment should be applied to the commencement of revision operations in the Quetta Tahsil where the current settlement expires in March 1907, when a new cash assessment will be introduced. Settlement work has been closed in the Bori Tahsil and reports for the Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils of Zhob are still under consideration. The work in these Tahsils is confined to survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights, together with the collection of such information as to crops, prices, and general agricultural conditions as will facilitate the introduction of a cash settlement at some future date. The revenue in the meantime is collected either by *tashkis*, appraisement, or by *batai*, division of the crop, the Government share being sold.

In the Nasirabad Tahsil of Sibi a Settlement Officer, Mr. W. W. Smart, of the Bombay Civil Service, was appointed Settlement Officer in the course of the year and has made considerable progress with the important and difficult task before him. The work has proved more intricate than I had anticipated and I have been obliged to apply for an extension of the period of Mr. Smart's deputation.

Excise.—The excise revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,91,000 against Rs. 1,87,035 in 1904-05. The changes of system advocated by the Excise Committee, which visited Quetta in March 1906, in the Quetta and Sibi districts, are under consideration.

The question of the closure of the earth salt works at Mamal in Nasirabad has been the subject of correspondence with the Government of India, which has decided that at any rate for the time the work should remain closed and that the salt preventive staff of the adjacent Sind district of Jacobabad should work in the Nasirabad Tahsil.

Finance.—The provincial receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 30,07,122, exceeding the estimates, Rs. 29,44,860. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,35,016 against estimates Rs. 30,06,110. The increase under receipts was mainly due to the improvement already noticed under Land Revenue.

The five years' quasi-provincial financial settlement is about to expire. The new settlement will, I hope, be of a favourable character and place the Governor-General's Agent in a position to materially develop the Province and to improve its administration.

Local Funds and Municipalities.—The Quetta Municipal Committee is the only local body of importance in the Province. The members of the Committee had the honour of presenting an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in March. The Municipal income for the year amounted to Rs. 2,47,091 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,79,231. The members of the Committee have discharged their functions with diligence and public spirit.

Forest.—The revenue of the year was Rs. 21,481 and the expenditure Rs. 25,729. The reserved area was increased by 30 square miles. The proposed forest reservations in the Shirani country in Zhob are still under consideration.

Arboriculture.—A good deal was done towards the extermination of the very destructive borer beetle in Quetta. A large number of fruit and other trees were issued from the Quetta nurseries to the districts and to the Quetta Cantonment.

Sericulture.—The experimental sericulture started by Major Showers at Mastung in the Kalat State was continued in the year on a larger scale with results so promising that the industry may now be regarded as almost established. Great local interest has been taken in the work, both by Sirdars, cultivators and His Highness the Khan himself. Its further extension and development into a lucrative and useful industry appears probable.

Education.—Education in Baluchistan is backward in all directions and I regard its extension and improvement as one of our most urgent public needs. Progress has hitherto been retarded by want of funds.

The number of primary schools rose in the year from 24 to 27. The two secondary schools, the Sandeman High School at Quetta and the Barnes Middle School at Sibi, are the most important of the educational institutions and are well managed. The want of qualified local teachers for primary schools is much felt. It cannot be said that education has yet obtained any but a limited hold on the people of Baluchistan. The schools at Quetta and Sibi which I have noticed are mainly attended by the sons of Government servants and others who do not belong to Baluchistan, but are employed there.

It is to be hoped that the new financial settlement will place the Governor-General's Agent in a position to deal more adequately with this important question.

Horse-breeding.—The number of mares covered by the horse stallions maintained in the Province was 925, against 1,081 in 1904-05. The number of branded mares on the register at the close of the year was 1,412. The pony stallion maintained in the Civil Department covered 30 mares.

The Quetta and Sibi Horse Shows were up to the average, although exhibits were less than usual owing to the high price of forage in the autumn. At both considerable improvement in the brood mares and fillies was noticed. The number of remounts purchased by the various Government Agencies at this show was 144. Some little progress was made with donkey-breeding. Horse-breeding has met with average success in the year under report.

Postal and Telegraphs.—The opening of telegraph offices at Loiband and Kamarudin Karez in the Zhob Agency has greatly improved the communication with the Zhob Levy Corps posts in these places. The telegraph extension from Karachi to Las Bela and thence to Panjgur, where the line was opened in June 1906, greatly improve our communications in this distant part of the country. A useful postal line from Pasni to Turbat and thence to Chitkan (Panjgur) was opened in Mekran in the course of the year.

Medical.—The number of hospitals and dispensaries open in the year was 31. The total number of patients treated was 2,50,225 which exceeds by 3 per cent. the attendance of the previous year. The number of in-patients in the year was 1,543. The number of beds available, 368, was increased by 14. The percentage of beds constantly occupied rose from 57·63 to 67·43. The attendance of the people of the country at the medical institutions rose by 4 per cent. The indications that the medical aid given by Government at its hospitals and dispensaries is being more widely appreciated are satisfactory. There was no extensive outbreak of small-pox in the year. In vaccination considerably improved results were obtained, the number of persons vaccinated, 10,192, exceeding that of the previous year by 21 per cent. Measles was unusually prevalent. The increased prevalence of malarial fever has been probably due in part to unusual winter rain and snow. At Fort Sandeman the attempts made to reduce malaria by keeping the water channels cleared have met with some success. At Sharigh the partial modification of the orders prohibiting rice cultivation within a mile of the Tahsil would appear to have led to some recrudescence of malaria: the matter is under enquiry. The plague segregation camps at Sibi and Hirok were continued, as in former years. No cases of plague were detected in Baluchistan in the year. The outbreak in Seistan has, so far, not spread within our borders.

The officiating Administrative Medical Officer, Major Duke, accompanied me on my tours to Fort Sandeman and to Mekran. The record of the work done in his department is satisfactory. Its volume and utility could be considerably increased if more funds were available.

Gazetteer.—The proofs of the Imperial Gazetteer were forwarded to the Editor in the course of the year. Mr. Hughes Buller went on furlough in December 1905, and was temporarily succeeded by Major McConaghey who has since, on his transfer to Zhob, been relieved by Major Minchin. The District Gazetteers are in hand. The work, which is on a somewhat elaborate scale, has taken a good deal longer than was at first anticipated.

Public Works.—The grant for Civil Works (Special Revenues) for the year was Rs. 3,58,600. The most important work done in the year was the improvement of sections of the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road at a cost of Rs. 35,612, while a special grant of Rs. 25,000 made by the Government of India for the relief of famine was also spent on the same road and afforded a measure of relief to the people of the Bori valley and of Upper Zhob where the crops had failed. I regard the completion of this road as a matter of much importance and have addressed the Government of India on the subject. The construction of new Tahsil buildings has been commenced at Jhatpat, on the railway line, to which place the head-quarters of the Nasirabad Tahsil is about to be transferred. A larger expenditure on Civil works of all kinds might with much advantage be incurred in Baluchistan.

Irrigation.—The annual grant of Rs. 35,000 was expended mainly on the Shebo and Khushdil Khan Canals. It is satisfactory to note that a very good site for a reservoir has been found in the Anambar valley. Mr. Cannell of the Public Works Department of the Punjab Government succeeded Mr. Mellor in the course of the year.

Mines.—The royalties on the output of coal from existing leases were reduced in the course of the year. The Railway mines at Khost had an output of 34,140 tons, the total output for the province amounting to tons 41,131. A prospecting license and a mining lease were issued in the course of the year, the former in the neighbourhood of Duki whence coal is sent to the Loralai Cantonment and Civil station on a small scale. Some coal of apparently good quality was found in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil in Zhob, but the coal is in a very remote tract far from any market and from the railway line. The chrome iron ore output was 2,708 tons.

Messrs. Vredenburg and Tipper of the Geological Department of the Government of India were deputed in the winter of 1905 to tour in the

Kalat Agency and Mekran. Their reports have not yet reached me. Mr. Tipper accompanied me on my tour to Fort Sandeman by the Bori and Zhob valleys in May 1906. He also visited Nushki and the coal mines in the Sor Range. I fear that, save as regards coal in the neighbourhood of the railway, the prospects of mineral development in Baluchistan are not encouraging.

Railways.—The opening to traffic of the railway line from Spezand to Nushki took place in November 1905 and trains have been running daily since March last. The traffic has been equal to anticipations and I understand that the erection of a goods shed at Nushki is in contemplation.

Trade.

Afghanistan.—The value of the imports from Afghanistan was Rs. 14,37,876. Of this, imports valued at Rs. 1,30,323 entered Baluchistan *viâ* Nushki, and the balance by the various other routes that lead to Baluchistan and India. Chaman and Killa Abdulla are the principal receiving stations of this trade. Imports from Afghanistan into Baluchistan have shown a steady growth in the past three years. The returns are as follows:—

	Rs.
1903-04, value	10,10,277
1904-05, „	11,48,862
1905-06, „	14,37,876

Exports to Afghanistan in the year were valued at Rs. 8,72,559. The figures are normal. The following are the figures for the preceding two years: —

	Rs.
1903-04, value	8,96,905
1904-05, „	8,72,311

In the year under report the scarcity that prevailed in Southern and Western Afghanistan would appear to have considerably stimulated the exports from that country into Baluchistan of sheep and goats and of wool, while those of fruit also increased. At the same time exports from India into Afghanistan of wheat and rice showed an increase. These articles, however, are not exported from Baluchistan across the frontier but from Sind.

Persia.—The trade with Persia is confined to imports and exports by the Nushki-Seistan route. Imports in the year were valued at Rs. 3,34,782 and exports at Rs. 4,11,338. Both amounts are a considerable advance on the figures of the preceding year and the development is satisfactory. Trade by this route since the close of the year has been much hampered by the outbreak of plague in Seistan. The working of the camel contract from Nushki to Meshed has also presented difficulties.

India.—The value of articles imported into Baluchistan from India is returned at Rs. 1,46,23,119. The figure is less than that of the previous year (Rs. 1,66,41,640). Exports from Baluchistan to India were returned at Rs. 86,09,155.

(B) Protection.

Law and Justice.—The number of civil cases, including revenue cases, disposed of in the Revenue Courts was 5,451. The number of criminal cases so disposed of was 4,256. The figures are normal.

Jails.—Short term prisoners only are confined in the Baluchistan Jails, which, with the exception of those at Quetta and Sibi, are not more than lock-ups. The daily average number of prisoners was 275, against 321 in 1904-05. There were four escapes in the year, but the prisoners were all recaptured.

Police.—The Baluchistan Police are divided into practically two charges—the Quetta-Sibi Railway charge, which is administered by the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta; and the Zhob-Loralai charge. Mr. F. M. A. Beaty was in charge of the former throughout the year, and Mr. E. J. Gleeson for the greater part of the year held the latter charge.

I have submitted to the Government proposals for dividing the latter charge, so that the Zhob and Loralai Agencies may each have its own Police Officer. I have also submitted proposals for considerably increasing the force, which will replace a number of military detachments now furnishing guards at various sub-treasuries and other points.

The opening of the Railway line from Spezand to Nushki necessitated the increase of the force by one Deputy Inspector, five Sergeants and 27 Constables.

The Royal visit to Quetta in March 1906 threw heavy additional work and responsibility upon the Quetta Police which were reinforced for the occasion by drafts from outlying districts. The Police arrangements for the visit were entirely satisfactory and reflect much credit upon Mr. Beaty and the officers and men employed under him.

The conduct of the force was fair, and its success in dealing with the criminal cases that came under its investigation and prosecution was average.

Volunteers.—The Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles were commanded by Captain A. M. Anscomb throughout the year. The Corps, which earned a very favourable report from the Inspector-General of Volunteers in November 1905, took part in the Divisional manœuvres of October, and furnished a Guard of Honour at the Residency on the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The number of efficients at the end of the year was 113.

The Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The number of cases disposed of under this Regulation in the year was as follows :—

	Criminal.	Civil.	Total.
Quetta-Pishin	163	144	307
Sibi	148	248	396
Loralai	333	89	422
Zhob	(Not classified.)		1,178
Bolan	2	...	2
Chagai	11	15	26
Total ...	657	496	2,331

The number of persons punished for offences either by fine or imprisonment or by both was as under :—

Quetta-Pishin	69
Sibi	55
Loralai	110
Zhob	42
Bolan	3
Chagai	5
Total ...	284

Fines to the following extent were imposed :—

	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	3,087
Sibi	4,973
Loralai	9,471
Zhob	1,148
Bolan	110
Chagai	*Nil.*
Total ...	18,789

The number of persons called on to furnish security was as follows :—

Quetta-Pishin	47 *
Sibi	37
Loralai	134
Zhob	14
Bolan	2
Chagai	3
Total	237

* Cases only.

Adultery, and revenge taken for adultery, are one principal source of the criminal cases, while disputes connected with land and water rights are another.

The system is well suited to the people and is an important feature of our tribal administration. On the whole the operation of the regulation is very successful. In the generality of cases, more particularly civil cases, settlements are effected by composition. The findings of the Councils are generally accepted, although findings which cannot be accepted are not unknown. In the Zhob Agency all but two of the awards of the jirgas, which dealt with as many as 1,178 cases, were accepted.

I have endeavoured to facilitate the working of the jirgas by commencing a system of printing up leading cases, one of which, a ruling by Sir Hugh Barnes on the subject of widow remarriage, has already been issued, along with papers containing interesting notes for the guidance of Political Officers on the subject of bride-price (walwar) and compensation in adultery cases drawn up by Messrs. Davis and Hughes Buller.

Orders were also issued in the year directing that questions such as the assignment of land revenue by Government should not be made over to local Councils for decision in ordinary circumstances, and that if special circumstances made such a course desirable a previous reference should be made to the Governor-General's Agent through the Revenue Commissioner.

In the Kalat Agency the awards of jirgas are in the tribal country confirmed by the Political Agent in Kalat and come within my revision. Cases are dealt with on the lines of the regulation. In the Kalat Niabats, when only the inhabitants of the Niabats are concerned, the cases are dealt with by the Political Adviser of His Highness the Khan. Of the former class 1,687 were dealt with in the course of the year, the number being less than usual.

Major Showers has some interesting observations regarding the tribal custom or " rawaj " in adultery cases among the Brahuis, by which a statement, or even a suspicion or rumour, regarding the infidelity of a woman is held to constitute her as guilty and to render her life liable to forfeiture at the hands of her husband. The operation of this custom requires to be carefully watched as cases occur in which it is in evidence. In the Magasi country a decision of the Shahi Jirga disallowing the custom, under which the revenge due on a guilty man can be taken on his relatives if the offender has absconded, has been recorded and will be treated as a leading case.

The number of cases that came before me on revision in the year was 96, of which 33 were Civil and 63 Criminal. In 84 cases the decision or award of the Council, as confirmed by the Political Agent, was confirmed. In 11 cases I modified the decision and in one reversed it. In an important Kalat case between the Raisani and Bangalzai Sirdars relating to the right of pre-emption the parties compromised the case before revision.

Levies.—The total strength of the District levies, in which the Mekran and Zhob Levy Corps are not included, was as follows :—

	Number.	Yearly cost.
		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	492	1,06,980
Sibi	696	1,85,549
Loralai	324	87,967
Zhob	294	86,000
Bolan	121	22,524
Chagai	307	72,552
Total	2,234	5,61,572

Proposals are before the Government of India for the increase of the district levy establishments in Zhob, Loralai, and Quetta. In Quetta it is desirable that the Chaman-Panjpai section of the border should be more effectively protected than it is at present. In Zhob and Loralai military detachments now posted in different places will be withdrawn and be replaced by levies or police.

All the levies cited above are reported to render useful service. They belong to the tribes in whose country they work and are an important portion of the Government establishments, corresponding with the petty revenue and judicial establishments which the Government maintains in Regulation Provinces, and also acting largely in substitution for the police. Save when they provide their own weapons they are unarmed.

An exception to this however exists in the Chagai charge, where 97 First Class levies were added to the establishment in the course of the year for employment on the trade route to Seistan, from Nushki to the border at Killa Robat. These men are armed and wear uniform. Good work was done by these levies in the course of the year.

Levy Corps.—The Zhob Levy Corps remains at its previous strength and has been commanded by Major R. E. Roome throughout the year. The successful defence of the posts at Shinbaz and at Gudawana is the chief episode of the year. The gallantry displayed on these occasions has been recognised by the admission of three sepoys and a havildar and a Naik to the Indian Order of Merit and by the grant of other rewards. The Corps furnished a small detachment for escort and other duty during the Royal visit, and the Risaldar Major with two other Native Officers acted as Special Orderlies to Their Royal Highnesses.

Mekran Levy Corps.—This Corps remains at its existing strength. Of its outlying posts two, Santsar and Mand, have been established and two small temporary posts are placed at Jewni on the coast and at Kalatu. A small detachment of this Corps also was present at Quetta during the Royal visit and one of its Native Officers acted as a Special Orderly. The organisation of the Corps and the manner in which it has discharged its duties in the remote and inhospitable part of the country where it is employed reflect very great credit upon Captain F. McConaghey, the Commandant, who has done excellent work of a very arduous and responsible kind. To Lieutenant Brett, the Adjutant of the Corps, much credit also is due.

III. POLITICAL.

Frontier.—On the Pishin-Afghan border no serious disturbances have occurred. The Shamsozai section of the Achakzais attacked a gang hut on the railway near Gulistan in August 1905. The case with other cases in which members of the tribe have been concerned is in course of settlement. The Badinzai sub-section of the same tribe have given some trouble on the Shorawak border. The murderer of the sentry in Quetta in April 1905 remains at large across the border, and stole two horses belonging to officers at Chaman in February 1906. The actions of this man have no tribal significance.

On the Gumal border in Zhob the attack on the Levy Corps post at Shinbaz in April 1905 was noticed in my summary for last year. In December 1905, a similar attack was made on the post at Gudawana, near Kamarudin Karez and was repulsed with equal gallantry. A dafadar of the Corps was killed in July 1905 by a party of unknown persons while escorting a caravan to Shingarh. A number of Shiranis moved across the border in April 1906, as a protest apparently against the proposed arrangements under which the pine forests at Shingarh and Shergali will be conserved with the co-operation of the tribesmen. The move across the border was followed by the burning in May 1906 of the two Government houses at Shingarh, which were then empty. The Political Agent in Zhob is engaged in the settlement of these cases.

The Khassadars of His Highness the Amir's post at Kafir Chah left their thana and came across the border in June 1905. As they refused to return to Afghanistan they were sent to Quetta.

On the Chagai portion of the border the public peace has been satisfactorily maintained.

On the Perso-Baluchistan border the Mekran Levy Corps posts which are being established will do much to ensure tranquillity and freedom from raids. Captain McConaghey has been able to make a short tour in Perso-Baluchistan accompanied by a representative of the Persian Government. The annual border meeting of representatives of the two Governments for the settlement of frontier cases was held at Charbar in June 1906.

Internal.—The attitude of the tribes generally, both Baluch, Pathan and Brahui has been satisfactory. The troublesome Phailawagh land case between the Marris and the Bugtis is still under consideration. In the Nasirabad Tahsil I have confirmed the settlement mentioned in my last year's summary of the Leni-Lanjo lands. The dispute between His Highness the Khan's officials at Lehri and the Domki Sirdar as to their respective water rights in the Khanwah canal and Lehri river is not finally settled. A temporary method of settlement is on trial.

The Kalat State.—His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan has enjoyed his usual health throughout the year. The reception by His Highness of the return visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Quetta was attended by nearly all the Sarawan and Jhalawan Sirdars of Kalat. I visited His Highness at Kalat in June 1905, and again at Mastung in November.

His Highness has increased the pay of the State troops in Kalat and the sepoys belonging to that force at the various Niabats have been replaced by civil establishments under the Political Adviser, who act as guards over the treasuries and lock-ups and conduct miscellaneous civil duties. The change is reported to be very beneficial.

Owing to the drought that prevailed in Kachi last winter there was extensive migration to Sind. The revenues of the six Niabats administered by the Political Adviser fell to Rs. 2,81,121. The revenue, notwithstanding this, exceeded by Rs. 1,21,108 that which accrued to His Highness from these Niabats in the year before the new scheme of Niabat administration was introduced. The details of the Political Adviser's administration are sufficiently shown in his report and in that of the Political Agent. The year's administration has been creditable to Kazi Jalaludin.

The Sericulture experiment introduced by Major Showers at Mastung in 1905 has been continued on an extended scale with excellent results, already noticed.

Tribal country.—In the Sarawan tribal country the effects of the drought were severely felt. The general conduct of the tribes has been satisfactory. In the Jhalawan country the quarrels between the different tribes are apt to result in disturbances which in this remote part of Baluchistan it has not been easy to check. The strengthening of the levy establishment which has been recently arranged in communication with His Highness the Khan should do much to bring about a better state of things.

Kharan.—Major Showers has supplied a short special note on Kharan. The affairs of Kharan and the disputes of the Sirdar with his neighbours present a good deal of difficulty.

Mekran.—I have already mentioned my visit to Mekran in December. The administration has been satisfactorily conducted by Mir Mehrulla Khan, the Nazim, and the prosperity of the country is slowly increasing as peace and order become more firmly established. The trade at the little roadstead of Pasni is on the increase. Except, however, in the valleys there is no cultivation in this part of the country and the long intervening ridges of barren hills are particularly unattractive and desolate.

The Las Bela State.—The Jam, Mir Kamal Khan, was present at the Royal visit to Quetta when I had the opportunity of first making his acquain-

tance. I was unable to visit Bela in November owing to the scarcity that prevailed there. The administration is adequately conducted by the Wazir, Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan. Its financial position is satisfactory. The appended State Administration Report is signed by the Jam himself.

Considerations of space have necessitated the abbreviation of this and other Kalat reports and the omission of the appendices.

The large and important Kalat Agency has been administered by Major Showers with much ability and success.

A. L. P. TUCKER,
Offg. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
and Chief Commsr. of Baluchistan.

British Baluchistan and Agency Territories.

General summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

1. *Land Revenue.*—The amount actually credited into the Treasury under this head was Rs. 7,59,435 against Rs. 6,81,593 showing an increase of Rs. 77,840 over the receipts for 1904-05. The comparison between the revenue of the two years is more fairly shown as follows :—

1904-05.

	Rs.
Gross land revenue exclusive of arrears recovered during the year	6,03,392
Add arrears outstanding on 31st March 1905	46,815
Total ...	6,50,207

1905-06.

Gross land revenue exclusive of arrears recovered during the year	7,37,440
Add arrears outstanding on 31st March 1906	24,820
Total ...	7,62,260

Increase in revenue occurred in certain Tahsils in the Loralai District and in the Sibi Tahsil. The Political Agent, Loralai, has explained that "the increase in the receipts of the Bori, Duki, and Barkhan Tahsils is due to the favourable prices at which the revenue grains were sold this year, as well as to an increase in the grazing tax collections;" and the Political Agent, Sibi, attributes the increase in his district to the fact that the rabi (Spring) crops in the Sibi Tahsil were good, and that good rates were obtained for the revenue grain. The Kharif (Autumn) crops were, however, generally poor owing to the want of timely rains.

The total of Rs. 7,59,435 includes Rs. 1,585 on account of royalty on chromite.

2. *Famine.*—It became necessary during the winter to apply to the Government of India for assistance owing to the distress occasioned by the almost total failure of the Autumn rains following on a succession of dry and unfavourable seasons in parts of the Agency. Acute distress, which demanded measures of active relief, appeared in Central Zhob, and in parts of the Sibi District. Elsewhere, though the failure of the rain crops, and the high prices which prevailed, were felt by the people to a considerable degree, the situation was sufficiently met by granting remissions and suspensions of revenue and liberal Taccavi advances.

The Government of India sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 50,000 for famine relief during the year. The money was allotted as follows :—

	Rs.
Zhob District	25,000
Sibi District—	
(*a*) Grain doles to Marris and Bugtis	14,000
(*b*) Civil works under District officers	11,000
	50,000

The allotment of Rs. 25,000 for the Zhob District was placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for expenditure on the Fort Sandeman-Loralai road, and was spent as follows :—

	Rs.
Tools and plant	... 1,650
Earth work, collection and consolidation of metal ...	... 23,350
	25,000

The work was supervised by Major Dealy, the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer at Loralai, who has reported that full value at schedule rates has been obtained for the expenditure, and that the work has given employment to the men of the country approximately to the following extent :—

	Daily.			Total for 70 days.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
500 Men daily at average for 70 days at As. 7	218	12	0	15,312	8	0
240 Donkeys at average at As. 6 ...	90	0	0	6,300	0	0
16 Mates do. As. 10 ...	10	0	0	700	0	0
4 Pairs bullocks do. Rs. 2-8 ...	10	0	0	700	0	0
4 Blacksmiths do. Rs. 1-6 ...	5	8	0	385	0	0
	334	4	0	23,397	8	0

The labourers employed have been classified as follows :—

Loralai Kakars	250
Killa Saifulla Kakars	150
Fort Sandeman Kakars	50
Hindubagh Kakars	50
	500

As regards the Sibi District, the operations were in charge of Captain Winter, the Assistant Political Agent. Out of the allotment of Rs. 11,000 made for works Rs. 9,725-9-10 have been reported to have been spent as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Tools and plant	494	5	8
Establishment	501	3	4
Miscellaneous	282	0	5
Works	8,448	0	5
	9,725	9	10

The works carried out are detailed below :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Repairs to Mall road	2,646	1	6
Repairs to Talli road	1,343	3	3
Repairs to Babarkach road	1,190	12	0
Construction of Wanga and Kubba roads	1,175	7	3
Construction of Tirkha road	795	2	0
Construction of a Karez at Kohlu	958	8	8
Planting trees at Kohlu	338	13	9
	8,448	0	5

The balance of the allotment, namely Rs. 1,274-6-2, was not spent, as a considerable time elapsed before the famine relief proposals were sanctioned. A small sum remains to be paid to the establishment, but it is proposed that the amount should be met from the Civil works grant for 1906-07.

The sum of Rs. 14,000 sanctioned for grain doles to the Marris and Bugtis was distributed through the agency of the Chiefs and headmen of each tribe, among those members of their tribes who had suffered and were most in need of help.

3. *Remissions and suspensions.*—The following remissions and suspensions were sanctioned during the year 1905-06. (The value is approximate):—

Remissions.

Tahsil.	For 1904-05.	For 1905-06.	—
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Pishin	2,675 10 2	2,593 10 3	
Quetta	626 14 3	.....	
Kohlu	.....	90 0 0	
Nasirabad	7,497 13 1	31,920 11 10	
Shahrig	.....	137 10 10	
Musakhel	.....	54 10 0	
Duki	.....	57 8 0	
Sinjawi	.....	37 8 0	
Fort Sandeman ...	.....	18 0 0	
Killa Saifulla ...	.....	1,325 8 4	
	10,800 5 6	36,235 3 3	
Suspensions.			
Quetta	366 0 0	.....	
Sibi	*3,669 2 9	*2,925 0 0	* Value of revenue grain issued to zemindars in distress.
Musakhel	.....	†9,021 3 0	† Grazing tax not recovered during the year owing to effects of scarcity.
Bori	.....	‡716 10 7	‡ Remitted in 1906-07.
	4,035 2 9	12,662 13 7	

Suspensions and remissions for 1905-06 actually sanctioned in 1906-07 will appear in the report for that year.

The large remissions in the Nasirabad Tahsil were rendered necessary by the effects of the abnormal cold in the Spring of 1905.

4. *Irrigation. Shebo Canal.*—The revenue realised amounted to:—

	Rs.
Water-rate (Land revenue)	12,209
Rent of buildings	74
Receipts from Mills (Water power)	1,823
Other Canal produce	249
Fines	148
Total ...	14,503

The areas irrigated were:—

Rabi	2,022 acres.
Kharif	182 „
Total ...	2,204 „

The revenue per acre was Rs. 6·58 against Rs. 5·73 in 1904-05, the increase being due to the fact that the grain and bhusa were sold at higher rates in the year under report than the previous year.

An estimate for fixing turbines to one of the flour mills was sanctioned for experimental purposes, but, though indented for, they have not as yet been received.

Khushdil Khan Bund.—The revenue receipts are given below:—

	Rs.
Water-rate (Land revenue)	44,267
Rent of buildings	100
Other Canal produce	48
Fines	129
Total ...	44,544

The areas irrigated were :—

Rabi	4,042 acres.
Kharif	7 „
Total ...	4,049 „

The revenue per acre was thus Rs. 11 against Rs. 8·51 in the previous year. Although there was a decrease in the area irrigated as compared with 1904-05, in consequence of insufficiency of water during the sowing season, the increase in the incidence per acre is due to better rates having been received for the grain and bhusa.

The whole of the land at present commanded by the Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan reservoir has been laid out into uniform squares and marked by boundary pillars, but the question of taking revenue by *Tashkhis* (appraisement) in lieu of *Batai* (division of crops) has not been decided as yet.

Artesian borings.

By Government Agency.—The expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 23,714. Out of this Rs. 1,953 have been spent on the Ahmadwal boring (called Baghak in the Administration Report for 1904-05). The total expenditure on this boring has been about Rs. 5,550. But the results are not satisfactory, no water having been met with at a depth of 333 feet to which the bore has been driven, and consequently work has been discontinued. Mr. Tipper of the Geological Survey has recently reported that he does not think there is any possibility of striking an artesian supply of water here.

The balance of the expenditure during the year, namely, Rs. 21,761, was spent as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Cost of 3,050 running feet of boring tubes ...	9,423
Steam boring plant	11,225
Set of tools and plant to be worked by hand labour ...	392
Establishment and incidental charges	721
Total ...	21,761

By zemindars.—A successful artesian boring was sunk near Beleli (Quetta Tahsil) by Malik Ata Muhammad, Kasi. It is 167 feet in depth, and its discharge, on 14th August 1905, was 8·90 cubic feet per minute.

Loralai District.—No real progress was made with the Anambar Flood Canal. A small permanent water-supply for irrigation purposes cannot yet be guaranteed, and drinking water is also difficult to obtain. The ground has recently been examined by the Revenue Commissioner, in company with an expert Ghilzai Karez maker, and a line has been indicated on which it is thought probable that a Karez could be made. A trial well will be sunk at the upper end of this during the present year.

Sibi District.—The Nari regulator scheme has worked well, except that a stop dam has been outflanked, and it will be necessary in 1906-07 to extend its wings. There was however no increase of cultivation during the year.

A Karez has been made in the Kohlu Tahsil from the famine grant given during the year.

Chagai.—The wind mill at Mall, on the Seistan route, which was erected in 1904-05, was fitted with a pump attachment during the year, but, as it did not work well there, it has been decided to transfer it to Kishingi, where it will be more accessible for inspection by the Irrigation Officer.

5. *Finance.*—The following statements show the receipts and expenditure according to major heads in the "special" (provincial) section of the Budget. The figures under "actuals" are based on the verified accounts for eleven months and unverified accounts for one month:—

Statement showing receipts for the year 1905-06.

Heads.	Sanctioned estimate for 1905-06.	Actuals.	Standard figures.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IL.—and Revenue	7,29,740	7,59,435	6,25,000
III.—Salt	10,400	7,186	4,000
IV.—Stamps	71,790	77,175	65,000
V.—Excise	1,96,600	1,91,000	1,45,000
VIII.—Assessed taxes	16,770	18,003	16,000
IX.—Forest	24,000	21,481	16,000
X.—Registration	1,770	1,926	2,000
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	31,170	24,780	25,000
XV.—I-B Law and Justice—Jails...	730	234	.....
XVII.—Police	48,650	42,731	8,000
XIX.—Education	1,010	1,027	.....
XX.—Medical	1,680	1,688	2,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	910	1,121	.....
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances ...	3,480	2,898	2,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	400	316	1,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous	6,600	9,567	7,000
XXXII.—Civil Works	4 060	5,719	4,000
Total ...	11,49,760	11,66,286	9,22,000
Public Works Department.			
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	52,000	59,047	50,000
XXXII.—Civil Works	23,000	22,000	23,000
Total ...	75,000	81,047	73,000
Assignments.			
Assignment, Ordinary and additional	17,20,100	17,59,789	14,94,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	29,44,860	30,07,122	24,89,000

Statement showing Expenditure for 1905-06.

Heads.	Sanctioned Estimate for 1905-06.	Actuals.	Standard figures.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,500	2,901	2,000
2. Assignments and compensation... ...	1,95,640	1,94,979	79,000
3. Land Revenue	1,84,600	1,96,641	1,61,000
5. Salt	3,500	2,262	.....
6. Stamps	1,510	1,527	2,000
11. Forest	28,000	25,729	22,000
12. Registration	720	882	1,000
15. Post Office	57,900	56,828	24,000
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	50,820	51,107	45,000
19-B. Law and Justice—Jails	27,690	28,280	25,000
20. Police	3,18,360	3,34,330	2,58,000
22. Education	18,230	17,776	19,000
24. Medical	62,720	63,753	55,000
25. Political	14,29,930	15,47,853	12,00,000
26. Scientific and other minor departments	74,760	66,662	2,000
29. Superannuation allowance and pensions	12,020	11,985	4,000
30. Stationery and Printing	.....	649	10,000
32. Miscellaneous	13,550	12,594	5,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation	13,890	14,260	12,000
45. Civil Works	1,17,170	1 10,453	1,00,000
Total ...	26,12,510	27,41,451	20,26,000
Public Works Department.			
43. Minor Works and Navigation	35,000	34,965	76,000
45. Civil Works	3,58,600	3,58,600	3,87,000
Total ...	3,93,600	3,93,565	4,63,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	30,06,110	31,35,016	24,89,000

On the whole the revenue receipts were better by about Rs. 73,700 than those of the preceding year, as under :—

Round figures.

	(Plus.)	(Minus.)
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	77,840	...
II.—Salt	...	870
IV.—Stamps	5,600	...
V.—Excise	3,760	...
VIII.—Assessed taxes	1,080	...
IX.—Forest	...	1,070
X.—Registration	160	...
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	...	6,120
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	...	420
XVII.—Police	...	9,940
XIX.—Education	820	...
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments...	230	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, etc. ...	...	180
XXIII.—Stationery	...	460
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,930	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,360	...
Total ...	92,780	19,060

a net increase of Rs. 73,720 (or 73,700).

The increases under "Land Revenue" and "Excise" have been explained in the paragraphs under those heads.

IV.—Stamps.

Increase is due partly to increased litigation and partly to the higher valuation of the suits filed during the year.

The other increases do not call for remarks.

The only decreases which require explanation are those noted below :—

XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

The receipts under fines fluctuate.

XVII.—Police.

Due to the provincialization of the Quetta Cantonment Police and consequent stoppage of the contribution paid from the Cantonment Fund.

Expenditure.

The principal variations in expenditure as compared with the expenditure in 1904-05 are noted below :—

		Rs.	
1. Refunds	...	4,377	Expenditure under this head fluctuates.
3. Land Revenue	...	15,930	Due to expenditure in connection with the settlement operations in Nasirabad and minor increases in establishments.
5. Salt	...	2,262	Represents expenditure on the Salt works at Nasirabad since closed in accordance with the orders of the Government of India.

		Rs.	
20. Police	...	25,771.	Principal increases occur under the following sub-heads :—

	Rs.
Salaries . . .	4,256

Due to an increase in the pay of the Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Chagai, and to the transfer to this sub-head of the pay of an officer deputed to Zhob.

	Rs.
Police Force clothing, contingencies, etc.	7,106

Due to increase in the Zhob Police and charges connected therewith.

	Rs.
Compensation for dearness of provisions.	5,800

Due to high rates of staple food grains.

	Rs.
Travelling allowance ...	6,688

Expenditure under this head fluctuates.

	Rs.
Refund . . .	1,320

Due to the refund of the contribution paid by the Cantonment Fund after 1st April 1905.

22. Education	...	5,141.	Due to increased cost of inspection. The appointment of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education was sanctioned in November 1904, and M. Ferozuddin joined in December 1905. Consequently expenditure on account of his pay, travelling allowance and contingencies was greater than in 1904-05. Also due to increase in some of the school establishments.
24. Medical	...	4,210.	Due to expenditure connected with the establishment of a Dispensary at Saindak and also to an increase in the Dispensary establishments.
25. Political	...	1,76,249.	Due principally to increase in the Zhob Levy Corps and Chagai and Mekran Levies.
45. Civil Works	...	15,648.	Before the year 1905-06 some of the Civil Dâk Bungalows and Rest-houses in Baluchistan were paid for by the Public Works Department and some by the Civil Department, but with effect from 1st March 1905, such charges have been debited under this head. More money (about Rs. 8,000) was also spent on "Communications" and "Public Improvements" than in 1904-05.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure in the Imperial portion of the budget.

Heads of revenue.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.	Heads of expenditure.	Sanctioned estimate.	Actuals.
XII.—Interest ...	5,100	6,357	23. Ecclesiastical ...	21,200	21,918
			25. Political ...	4,54,150	4,57,013
			26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	3,000	1,111
			27. Territorial and Political Pensions.	32,900	37,346
Total ...	5,100	6,357	Total ...	5,11,250	5,17,388

6. *Taccavi Advances.*—The following statement exhibits the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturists during the year:—

Outstanding on 1st April 1905.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries during the year.		Remissions granted during the year.	Outstanding on the 31st March 1906.
			Principal.	Interest.		
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1,79,490 12 7	79,018 2 0	2,58,508 14 7	37,956 12 4	3,612 13 9	200 0 0	2,20,352 2 3

The allotment is a fixed allotment of Rs. 60,000 per year. Owing to special demands for advances during the year, the Government of India enhanced the allotment to Rs. 95,000, out of which advances to the extent of Rs. 79,018-2-0 were made. But for the lateness of the rains the whole amount would no doubt have been spent.

These advances are made under the executive orders of the Government of India. The question of extending the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884, to British Baluchistan, and applying them to the Agency Territories, was considered during the year. The necessary draft notifications and rules were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General; but they have been returned to this office for further consideration in the light of the principles enunciated in Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Resolution No. 6-204-16, dated the 30th November 1905. The draft rules are being revised accordingly.

SETTLEMENT.

Hindubagh Tahsil.—The final report on the settlement of the Hindubagh Tahsil was considered during the year, and has recently been submitted to the Local Government.

Killa Saifulla Tahsil.—The final report on the settlement of the Killa Saifulla Tahsil, which was received during the year, is under consideration.

Bori Tahsil.—Settlement work in the Bori Tahsil came to an end in May 1905. The records were made over to the District authorities in February 1906, and instructions will shortly be issued for their proper maintenance

by the tahsil establishment, which has been suitably increased. The list of revenue-free holdings in this tahsil is being completed in the Settlement Office and the final report on the settlement operations is also awaited.

Quetta.—On the termination of settlement operations in the Bori Tahsil, it was decided, with the concurrence of the Local Government, in the early part of the year, to undertake the regular settlement of the Quetta Tahsil, instead of extending settlement operations to areas where they had not yet been introduced. The original (summary) settlement of this tahsil expires on 31st March 1907; and, as it was estimated that the regular settlement would take about two years to accomplish, it was considered desirable to commence operations at once, so that a new cash assessment should be introduced immediately on the termination of the existing one. Operations commenced at the end of May 1905, and the subjoined table shows the progress made during the ten months which ended on the 31st March 1906.

Name of Circle.	Total No. of Mauzas.	No. of Mauzas completely surveyed.	No. of Mauzas where survey was progressing.	Area of Mauzas surveyed in acres.	No. of Mauzas unsurveyed.
Kasi	7	6	...	5,129	1
Durani	7	...	...	...	7
Sariab	15	5	3	6,344	7
Naw Hissar	8	4	4	17,878	...
Belelt	7	4	2	6,516	1
Kuchlak	8	...	2	...*	6
	52	19	11	35,867	22

* Only preliminary settlement papers have been prepared.

Out of the ten months during which the establishment has been employed, about two months had to be devoted almost exclusively to crop inspections, and the progress made during the year is therefore not unsatisfactory. Owing, however, to the amount of work which remains to be done, it has lately been estimated that the completion of the work now in hand will take about two and a half years altogether.

Nasirabad.—During the year settlement operations were also undertaken in the Nasirabad Tahsil. Land in this tahsil is very valuable because it is irrigated by British Canals in the Upper Sind Frontier District, and it was considered necessary to carry out a settlement of the Tahsil, including the preparation of a record-of-rights and the readjustment of the revenue rates. The performance of this task has been entrusted to Mr. W. W. Smart of the Bombay Civil Service, who is being assisted by Qazi Abdulla Jan, late officiating settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner of Baluchistan, and a special establishment. Mr. Smart took up the appointment of Settlement Officer, Nasirabad, on the 7th October 1905. It was at first roughly estimated that the work would take about eight months to finish, but for a variety of reasons this period is likely to prove wholly insufficient. So far the Settlement Officer's labours have been in the Eastern section of the Tahsil. He has prepared a record of rights in respect of the surveyed area, decided a large number of cases that have arisen, and prepared a list (after enquiry into numerous claims) of lands which he has declared to belong to Government. The work which remains to be done consists of the survey of 10,884 acres in the Eastern section. A record-of-rights has to be prepared for the Western section, and disputes have to be decided. Assessments have to be fixed for both sections; and a Revenue Manual and a system of land revenue and water revenue accounts for the use of the local officials have to be compiled and prepared. It is thus expected that there will be full occupation for the Settlement Officer till about April or May 1907.

8. *Summary cash assessment.*—The following summary cash assessments were sanctioned in 1905-06 :—

District.	Land revenue.	Grazing tax.	Water-mill.	Period for which sanctioned.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Quetta ...	13 8 6	.....	.....	For 1905-06 to 1907-08.
Kalat ...	60 0 0	.....	.....	1905-06.
Zhob ...	82 0 0	67 0 0	.....	For 1905-06 to 1907-08.
Loralai ...	35 13 3	.....	9 0 0	For 1906-07 to 1908-09.
Do. ...	6,099 0 0	.....	80 0 0	For 1905-06 to 1909-10.
Do. ...	7,209 8 0	.....	164 0 0	For 1906-07 to 1910-11.
Do. ...	.....	2,355 7 0	.....	For 1905-06 to 1907-08.
Do. ...	.....	746 6 0	.....	For 1906-07 to 1909-10.
Do. ...	.....	.....	535 0 0	For 1905-06.
Do. ...	.....	.....	25 0 0	From 1st April 1905 to 31st March 1911.
	13,499 8 9	3,168 13 0	813 0 0	

Most of the cash assessments under " Land Revenue " are in the Bori Tahsil of the Loralai District. The settlement operations in this Tahsil did not include the imposition of a fixed cash assessment. But the willing acceptance by the people of these summary cash assessments for a term of years indicates that they are beginning to recognise the advantages of more permanent revenue arrangements, and it is not improbable that the ground may thus be prepared for the introduction of a regular fixed cash assessment.

9. *Excise.*—The revenue for the year is compared below with the revenue for 1904-05 :—

	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Foreign (English) liquors	3,874 0 0	3,827 0 0
Country spirits and rum	1,16,740 0 0	1,26,664 7 4
Duty on Indian-made beer	21,750 10 6	13,446 10 6
Opium and its preparations	17,462 0 0	18,779 15 4
Other drugs (ganga, bhang)	22,994 9 0	23,897 12 0
Receipts from Sibi Bonded Warehouse ...	4,188 14 0	4,384 15 5
Other items	25 0 0	.....
	1,87,035 1 6	1,91,000 12 7

It will be seen that there has been a total increase of about Rs. 4,000 over the receipts of 1904-05, which is practically made up as follows :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Country spirits and rum.	10,000	...
(2) Duty on beer	...	8,000
(3) Opium and its preparations	1,000	...
(4) Other drugs.	1,000	...
	12,000	8,000

The right to sell (1), (3) and (4) are auctioned annually, while duty on beer is levied on the actual output.

It has been recommended that the duty on the import of ganja from British India be increased from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per seer, and that the duty on charas imported from British India should also be raised, namely from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per seer, and it is probable that these changes will shortly be introduced.

The Excise Committee, presided over by the Hon'ble Sir J. Thomson, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., visited Quetta in March 1906. While recognising that the outstill system was a necessity in out-lying parts of the Agency, such as Fort Sandeman and Loralai, the Committee was nevertheless of opinion that, as regards the Quetta and Sibi Districts and places on the Railway line, some changes ought to be introduced. They favoured the "District Monopoly System" as it prevails in Bombay which, as described by the Committee, is as follows :—

"The monopoly granted extends to vend as well as to supply ; the contracts are given not by competition but by selection ; the rates of duty are low ; and, subject to the payment of a minimum guarantee which is ordinarily covered by the amount of duty paid on issues, the contractor pays nothing for the privilege of retail vend."

The minimum guarantee is subject to the reproach that it stimulates consumption, and there are strong reasons why it should not be introduced in Baluchistan. But, shorn of this feature, which is not an essential part of the system so far as Baluchistan is concerned, the District monoply system, if introduced, practically means :—

(1) that the farmer monopolist will manufacture the spirit required for consumption within the area of his contract at a central distillery ;

(2) that he will pay a still-head duty proportionate to strength on every gallon of spirit issued from the distillery ;

(3) that the number of shops will be, as now, limited by Government ; and

(4) that the method of disposing of the District farm will be either by auction or by asking for tenders.

The proposal as sketched above will not, it is believed, really involve any great disturbance of the existing procedure ; and the measures necessary for introducing the proposed change are under consideration.

10. *Registration.*—The total number of documents registered was 677.

The total receipts for registration during the year 1905-06 amounted to Rs. 1,926 against Rs. 1,770 realised in 1904-05 ; showing a net increase of Rs. 156, mainly in the Quetta-Pishin District.

11. *Local Funds and Municipalities.*—The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure, and closing balance of the Local Funds (excluding Zhob Levy Corps Funds) for the year 1905-06 in the Agency :—

Name of Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Quetta Municipal Fund ...	70,632 12 3	2,47,091 7 1	3,17,724 3 4	2,79,231 0 8	38,493 2 8
Sibi Municipal Fund ...	19,030 8 0	49,188 13 11	68,219 5 11	51,624 12 0	16,594 9 11
Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	51,552 5 1	51,648 4 5	1,03,200 9 6	44,172 12 6	59,027 13 0
Sharig Bazar Fund ...	7,516 0 10	12,200 0 6	19,716 1 4	13,517 6 5	6,198 10 11
Loralai Town Fund (and its branches)	5,800 1 11	17,218 15 0	23,019 0 11	14,747 6 11	8,271 10 0
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	10,476 13 10	19,494 6 7	29,971 4 5	20,586 13 1	9,384 7 4
Minor Funds ...	16,374 0 4	11,432 3 3	27,806 3 7	17,092 5 7	10,713 14 0

The only Municipality properly so called is the Quetta Municipality. The Municipal Committee consisted of 18 members, 9 being Government officials (including the chairman) and 9 non-official. In January 1906 an additional non-official member was appointed. There were sixteen meetings of the committee during the year, the average attendance of the members being 73 per cent. The non-official members on the whole displayed diligence and public spirit in discharging the functions entrusted to them.

The question of introducing a simple Municipal Law, primarily to meet the circumstances of the town of Sibi but capable of application to other similar townships if that course is thought desirable, has been referred to the Local Government.

12. *Judicial.*—The following is a summary of the Civil, Criminal and Revenue cases decided in the province during the year under report :—

	Original.	Appellate.	Total.
Civil and Revenue cases	5,270	181	5,451
Criminal cases	4,064	192	4,256
Total ...	9,334	373	9,707

There has been an increase in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of 48 Civil and 5 Criminal appeals and applications for revision. There has been a slight decrease in the number of Civil and Revenue cases disposed of in the Quetta-Pishin District, but the criminal cases in that district increased by about 19 per cent. There has also been a decrease of 204 and 68 in the number of Civil and Revenue cases decided in the Sibi and Loralai districts, respectively, but an increase of 49 in the criminal cases of the latter district. In the Kalat Agency there has been a decrease of 28 criminal cases. There has been a decrease of 233 Civil and Revenue cases disposed of in Zhob. The Chagai Assistancy shows a decrease of 45 Civil and Revenue cases.

On the whole there was an increase of 19 Civil, Criminal and Revenue cases disposed of in the Agency during the year under report.

The figures exclude cases, Civil and Criminal, referred to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

13. *Jail.*—The daily average number of prisoners was 275 during the year under report as against 321 in the previous year. The cost of maintenance per head was Rs. 88 per annum against Rs. 73 in the previous year; the prices current for food grain having been high.

The revised scale of diet for prisoners in the Quetta Jail, which was introduced in 1904-05 as a temporary measure, was during the year under report sanctioned permanently.

Three prisoners escaped from the Fort Sandeman Jail during the year and one from the Sibi Jail; but all four were recaptured.

The health of the prisoners was good and there were no epidemics.

14. *Education.*—The attached note has been furnished by the officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. It indicates satisfactory general progress in educational matters, and notes encouraging signs in certain quarters among the people of the country of the growth of a real interest in primary education. The necessity for the establishment of a Vernacular Middle School for the training of local youths as teachers is again prominently brought to notice. The matter has had to be postponed owing to want of funds, but this and other urgent requirements are being kept steadily in view.

15. *Forests.*—The Zarga Shela forest of the Khwaja Amran Range which lies in the Quetta-Pishin District, though not a reserved forest, has been closed to grazing and browsing experimentally, in order to obtain a reproduction of Khanjak (Pistachio). The matter was placed in the hands of the Extra Assistant Conservator, Forests, with effect from the 1st April 1905; and the regeneration of Khanjak (Pistachio) and Zirag (Prunus Eburnea) has improved. Next year (1906-07) it will be decided whether the area now being experimented upon should be reserved as a State forest.

The area of the reserved forests increased by thirty square miles on account of the reservation of the Spingwar and Kohar forests in the Loralai District. The total area of the reserved forests at the end of the year was 264 square miles.

The question of reservation of the under-mentioned tracts was under consideration when the year closed:—

Mangal Murdar Taga Khur Tur Tracts near Marichak and Popalzai reserves	Quetta-Pishin District.
Tomagh Chotiali Ghairgi Khumak	Loralai District.
Kup Mazar	Sibi District.
Shingarh Margazan Ghar Shinglun Tara	Zhob District.
Khaisar	Chagai District.

Some of these tracts have been demarcated with boundary pillars; the rights of the people have been enquired into; and some parts of them will probably be reserved in 1906-07.

The question of establishing a plantation in the Nasirabad Sub-Division of the Sibi District for the supply of fuel is also under consideration.

The experiment of importing fuel from Sind so as to preserve the forest tree growth round about Quetta has worked satisfactorily, for the competition of Sind fuel has resulted in a considerable reduction in the consumption of local fuel.

The revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 21,481 and the expenditure to Rs. 25,729.

16. *Arboriculture and Fruit Growing.*—The several nurseries under the Superintendent of Arboriculture and Fruit Growing contained some 47,700 young trees of which 12,208 (fruit and others) were distributed in the Districts. Some 1,700 trees were planted on the different roads about Quetta, and trees were also liberally given to the Quetta Military authorities, especially for the new cantonments at Quetta. Large quantities of seeds and cuttings were put down during the year.

In their Revenue and Agricultural Department Circular No. 21-34-14, dated the 11th July 1905, the Government of India have dealt with the question of maintaining and providing avenues of trees along important roads in India, and have put forward some suggestions as to the measures which should be taken for the promotion of Arboriculture. This matter was carefully considered during the year, and a Circular Order on the subject (which has been approved by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General) was drawn up by the Revenue Commissioner shortly after the year closed. It will be issued as soon as printed copies have been received from the Government press.

During the year, 19,764 borer beetles were captured and destroyed in Civil lines and Cantonments. Owing to the considerable injury done by these beetles it became necessary to cut down numerous trees in Quetta. The tree-felling operations were carried out under instructions from Mr. Stebbing, Forest Entomologist to the Government of India. The work commenced last autumn and was in progress when the year closed.

Borer beetles of another species also did considerable damage to the trees in the Shinghar hills in the Zhob District, and many trees had to be destroyed there also.

17. *Sericulture.*—The experiments that were being carried out in sericulture in Quetta have had to be abandoned, because Mr. Rogers of the Murree Brewery, who had started the industry, was transferred, and no one came forward to carry on the work, which, being in its experimental stages, was not sufficiently attractive from a business point of view to tempt anyone to take it up.

But it is satisfactory to record that the industry in Kalat, which has excited great interest among the people, is progressing very favourably. A factory has been constructed at Mastung and fitted with trestles, trays, etc., at a cost of Rs. 5,935, and two trained men have been obtained from Kashmir to superintend the working of the factory. A reeling machine was also imported from France. Fifteen pounds of eggs were obtained from France, and two experiments, which are being made with Italian and Caucasus Eggs, promise well. The financial results of the operations are not yet known; but it is hoped that the receipts will considerably exceed the expenditure, and that the capital expenditure on buildings will in part be recouped.

Concurrently with the Mastung operations small factories have been established at Pringabad, Tiri, and Mach.

TRADE.

Foreign land trade.—The value of the Imports and Exports in 1905-06 are compared below with the value of the Imports and Exports in 1904-05.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan ...	14,27,876	11,48,862	8,72,559	8,72,311
Persia	3,34,782	2,23,098	4,11,338	3,23,174
	17,72,658	13,71,960	12,83,897	11,95,485

There has thus been an increase of Rs. 4,89,110 in the total value of this trade in 1905-06.

Indian land trade.—The value of the trade for the same two years is compared below :—

	Imports.	
	1905-06.	1904-05.
	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi by road	1,96,274	1,91,865
Dera Ghazi Khan by road	89,690	52,680
Indian Provinces by rail	1,43,37,155	1,63,97,095
	1,46,23,119	1,66,41,640

	Exports.	
	1905-06.	1904-05.
	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi by road	6,65,840	7,03,235
Dera Ghazi Khan by road	44,117	38,061
Indian Provinces by rail	84,51,221	78,67,859
	91,61,178	86,09,155
Total ...	2,37,84,297	2,52,50,795

It will be seen that there has been a falling off in this trade to the value of Rs. 14,66,498.

Maritime trade.—The maritime trade between the Baluchistan Ports and Sind for the year 1905-06 is not as yet known, the figures not having been received from the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind. The figures will, however, be published in the "Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of Sind for the year 1905-06."

The maritime trade with Bombay and Madras is compared below for the two years :—

	1905-06.	1904-05.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay—		
Imports	95,604	76,046
Exports	1,80,516	2,17,876
Total ...	2,76,120	2,93,922
Madras—		
Imports	7,781	6,468
Exports	24,067	10,766
Total ...	31,848	17,234

General remarks.—The trade chiefly consists of—

IMPORTS.

From Afghanistan.—Animals, drugs and medicines, fruit, grain and pulse, provisions (ghi), saltpetre and other saline substances, tobacco, wool, raw.

From India.—Cotton, piece goods, coal and coke, jute, raw, metals, oils, silk, sugar, tea, wood, fodder, etc.

EXPORTS.

To Afghanistan.—Sugar, tea, piece goods, drugs and medicines, dyeing materials, grain and pulse, leather, manufactured, metals, oils, gunny bags.

To India.—Animals, drugs, fruits and vegetables, hides and skins, oilseeds, dried fruit and nuts, saltpetre, etc., wool, fish, etc., etc.

19 *Plague.*—The precautions against plague adopted in previous years were continued, a camp of inspection being maintained during the summer at Hirok and during the winter at Sibi. The total number of persons examined was 52,815 against 58,272 during the year 1904-05. Of these 18,530 persons holding certificates of 10 days' residence in a non-infected area were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention; 19,540 persons were detained for a few hours, disinfected and dismissed; while 14,745 persons who had come from infected areas were detained under observation. There were no cases of plague during the year.

Owing to the outbreak of plague in Seistan five observation camps were established at Koh-i-Malik Siah, Mashki Chah, Saindak, Nuski, and Chagai, on the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route, in February and March, 1906.

The total expenditure on account of these measures during the year amounted to Rs. 16,351-11-0 of which Rs. 9,000 was paid from the Provincial Revenues, while the balance, Rs. 7,351-11-0, was met from the Civil and Military local funds in the Agency.

GENERAL.

20. *Employment of Muhammadans*—The percentage of Muhammadans to the total of Muhammadans and Hindus holding ministerial appointments during the year 1905 has risen from 44·53 to 44·75.

Archæological Work.—No Archæological work was done during the year as Dr. Stein was on special duty in connection with his journey to Chinese Turkistan for the best part of the period.

C. ARCHER, *Major*,
Offg. Rev. and Judicial Comsr. in Baluchistan.

Note on education in Baluchistan by the Officer in charge of the duties of Inspector General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

Dr. M. A. Stein, Inspector-General of Education and Archæological Surveyor, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, controlled the educational work of this province up to the 30th September, 1905, when he was placed on special duty by the Government of India and was relieved of his educational duties by M. Umrud-Din, M.A., late Officiating Inspector of Schools of the Rawalpindi Circle. The latter has since been working as Officer in charge of Education in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan under the general supervision of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and his duties in this respect are generally those of an Inspector of Schools in the Punjab. M. Muhammad Feroz-ud-Din, B.A., continued to work as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education for Baluchistan throughout the year under report.

Secondary Schools.—As last year there are only two Secondary Anglo-Vernacular Schools for native boys in the Province, *viz.*, the Sandeman High School, Quetta, and the Barnes Middle School, Sibi. Both these institutions have been well managed by the District authorities and their instructional condition at the last annual inspection of the schools in the province was fairly satisfactory. But the staff of the Barnes Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Sibi, needed strengthening, and the accommodation in the Sandeman High School, Quetta, was not quite adequate for all classes. The total number of students in them, as noticed at the last annual inspection, showed an increase of 53, but the roll in their Secondary Departments had fallen by 22. Of the aggregate number of pupils attending these schools only 103 (*i.e.*, 84 Muhammadans and 19 Hindus) were local boys.

The European Station School, Quetta, was not inspected by the officer in charge of the educational duties of the Inspector-General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, as the Managing Committee did not agree to the inspection of the school by a native officer.

There is no Vernacular Middle School in the province. A detailed scheme for starting such a school at a suitable locality with a training class attached to it was submitted in December last by the Officer in charge of Education to the Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan. The establishment of a Vernacular Middle School in a suitable locality was considered by Dr. Stein as probably

the most urgent educational need of the province. The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, in his review on the inspection report on the schools in the province wrote as follows :—

"As pointed out by the Inspector General, the problem of elementary education in this region cannot be satisfactorily solved so long as there are no local arrangements for the training of primary school teachers. Consequently I heartily endorse his proposal of starting a Vernacular Middle School with training classes in some central place."

Primary Schools.—The number of public primary schools for boys has risen from 24 to 27 with an increase of 170 in their attendance. Of these schools, 23 are Government and Board, 3 aided and 1 unaided. The total number of pupils in them was 704 of whom 304 were agriculturists.

The Personal Assistant for Baluchistan states that the number of private schools is not very large in the province and that correct information about them was not supplied to him by the Patwaris. But in the returns forwarded by him after the last annual inspection of the schools to the Officer in charge of Education he has shown 337 boys and 4 girls as attending the private schools, the number of which was not given in them.

Adding 376 boys reading in the Primary Departments of the Secondary Schools to those in public primary and private schools, the total number of boys in receipt of any kind of instruction in this province comes to 1,417 and including the figures in the Secondary Departments it is 1,550.

The number of girls' schools in the province is five or one more than last year, and their attendance has increased from 197 to 223.

The general state of education in the province has improved during the year. The number of primary schools and the attendance in them and in the secondary schools has increased and the schools are generally well housed and well supplied with necessary furniture and appliances. The defects, noted by Dr. Stein in his last note on the state of education in the province, are receiving attention ; and there is some improvement in the teaching of Urdu, object lessons and map-drawing. At the last annual inspection of the schools, which was held in November and December last, the following subjects were found very weak, and needed the special attention of the teachers concerned :—

Sandeman High School.—Mathematics, English conversation, and some branches of Persian.

Barnes School, Sibi.—Science and Object lessons.

Primary Schools.—Mental Arithmetic, Geography, Object lessons and Mensuration.

The meetings of Teachers' Associations have been regularly held in both the secondary schools, but much remains to be done to secure intelligent methods of teaching in these and in the village primary schools. A majority of the teachers do not properly use the black board in teaching their respective subjects, and their questioning and the reception of answers from the boys was capable of much improvement. The teaching of Mensuration has not been introduced in several village primary schools.

The number of trained and certificated teachers has risen by two. For its supply of teachers the province depends mainly on the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. The salaries of the teachers holding Junior Vernacular certificates in the primary schools of the province range between Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 per mensem, and in secondary schools between Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 per mensem. These grades are higher than the maximum ones fixed for such teachers in those provinces. Notwithstanding this the supply of teachers is quite inadequate and more than half the primary schools are in charge of untrained and uncertificated teachers. Primary education cannot be expected to make much progress here unless there is some satisfactory arrangement for the training of local teachers. It is with this object in view that the opening of a Vernacular Middle School with a training class attached to it has, as already stated, been recommended.

The present number of primary schools is quite inadequate for the needs of the province. When the Government of India is pleased to make some

special grant for the extension of primary education here as it has done in the case of other provinces more schools will be opened.

The Girls' Schools are generally in a fair condition. In the Lady Sandeman Girls' School there is some improvement in needle-work, but in other Board Schools the scheme of needle-work as laid down in the Punjab Education Code has not been closely followed. In the Fort Sandeman Girls' School the work was much retarded for want of a properly trained mistress. The Aided Girls' Schools, Quetta, under Miss Warren have much improved in every respect.

Examination Results.—At the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University held in March 1905, four boys passed out of eight candidates from the Sandeman High School, Quetta, but in the year before all of its six candidates passed. The failures were in Mathematics which was found weak at the last annual inspection also. The percentage of the Upper Primary passes in vernacular primary schools is 67·5 but including such passes in Anglo-vernacular schools it goes down to 65·2.

Physical and Moral training.—There is no itinerant Drill Instructor for primary schools in the province. The Sandeman High School, Quetta, has a separate Instructor of its own, and in the Middle School, Sibi, and in some village primary schools the teachers holding Junior Gymnastic certificates teach the subject and get a monthly allowance of Rs. 3 each. Elementary Drill was systematically introduced in several primary schools during the year and progress in it was fair on the whole; and some native games have been enthusiastically played. In a few primary schools some gymnastics was also taught. Cricket and foot-ball are regularly played in secondary schools.

The discipline has also improved. Class monitors were appointed in all schools and knew their duties fairly well. Class movements were decidedly better than before. The general behaviour of the boys was praiseworthy and no boy used unfair means at the last annual inspection. Cleanliness of dress and person is also receiving attention.

The general attitude of the people towards education especially in rural tracts is indifferent and most of the primary schools are maintained in their present condition chiefly through the influence of the District authorities. But examples of keen interest in primary education on the part of the inhabitants are not wanting in some villages. The secondary schools at Quetta and Sibi are much appreciated in their respective towns.

By the establishment of a Vernacular Middle School in some suitable locality and by founding some Middle School Scholarships and stipends for Upper Primary passes in every district a great impetus will be given to the cause of education in the province.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1905-06.

Area.—There has been no alteration during the year under review in the limits of the Quetta-Pishin District. Its area is 5,127 square miles.

Population.—At the last regular census, taken in 1901, the population of the district numbered 1,14,087 persons.

Principal Officers.—Major C. Archer, I.A., C.I.E., held charge of the district from 4th April to 11th May 1905, and again from 8th December 1905 to 31st March 1906, Captain A. B. Dew, I.A., officiating in the interval from 1st April to 3rd April and from 3rd September to 7th December 1905, and Major M. A. Tighe, I.A., from 12th May to 2nd September 1905.

General attitude and conduct of the tribes.—The general attitude and conduct of the principal tribes of the district was good.

The Shamsozai section of the Achakzais, who reside for the most part in Afghan territory opposite the Gwazha Pass, gave some trouble in the summer of 1905. Two Shamsozais and a Baraich robbed a dâk sowar of his horse and rifle near the Kand Kotal in Kalat territory on the 13th June: and the same three men with two other Shamsozais raided a gang-hut near Gulistan on the 18th August 1905, carrying off across the frontier a certain amount of property and two men, who, however, were released within a few days. The Shamsozai Maliks eventually came in, restored the dâk sowar's horse and rifle, and agreed to pay Rs. 400 as a fine for the attack on the gang-hut. Half of this fine was recovered before the close of the year.

The Badizais, a small section of the Achakzais resident on the borders of Shorawak, have recently given a good deal of trouble by petty thefts of zemindars' cattle, goats, camels, etc. They have some shadowy grievances against people of the Pishin District, and endeavours are being made to settle these and recover the property stolen.

The only other serious offences which took place during the year, the murder of a European sentry at Quetta on the 4th April, and the theft of two horses from Chaman in February and March 1906, were the work of a single robber, and had no tribal significance.

There were no important intertribal disputes and no casualties among the principal Sardars and Maliks.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

1. *Criminal Side.*—Including four cases pending at the end of March 1905, there were in all 163 Criminal cases before this Court during the year, which were taken up for disposal under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. Of these 7 cases were of offences affecting life, 10 related to robbery or dacoity, 16 were of adultery, 18 of cattle lifting, the rest (*i.e.*, 112) being in respect of other offences of a less important nature. During the year 1904-05 there were 8 cases affecting life, 9 robbery and dacoity, 7 adultery, 12 of cattle lifting and 65 of a miscellaneous nature.

(*a*) Sixty-four cases were disposed of by composition between the parties.

(*b*) Ninety-nine cases were referred to councils of elders, of which in 78 cases the finding of the first jirga was confirmed, in one instance the case was remanded to the same jirga for reconsideration and its revised finding was confirmed; and in five instances the case was remanded to another council and its finding was confirmed. Fifteen cases are yet pending.

(*c*) In these cases 22 persons were sentenced to imprisonment only, 16 to both imprisonment and fine, 2 to whipping and 29 were let off with fines only.

(*d*) In 35 cases, the parties, or persons concerned in the cases, were ordered to furnish security to keep the peace or to maintain good behaviour under section 40 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

(*e*) Rupees 3,087 were imposed as fine, of which Rs. 708-9-7 were on account of fine to be credited to Government, and Rs. 2,378-6-5 to be paid as compensation. During 1904-05 Rs. 2,171-6 were imposed as fines of which Rs. 1,721-6 was on account of fine and Rs. 450 on account of compensation. Rupees 2,025-13-7 were realised during the year 1905-06 on account of fines and compensation, as under:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Fines .	968	1	7
Compensation .	1,057	12	0

The Rs. 968-1-7 included a sum of Rs. 629-8 on account of fines imposed during previous years and the balance represented fines imposed during 1905-06. Rupees 1,057-12 were realised on account of compensation, this amount including a sum of Rs. 70 on account of compensation ordered to be paid during previous years.

2. *Civil side.*—There were in all 144 cases before the Court, of which 54 were disputes regarding landed property and 55 matrimonial suits, the rest being of a miscellaneous nature. Sixty-nine cases were disposed of by amicable settlement or by means other than by reference to council of elders. Seventy-five were referred under section 8 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation to councils of elders of which in 52 cases the awards of the councils were received and confirmed (in 4 cases after remand to the same or another council) while 23 cases are yet pending. Securities to keep the peace or maintain good behaviour were taken in 12 cases from the parties or persons interested, on the recommendation of the councils. During the year 1904-05, there were in all 93 cases before the court of which 30 were matrimonial suits and 28 relating to landed property, and the rest were of a miscellaneous character.

3. *General Remarks.*—In the Chaman Sub-division, all cases whether of a civil or criminal nature between the people of the country, if not compromised by the parties, are usually referred to councils of elders. But in Pishin and Quetta Sub-Divisions cases relating to inheritance, matrimony, betrothal, bride price, etc., and on the criminal side homicide or hurt when it is the direct result of a tribal feud, or an old standing enmity between the two parties, and riots or affrays if caused by a dispute regarding land, are referred to councils of elders. Besides these all kinds of civil and criminal cases are so referred whenever the local investigation shows that the ends of justice are likely to be better served by reference to a body of men, who can bring to bear on the question at issue their personal information of the customs and usages of the parties concerned in the cases.

Efforts are generally made in cases of a civil nature, and in the less important criminal cases which frequently arise out of civil claims, to persuade the parties to come to an amicable settlement between themselves, and, failing this, the parties are asked to nominate their own members to sit on the jirgas, and, if they do so, which they very often do, cases are referred to their nominees. In case the parties do not compromise and refuse to nominate their own members, leading men of the tribes concerned are selected to sit on the jirga with a due admixture of the representatives of other tribes. As the members of councils of elders are often nominated by the parties themselves or are the headmen of the people concerned in the case, the parties usually find little excuse to disagree with the findings, and this court has not very often to interfere with the decisions of the jirgas. In criminal cases too their findings are generally to be trusted.

4. No cases of outstanding importance were settled under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year.

Horse-Breeding.—With a view to encourage the horse-breeding in the Quetta-Pishin District among the owners of unbranded mares not suited for large sized Government stallions an Arab pony stallion was purchased during the year under review, its cost and maintenance charges being met from Local Funds. The number of mares served by him during the year amounted to 30.

The annual Quetta Horse Show was held on the 25th September 1905 and the three following days. The number of horses exhibited amounted to 762 of which 239 were awarded prizes amounting in value to Rs. 2,664-8. The stock exhibited was reported by the Judging Committee to be of good quality, though the numbers exhibited showed some falling off owing to the scarcity and dearness of forage.

The cost of prizes is contributed by the Imperial Government, Local Government, Local bodies and private individuals. A cattle fair also forms a part of this show. Only 39 cattle were exhibited of which 13 were awarded prizes worth Rs. 90. It is under consideration to discontinue this portion of the show.

A case of "Lymphangitis Epizootica" occurred among the tum-tum ponies in Quetta. The diseased animal was segregated and further necessary steps were taken to check the spread of the disease.

District Levies.—The number of men borne on the levy establishment in the Quetta-Pishin District is 492, costing in all Rs. 8,915 a month. Of the total number 412 are men of the country working at posts; 63 are headmen living at their homes and rendering service when required, and 17 are munshis, sweepers, etc.

Their work consists of guarding the frontier line and passes, holding outposts in the interior of the district and assisting in Police and especially in detective work; guarding the railway and assisting the Railway Police at outstations; furnishing escorts to officials travelling in the district and carrying their post when away from postal lines, assisting revenue officials in the collection of Land Revenue and grazing tax, serving processes on parties living at a distance from the courts, etc., etc.

The men living at their homes, besides turning out for active service when required, are of great use in the settlement of cases referred to jirgas under the Frontier Crimes Regulation; work which they have to carry out without any remuneration.

The utility of the service in the working of the district administration cannot be overestimated.

The levy service did very well during the year. There were no instances of misconduct except one of absence without leave on the part of a duffadar in charge of a post, which was punished by dismissal.

Police.—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds shown in the Police returns for 1905-06 is 1,184 against 1,257 cases in 1904,* showing a decline of 73 cases. Eliminating offences under class VI, however, the returns show 273 offences reported in 1905-06, of which 270 were returned as true, against 181 cases in 1904, of which 179 were returned as true.

* Calendar year.

On the other hand class VI, made up of petty cases of nuisance, etc., in Municipal limits, shows a decline from 1,073 in 1904 to 914 in 1905-06.

The increase in the number of the more serious offences is distributed over all the thanas of the district. The most marked increase is in the returns of the Quetta City Thana (57 to 106), but the Sadar Thana (41 to 58) and Pishin (21 to 32) also show marked increases.

Looking at the distribution of the increase among the different classes of crime we find that murders increased by 1 (5 against 4), cases of burglary by 18 (52 against 34), cases of theft by 40, and cases of receiving stolen property by 25. Many of the offences under the last two heads were of a very petty nature.

It appears therefore that the explanation offered by the District Superintendent of Police of the increase in the amount of crime is probably correct *viz*, that it was due to :—

(1) The increase of population and rapid expansion of the Quetta town.

(2) The influx of labourers for the various works under construction in the Quetta Cantonments; and.

(3) The scarcity which prevailed during the greater part of the year.

With the removal of the third cause it may be hoped that crime will again decrease.

It is not satisfactory to find that in only one of the five cases of murder was the offender brought to justice. It should be noted, however, that, in three of the five cases, the murderer seems to have made good his escape across the frontier into Afghan or Kalat territory before his crime was discovered.

In 91 per cent. of the cognizable cases which occurred during the year convictions were obtained : the percentage in 1904 being 92. Ninety-one per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted as against 93 per cent. in 1904. The percentage of property recovered to that stolen fell from 74 to 62. The percentage was reduced by several cases in which thieves got clear across the frontier with a valuable booty in cattle, none of which have hitherto been recovered. When allowance is made for these cases the figures appear fairly satisfactory.

The discipline of the police force seems to have been good throughout the year and the police arrangements made on the occasion of the Royal visit were creditable.

Public Works.—About Rs. 56,000 were expended on Public Works in charge of Civil officers. Of this about Rs. 44,000 was spent on the new Library and Museum at Quetta, for which a special grant has been made by the Government of India. This work was still in progress at the close of the year. A road was also opened from the Sandeman Memorial Hall to the new quarter of the city known as the Babu Muhalla at a cost of about Rs. 2,000. The rest of the expenditure was chiefly on repairs to district roads and buildings, such as levy thanas, etc.

Postal.—There was no change of importance in the postal arragements during the year.

Cantonment Police.—A note on the working of the Cantonment Police during the year is appended. The figures are satisfactory. The Police force, however, is overworked and it is much to be desired that they should be strengthened and that some immediate European supervision should be provided.

I. The number of cognisable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year was (after deducting four cancelled cases) 1,394 against 804 (after deducting five cancelled cases) in the previous year.

II. Eliminating class VI the number of cases was 55 against 63 during the previous year, thus showing a decrease of eight cases.

III. The remaining number is made up of petty cases mostly under the [illegible]ntonment Act. These amount to 1,339 against 741 in the previous year. [illegible]e increase of these petty cases is due to better work done by the Police.

IV. The number of burglary cases during the year under review was 4 against 17 during the previous year and this may, I think, be accounted for by the Police patrolling arrangements being improved.

V. The number of murder cases during the year was 2 against 1 in the previous year.

The first was the case of a European sentry of the Welch Regiment being shot at night, and his rifle being taken by a trans-frontier Pathan named Wahid Dad. The rifle was recovered, but Wahid Dad escaped to Afghanistan. An accomplice Gul Mohamed was however caught and was sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for his being concerned in several thefts in Quetta Cantonment.

The second murder case was that of a Native officer of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry by a Hazara sepoy of the same regiment. The sepoy was tried by court-martial and hanged for his crime.

VI. Statements are given below regarding the number of cognisable

cases and percentage of convictions during the year under review and the previous year ; also regarding the number of persons arrested and convicted.

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1904-05	804	688	85
1905-06	1,394	1,324	95

Persons.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1904-05	805	698	91
1905-06	1,408	1,325	94

Property.

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1904-05	3,584	1,262	35
1905-06	3,766	3,428	94

Land Revenue.—The land revenue and grazing tax collections credited into the Treasury during 1905-06 amounted to Rs. 1,47,524-9-8 (inclusive of arrear collections amounting to Rs. 1,058-5-11) as against Rs. 1,48,089-9-5 recovered in 1904-05. This amount is exclusive of Rs. 8,146-6-7 paid in Hak-i-malikana and jagirdari allowances, and also of the revenue from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal Irrigation schemes.

The greater portion of the district* is under fixed cash assessment, though on the bulk of the rain-fed crops and on certain villages in Pishin which declined to accept the fixed cash assessment, and in Shorarud, the revenue is assessed either by actual division of the crops (batai) or by annual appraisement (ijara or tashkhis) or by summary cash assessment for brief terms of years.

* 1. Quetta Tahsil (except a portion of Shorarud) for 10 years till 31st March 1907.
*2. Pishin Tahsil for 20 years till 31st March 1919.
3. Chaman for 7 years till 31st March 1906.

Excluding Chaman and Shorarud, which have not been surveyed and in which no field measurement has been done, the area during the year under the different kinds of crops sown and harvested in the district was 87,434 acres and 2 rods as under :—

	A.	R.
1. Wheat	68,235	3
2. Barley	6,071	1
3. Gardens	1,201	0
4. Indian corn	4,883	2
5. Mung	13	0
6. Jowar	416	1
7. Potatoes	227	3
8. China	10	1
9. Lucerne	1,534	1
10. Tobacco	10	3
11. Palezat (melons, cucumbers, etc.)	3,843	1
12. Vegetables	147	2
13. Azdan	333	0
14. Kangni	284	0
15. Gram	1	0
16. Miscellaneous	222	0
Total ...	87,434	2

Besides the above, 17,224 acres under different crops in Pishin failed altogether.

The excessive cold of the early spring of 1905 and the cessation of the rains early in the season caused the almost total failure of the rain-fed, and seriously damaged the irrigated, crops. Considerable damage was also caused to fruit.

At the close of the year the arrears in the Quetta Sub-division amounted to Rs. 2,073-2. Of these, Rs. 1,572-10 have been recommended for remission and Rs. 394-4 for suspension. There are no arrears in the Pishin Sub-division. The arrears of the Chaman Sub-division reached the large total of Rs. 14,412-9-7. These, however, are the accumulated arrears of ten years which it has not been found possible to recover. The reasons for these heavy arrears, which have been fully explained in a separate report, may be briefly stated as—

(1) a succession of bad years leading to loss of crops and of flocks and culminating in a year of famine in 1902-03;

(2) the migratory character of the Achakzai tribes, which makes the recovery of revenue from them difficult;

(3) the tempting offers of lands on favourable terms in Urzgan made to the Achakzais by the Amir, which have led to the emigration of considerable numbers.

Remissions amounting to Rs. 5,836-12 were sanctioned during the year as shown on the margin.* These were rendered necessary by the drying up of certain sources of irrigation, due to the generally deficient rainfall of the preceding years. No suspensions were given.

	Rs.	As.	P.
* For 1904-05 ...	3,226	4	10
For 1905-06 ...	2,610	7	2

No difficulty was experienced in recovering the land revenue and no compulsory processes were used.

The Quetta Settlement expires on the 31st March 1907, and operations for the resettlement of the Tahsil were taken in hand by the Settlement Department in the summer of 1905. The Chaman (Toba) fixed cash assessment expired on the 31st March 1906, and negotiations are progressing with the responsible Maliks for its continuance in a revised and improved form for a further period of several years.

The net grazing tax, exclusive of Hak-i-malikana, amounted to Rs. 13,098-3-11 against Rs. 10,023-5-8, the net realizations of the year 1904-05. The increase is due to the good pasturage on which account a larger number of flocks belonging to nomads entered the district to graze during the winter.

The settled inhabitants in Quetta and Pishin are under fixed cash assessment, which includes grazing tax, and the tax assessed on those in Chaman is also included in the Toba fixed cash assessment. From nomads the grazing tax throughout the district is recovered by contract (ijara) or by the enumeration of their flocks.

General condition of district and people.—(*a*) The people were in some degree affected by the scarcity and high prices due to the failure of the rain crops. Their condition however was good, as compared with that prevailing in other districts. The year, on the whole, was a good one for flock-owners.

The season of 1905 proved a severe disappointment to the high hopes founded on the heavy snowfall of the winter of 1904-05. From the 19th April to 11th December 1905, there were no rains and it was found that the excessive cold had greatly injured the crops and to some extent the grass also. From the 11th December onwards it rained and snowed heavily till near the close of the financial year. The winter rainfall is popularly declared to have been the heaviest within memory. The sources of irrigation, and the grass supply benefited very greatly, and a very large area was brought under crops.

Cold winds in March 1906 did some damage to the rabi crops and fruit trees, but on the whole the prospects at the close of the year were very promising.

(*b*) As compared with those of the year 1904-05 the prices of the chief agricultural products ruled high during this year. In Quetta they compare as under :—

	1905-06	1904-05.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Wheat	11 6	13 8	per rupee.
Barley	15 5	18 8	„
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
Bhusa	0 15	0 9	annas per maund.

The greater part of the large raincrop area sown failed owing to the causes already named and even of the irrigated crops both the grain and straw were light. Thus the Quetta market had to be largely supplied from without, and the price of bhusa especially went very high towards the close of the year. The cattle of the settled inhabitants suffered to some extent owing to scarcity of fodder.

(*c*) There were a few cases of foot and mouth disease among cattle in the district. Steps were taken to segregate the diseased cattle and check the spread of the disease.

There is now no civil veterinary dispensary or veterinary assistants in the district and at times considerable inconvenience is experienced for want of them.

There were two cases of typhus in Quetta in December 1905, and three cases of small-pox, one in Quetta in February 1906, and two in Chaman in November 1905. Of the latter one proved fatal.

There were also a good many cases of measles in the district.

On the whole the health of the people was very good.

(*d*) The takavi advances outstanding on 1st April 1905, amounted to Rs. 1,07,457-12, and Rs. 20,592-2, as detailed below, were advanced during the year under report :—

	Rs.	As.
1. Land Improvement Loans	20,202	2
2. Agricultural Loans	390	0
Total ...	20,592	2

In the former item Rs. 1,320 are included on account of the advances made for sinking more karezes in Shorarud. It also includes Rs. 4,682-2 advanced to Malik Pakur towards the completion of his enterprise of bringing the water of the Barshor River by an underground channel on to the Bora Shah lands.

The total recoveries amounted to Rs. 16,632-9-10 as under :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Principal	14,483	3	1
2. Interest	2,149	6	9

leaving a balance of Rs. 1,13,566-10-11 outstanding on the 31st March 1906.

The system of takavi loans is very popular, though some difficulty is still sometimes made on religious grounds about the payment of interest.

(*e*) There was no notable emigration or immigration during the year; beyond the usual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the population, and of the similar tribes in Afghanistan.

(*f*) There were no new mineral discoveries or developments during the year. Coal mining near Quetta and chrome iron extraction in the Karezat-Kakari circle of Pishin continued as in previous years.

(*g*) The trade with Afghanistan shows an improvement, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

	1904-05.	1905-06.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	7,93,631	13,07,553	5,13,922
Exports ...	7,65,103	8,18,664	53,561

The increase in imports mainly falls under wool and fruit, and that in exports under European piece goods.

The figures for Kalat territory were inadvertently excluded from those shown under 1904-05 in that year's report. Both the imports and exports by road have declined during 1905-06 evidently owing to the opening this year of the Nushki Railway. The following statistics which do not include the rail-borne traffic show the net result :—

	1904-05.	1905-06.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	1,50,576	1,39,014-8	11,561-8
Exports ...	2,11,777	1,07,060-0	1,04,717-0

Irrigation.—The sources of irrigation benefited considerably in most cases by the heavy snow of the winter of 1904-05, though this effect was not so universal as might have been expected.

A successful artesian well was sunk during the year by Malik Atta Muhammad Kasi near Baleli. Two other zamindars have obtained permission to sink artesian wells, one on the Sariab Road and one at Killi Gul Muhammad towards Baleli. Government is also about to make experiments in this direction in various parts of the district beginning at and near Pishin.

A considerable amount of success attended the karez sinking in Shorarud during 1904-05 and this has encouraged several headmen to take in hand other karezes. Those who have had not sufficient means of their own have been given Takavi advances for the purpose.

Forests.—The control and protection of the Zargha Shela in the Khwaja Amran range (reserved as an experiment in the reproduction of *pistachio khanjak*) was transferred to the Forest Department in May 1905.

No additional reservations were made in this district during the year under report. As the dry wood in the existing forest reservations becomes exhausted some hardship is felt by the considerable population in the neighbourhood of Quetta who earn or eke out a livelihood by supplying firewood. This seems inevitable. The same cause would probably have led to a rise in the price of firewood but for the importation by the Forest Department of fuel from Sind which worked satisfactorily during the year and kept prices normal.

Besides 1,701 trees planted along the roads in Quetta, 7,072 fruit and other trees were distributed by the Forest Department and 2,773 by the Superintendent of Arboriculture in Baluchistan for planting in gardens, and along the roads in Chaman and Pishin. Four and a half pounds of white mulberry seed was also supplied by the Forest Department to start nurseries in the district.

Excise.—The Murree Brewery at Kirani in Quetta was inspected by Captain Dew, Assistant Political Agent, on 22nd August 1905, and found in order. The accounts were also checked and found correct.

During the year under report there has been a heavy fall in the income from the duty on the beer produced by the Brewery, the income having declined from Rs. 21,534-10-6 in 1904-05 to Rs. 13,230-10-6 only in 1905-06. The reason for the reduction is stated to be that the sales have decreased on account of one of the British regiments preferring Scotch imported beer to that manufactured locally.

The duty on the country liquor and drugs including opium is realized by farming out publicly the exclusive right of sale of these commodities in the district. The realizations for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,24,820 as against Rs. 1,11,825 in 1904-05 ; and the license fees for the sale of imported

foreign liquors, including the locally manufactured beer, amounted to Rs. 2,926 as against 3,136.

The Excise Committee visited Quetta towards the close of the year and as a consequence of their visit proposals for modifying the existing system in regard to country liquor have since been formulated.

Education.—The number of scholars in the district was 824 against 809 in 1904 ; the number of local Muhammadans being 207 as against 217. The results of the year's working appear to have been fairly satisfactory, the improvement noted in last year's report having been generally maintained. But the progress of primary education is much retarded by want of knowledge of the people and the language on the part of some of the teachers. The service is not sufficiently well paid and attractive to keep capable men satisfied for long, and the new men from the Punjab have much to learn before their teaching can be effective. To remedy this two measures seem called for : (1) the establishment of a Vernacular Middle School for the training of local youths, and (2) the grant of pensions to the teaching staff.

Of the twelve boys sent up from the Sandeman High School for the Entrance Examination in March 1906, eight have come out successful. As compared with the result as a whole in the Punjab, which shows about 33 per cent. of passes, this result is very satisfactory and creditable to the teaching staff.

Two private schools at Quetta were added to the list of aided schools, the contribution being paid, according to the Punjab Education rules, from the Quetta Municipal Fund :—

(1) The Parsi boys and girls' school.

(2) Mrs. Summerhays's sweeper school.

The opening of a new school at Alezai in Pishin was sanctioned from the 1st March 1906, the cost being met from the Pishin Bazar Fund ; and the question of the opening of two more schools at Sariab in Quetta and Muhammad Khel in Shorarud is under consideration. The charge of the Brahmo aided school was transferred to the Arya Samaj and the grant-in-aid hitherto paid to the Brahmo Samaj is now paid to the latter society ; the school being called the " Arya School."

An additional teacher was appointed to the Gulistan School and the pay of the First Teacher at Chaman has been raised from Rs. 30 to 32—2—40 per mensem during the year.

Criminal Justice.—The total number of criminal cases disposed of during the year amounted to 3,472 as against 2,890 in 1904,* and the number of persons under trial to 4,360 as compared with 3,833. Of the persons under trial 28 remained under trial at the end of the year.

*Returns for calendar year.

The increase was mainly in (*a*) theft cases (140 against 83), (*b*) receiving stolen property (41 against 12), (*c*) cases under special and local laws, Police Act, Railway Act, etc. (2,251 against 1,820), and (*d*) cases mainly of a petty nature taken up directly by Magistrates (952 against 904). Thus by far the greatest part of the increase was in petty offences under special and local laws.

The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts amounted to 94 as against 39 in 1904. Two appeals were awaiting decision at the end of the year.

In 8 cases or 9 per cent. as against 5 cases or 13·1 per cent. in 1904 the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered. In 16 cases or 18·1 per cent as against 6 cases or 15·8 per cent. in 1904 the sentences were reversed. The proceedings were quashed in two cases in 1905-06 as against one in 1904.

Civil Justice.—There were altogether 3,328 original Civil suits and 150 miscellaneous cases before the courts in the Quetta-Pishin District, of which 136 Civil suits and 2 miscellaneous cases remained pending at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 3,217 Civil suits and 200 miscellaneous cases.

Suits for money moveable property show an increase from 2,848 to 3,003. Suits under the rent law declined from 15 to 10. Title and other suits increased f from 164 to 187. Under this head suits for immoveable property decreased rom 77 to 65 ; but there were significant increases in suits for right of pre-emption (18 to 37) and mortgage suits (15 to 29). Matrimonial suits decreased from 43 to 37.

The total value of the suits capable of valuation was Rs. 2,59,979 against Rs. 1,77,929 in 1904.

Of 61 appeals of all sorts 50 were disposed of and 11 remained pending ; the corresponding figures for 1904 being 61 and 12. In one suit the decree was modified (6 in 1904), in 7 reversed (11 in 1904) ; while 10 suits were remanded for further enquiry (5 in 1904).

Jails and lock-ups.—The condition and health of the prisoners in the Quetta Jail, the Subsidiary Jail at Pishin and the lock-ups in the district have been satisfactory throughout the year.

There were no escapes from the Quetta Jail. A prisoner who was in the infirmary at Pishin, suffering from a mild attack of small-pox, effected his escape in August 1905, and got safely across the Afghan frontier. He afterwards took part in the Dornoch raid and was severely wounded.

Registration.—Four hundred and forty-four compulsory registrations were effected during the year affecting immoveable property of the value of Rs. 7,58,635-0-6. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 403 compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property of the value of Rs. 4,28,930-7. There were only five optional registrations, affecting property worth Rs. 153 against four of 1904 affecting property worth Rs. 620-7-4. Thirty-eight instrumnets affecting moveable property valued at Rs. 21,750 were registered, as compared with 38 documents in 1904 affecting property worth 40,624-10-11. Two wills were registered, the property transferred under them being valued at Rs. 3,090.

The receipts on account of registration fees amounted to Rs. 1,511-4-0 and the expenditure on account of copying fees, commissions, etc., to Rs. 525-10.

The increase in the number and value of the registrations as compared with those of the past year was due to the extension of the Quetta town and the consequent increase in the number of transfers of immoveable property.

Local Funds.—The only Excluded Local Fund in the district is the Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund. It opened with a balance of Rs. 51,552-5-1 on the 1st April 1905. The receipts amounted to Rs. 51,648-4-5 and the expenditure to Rs. 44,172-12-6, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 59,027-13-0 on the 31st March 1906. The increase was mainly due to the activity of trade in the Chaman Bazar, which led to an increase in the octroi receipts.

Of about Rs. 4,000, spent from this source on Public Works, about Rs. 2,300 were spent on original works, chiefly in the Chaman and Pishin Bazars, and the balance on repairs to the existing works belonging to this fund.

This fund now supports six schools in the district, one, the Alizai School, having been added during the year. Its total annual expenditure on education is now Rs. 3,565.

Proposals are under consideration for utilizing a portion of the large balance on works of public utility.

Municipal.—The Quetta Municipality, constituted in 1896, is the only Municipality in the district. During 1905-06 the Municipal Committee consisted of eighteen members, nine official (including the Chairman) and nine non-official. In January 1906 an eleventh non-official member was added. The Committee held sixteen meetings altogether in the year. The average attendance of the members was 73 per cent. of what it would have been if every member had attended each meeting. The non-official members on the whole displayed diligence and public spirit in discharging the functions entrusted to them.

The Municipal Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 70,632-12-3. The receipts and expenditnre during the year amounted to Rs. 2,47,091-7-1 and Rs. 2,79,231-0-8 respectively and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 38,493-2-8.

Over Rs. 57,000 were spent on works of public utility and sanitation, such as water-supply, underground drainage, a new conservancy road and lines, cattle market, etc.

General.—The chief event of general interest which occurred in the course of the year was the visit to Quetta of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the 10th to 16th March 1906. The Municipality and the private citizens of Quetta combined to celebrate the visit by the presentation of a Municipal address; by decorating the town; holding a display of fireworks, etc. His Royal Highness drove in procession round the city on the afternoon of the 12th and held a public Darbar in the Sandeman Hall on the same afternoon which was attended by all the principal Chiefs and headmen of Baluchistan. On the early morning of the 15th Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to Chaman, where they were received by the chief Achakzai Maliks. Here also the Bazar was prettily decorated. Their Royal Highnesses returned the same evening to Quetta and left the next day for Karachi. The visit was most successful in every respect.

Large quantities of food-grains were imported from India in the beginning of the year into Chaman for export to Kandahar where very high prices prevailed owing to scarcity. The sales of food-grains in the Chaman bazar were also unusually large.

Of the five substantive vacancies among the clerical establishments that occurred in the district during the year under report four were given to Muhammadans. The fifth vacancy (Patwari's post) was given to a Hindu on the recommendation of the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.

C. ARCHER, *Major*,

Political Agent, Quetta.

Appendix II.

Administration Report of the Sibi Agency for the year 1905-06.

Area in Square Miles.

1. The area of the Agency is 12,579 squares miles, of which 4,168 forms the administered areas and 8,411 the areas under Political control.

Population.

2. According to the Census of 1901, the population of the Agency was 132,354. Of this 73,893 is in the administered areas and 58,461 in the areas under Political control.

Principal Officers during the year.

3. The charge of the district frequently changed hands during the year and was held at different periods by Majors M.A. Tighe, I.A., and A. McConaghey, I.A., Mr. W. Davis, Captain C. B. Winter, I.A., and Major F. W. P. Macdonald, I.A.

Attitude and conduct of the tribes.

4. The general attitude and conduct of the tribes was good throughout the year. The Marri Nawab submitted an appeal against Major Tighe's settlement of the Phailawagh land dispute; final orders have not yet been passed in this case.

5. The joint report submitted by Majors Archer and Tighe in dispute between the Bugtis, Domkis and Jakranis regarding the ownership of the Leni-Lanjo and Seghari lands having been accepted by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, the boundaries have been marked on the ground where necessary by the Settlement Officer in Nasirabad. The Gulôi Domkis do not accept the settlement and say that they will appeal against the order of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

6 The dispute between His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Domki Chief in connection with the Khanwah Irrigation Channel has given much trouble. In July 1905, a temporary *band* was made under the orders of Major McConaghey, then Political Agent, Sibi, and some of the flood water was deflected and flowed down the Lehri river. The Khan's subjects in the Lehri Niabat had however been very dilatory in providing labour for the construction of the *band*, and the result was that comparatively little water was available for them. Also the *band* having been completed they further complicated matters by building "cross" *bands* across the stream, thus holding up the flood water and causing the flood to slightly scour the Khanwah side of the river bed and by this unconsidered action prevented the floods from flowing down their side of the river.

The Irrigation Officer visited Lehri in February 1906, and in accordance with his recommendations arrangements are being made to strengthen and improve the *band*, and deepen the Lehri bed. He has made special reference to the matter of the building of cross *bands* which practice, he says, must be strictly prohibited.

7. During the summer of 1905, the differences between the Kurks and the Barozai Jagirdars of Sibi reached an acute stage. For a long time both parties refused to agree to any settlement, and the relations between them were very strained. At length, however, after great difficulty an amicable settlement was arrived at on the 1st March 1906. The parties are now friendly and there is every reason to believe that they will continue so.

8. Khan Sahib Haji Dur Muhammad Langhani Marri who rendered very useful service to Government during the Kuchali raid of 1880 died on the 17th January 1906. The deceased enjoyed a Muafi of the Government share of lands in Badra (Sibi Tahsil). He has been succeeded as head of the Langhani section by his son Karimdad Khan, a well-behaved and promising young man.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

9. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 481 as against 620 in the preceding year. Of these 396* were finally decided, 11 were marked for further references to jirgas, 66 were under investigation and 8 required orders of the District Officer.

* Civil 248
Criminal 148

There were no cases worthy of special notice. In nearly all cases the findings of the jirgas were accepted.

The working of the jirgas has been satisfactory. The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 4,973-8-0 of which a sum of Rs. 1,138-5-4 was realised before the close of the year under review.

The number of persons criminally punished was 55, and that of persons required to furnish security was 37.

Horse-Breeding.

10. In October last, at the request of the zemindars of the Nasirabad Sub-division, one horse and one donkey stallion were located at Usta and one horse stallion at Manjipur. In addition to Government stallions one stallion belonging to the Pishin Sadar Bazar Fund remained at Sibi at the expense of the Sibi Municipal Fund during the cold season.

11. *Sibi Horse Show.*—The annual Sibi Horse Show was held from the 19th to 24th February 1906. The total number of animals exhibited was 767 as against 646 last year, showing an increase of 121 which, considering the famine in Kachi and the wet weather both before and during the show, is very satisfactory. Twenty-nine remounts and fourteen mules were purchased for Government. The average price of these horses was Rs. 267 per horse. The total expenditure including the amount given in prizes was Rs. 4,141-1-5. Taking into consideration the prolonged drought and scarcity of fodder in the district the show on the whole was a success.

12. *Cattle Show.*—A cattle show was held at the same time as the horse show. The number of exhibits was 153 as against 75 last year. The cattle were of very large size and handsome, and the bullocks were very powerful animals and well-suited to military or any draft work. The increase is due to the fact that the breeders were under the impression that a large number of cattle would be purchased at the show. Only seventeen bullocks, however, were purchased by the Sibi and Pishin Municipalities and zamindars, and the prices averaged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 175 per pair.

A sum of Rs. 500 was given in prizes and two silver medals were also awarded to the best bull and cow in the show.

District Levies.

13. The number of levies in the district was 696, and the cost on account of their maintenance was Rs. 1,85,549-14-3.

The work done by them was good and they are very useful.

Police.

14. With the object of relieving the military detachments over the Sibi Sub-Treasury and Plague Inspection Camp detailed proposals were submitted for the peformance of these duties by the Police.

No change was made in the total number of the Police.

Road and Communications.

15. Owing to the continuance of agricultural distress in certain parts of the Sibi Sub-Division, the following communications were opened for the

benefit of the affected people out of the grant sanctioned for relief works by the Government of India :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Wanga Kubba Road	1,175	7	3
Tirkha Road	795	2	0

In addition to the above, improvements were also carried out to the Mall, Talli and Baber-Kuch-Kohlu Roads at a cost of Rs. 5,180.

All these works were carried out through Civil Agency.

Land Revenue.

16. The amount recovered during the year, exclusive of arrears, was Rs. 2,35,166-7-3. There was a net increase of Rs. 36,048-6-11 as compared with the recoveries made in the last year. The following table shows the recoveries (exclusive of arrears) of 1904-05, and 1905-06.

Tahsils.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Sibi ...	55,589 9 4	90,925 15 2	35,336 5 10	.....	
Sharigh ...	21,963 1 0	21,645 1 0	.....	318 0 0	
Nasirabad ...	1,12,583 1 2	1,14,234 13 4	1,651 12 2	.....	
Kohlu ...	8,982 4 10	8,360 9 9	.....	621 11 1	
Total ...	1,99,118 0 4	2,35,166 7 3	36,988 2 0	939 11 1	

Net increase Rs. 36,048-6-11.

The increase under Sibi is due to the fact that Rabi crops were good and that good rates were obtained at the sales of Government share of revenue. In the Nasirabad Tahsil it was due to a larger area having been brought under cultivation. The decrease under Kohlu is due to scanty rainfall and consequent decrease in cultivated area. The decrease in the Sharigh Tashil is due mainly to the fact that there was very little *Khushkaba* cultivation. The total amount credited to Government including arrears for past years amounted to Rs. 2,51,078-13-11.

17. *System followed.*—Different systems obtain in each tahsil in the district for the recovery of Government revenue.

In Sibi.—Partly by cash assessment and partly by batai.

In Sharigh.—By cash assessment for lands irrigated with perennial water and by batai or Tashkhis on lands dependent on rain water.

In Kohlu.—By batai and Tashkhis.

In Nasirabad.—In cash at certain prescribed rates on lands irrigated by Sind Canals and by batai or Tashkhis on lands dependent on rain water.

18. *Area under crop.*—The area under crop was as under:—

	Acres	R.	P.
Sibi Tahsil	22,436	3	0
Sharigh Tahsil	9,832	0	0
Nasirabad Tahsil	1,05,190	33	0
Kohlu Tahsil	Estimates not known.		

19. *Nature of crop and character of harvest.*—In Nasirabad the Kharif crop was slightly damaged by locusts and worms.

In the Sibi Tahsil there was no Khushkaba cultivation but crops on irrigated lands were good. The state of the crops in the Sharigh Tahsil was moderate while in that of the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil it was not good.

20. *Arrears.*—On the 1st April 1905, a sum of Rs. 43,145-10-10 was recoverable on account of arrears of revenue, while on the 31st March 1906, Rs. 22,005-14-10 remained outstanding, *viz.*—

Rs.	As.	P.	
2,834	10	11	in Sibi and
19,171	3	11	in Nasirabad,
Total 22,005	14	10	

Of this latter amount Rs. 13,037-15-10 had to be adjusted on account of rabi remissions for 1905-06 which could not be done during the year under report.

21. *Remissions and Suspensions.*—The following remissions were sanctioned:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
In Sharigh	16	15	0
In Nasirabad	16,225	4	11
Total ...	16,242	3	11

A sum of Rs. 2,925 was suspended in the Sibi Tahsil on account of cost of revenue grain sold to the zamindars of Khushkaba villages. Rupees 3,669-2-9 referring to the last year on a similar account was also suspended during the year under report.

22. *Compulsory process, if any.*—No coercion was employed in the recovery of revenue.

23. *Position as to the current or expiring settlements.*—The period of settlement of the Sharigh Tahsil will expire in 1910-11.

24. *Settlement Operations.*—In October 1905, the services of Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., a Sindh Officer, were placed at the disposal of the Baluchistan Administration to prepare a record-of-rights for the Nasirabad Tahsil. Kazi Abdulla Jan, lately officiating as Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan, was appointed as Assistant Settlement Officer, Nasirabad.

By the close of the year enquiries into record-of-rights and settlement of assessment for the whole area commanded by the desert canal and its branches had been completed and the Registers of Settlement and record-of-rights prepared. Enquiries were also made regarding Khushkaba lands situated at the foot of the low hills which form the northern boundary of the Eastern section of the Tahsil.

25. *Grazing tax.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 13,298-5-3, representing an increase of Rs. 855-5-2 as compared with the receipts of the preceding year. Rupees 266-8-0 on this account were remitted to the inhabitants of the Khushkaba villages in the Sibi Tahsil who have had no crops during the last two years and who were consequently in great straits.

General condition of the district and people.

26. *Nature of the season.*—There was entire failure of crops in the Mal and Tali circles of the Sibi Tahsil and the Pur valley, and partial failure of crops in Badra and the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil. The Marri and Bugti tribes were also reduced to extreme destitution. Owing to failure of summer rains there was acute distress among them accentuated by the mortality among the flocks and cattle caused by last year's severe winter.

The Government of India having sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 on account of relief of distress in the Sibi District the following measures were adopted:—

(*a*) A sum of Rs. 14,000 on account of grain doles was distributed in equal shares to such of the Marri and Bugti tribesmen who had greatly suffered from the past year's scarcity and were in great need of help.

(*b*) Relief works consisting of repairs to and construction of roads in different portion of the district affected by scarcity and the planting of trees and the construction of a Karez in Kohlu were started. The people eagerly took good advantage of them. A sum of Rs. 9,725-9-10 was spent on these works, including pay of establishment and contingent expenditure.

(*c*) 1,200 maunds of Jowari from the Government share of the Sibi Kharif harvest was given to the headmen of the Talli and Mal circles, and the price at the rates realised at the auction sales for 1905 will be recovered from them after the Kharif harvest of 1906.

(*d*) 3,000 maunds of Jowari were also sold to these people at the revenue rates, and the price was recovered about the end of March 1906.

27. *Public health.*—Enteric fever in a mild form appeared in Karam Khom Shahr of the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil. There was no epidemic disease though measles, small-pox and malarial fevers prevailed in the district during the latter part of the year.

28. A slight recrudescence of malarial fevers occurred during the year at Sharigh. This is said to be due partly to the extension of rice cultivation and partly to heavy snow and rains which renewed some of the old and dry swamps and springs and provided a vast ground for the reproduction and multiplication of malaria carrying mosquitoes.

29. On the whole the health of the district was good. A good deal of vaccination work was done at Sibi and to some extent at Sharigh.

30. The plague camp was, as usual, maintained at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi during the winter months. The total number of persons examined was 52,815 and of those segregated for a period of ten days was 14,745.

31. *Prices of food and labour.*—Prices of food were generally high throughout the year and an allowance to compensate for dearness of provisions was sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in favour of all menial servants, the Police establishments and the men on Rs. 25 a month who are required to keep a horse or camel paid from the Provincial and Imperial revenues.

Labour was cheap in the district except in the Sharigh Tahsil where people are averse to manual labour and most of the work is done by women.

32. *Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.*—There was no disease among cattle but there was mortality among them owing to insufficiency of fodder which was the result of the past two years' drought.

33. *Takavi advances.*—The following figures show the transactions under this head during the year :—

—	Outstanding on 31st March 1905.	Advances made in 1905-06.	Total.	Recoveries in 1905-06.		Outstanding on March 1906.
				Principal.	Interest.	
				Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.
Lands Improvement Loans Act ...	4,460	7,550	12,010	1,070	122 15 2	10,940
Agriculturists Loans Act	8,401	7,100	15,501	1,907	159 12 7	13,594
Total ...	12,861	14,650	27,511	2,977	282 11 9	24,534

Owing to the prevailing scarcity, it was found necessary to suspend the recovery of a large number of instalments due from the zamindars of the Khushkaba villages of the Sibi Tahsil.

Immigration and Emigration.

34. There was no permanent emigration, but some people of the Khushkaba villages in the Sibi Tahsil and also a large number of Marri and Bugti tribesmen emigrated temporarily to Sind owing to failure of their crops.

There was no immigration into the Sibi District.

Mineral discoveries and developments.

35. The coal mines at Khost continued to be worked as before by the North-Western Railway. The net output for the year was 35,512 tons.

There has been no change in the general conditions or system of work during the year. There were five fatal and two serious accidents during the year under report (each accident involving one man).

Irrigation and Artesian Wells.

36. The Nari regulator scheme worked well during the year except that a stop dam had been outflanked and will have its wings extended during 1906-07. There was, however, no increase in cultivation.

37. No progress was made on the Pil rift scheme, but the Irrigation Officer inspected the place about the end of the year and recommended that no more money should be spent till it was ascertained whether the lands near Mangi could not be more advantageously irrigated by surplus flood water in the Kach stream.

38. No improvements were carried out to the Desert and Begari Canals during the year under report.

39. One Karez in the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil has been made from the grant for relief works and two are under construction by private individuals.

There are no artesian wells in this district.

Forests.

40. No new forest area was reserved or demarcated during the year under report. The question of the reservation of two areas in the Nasirabad Tahsil was held over pending the result of enquiries to be made by the Settlement Officer, Nasirabad, regarding the claims to waste lands.

41. The question of starting a fuel plantation in the Nasirabad Sub-division along the railway line for the fuel supply to Quetta also remained pending for the same reason.

42. The possibility of improving the growth of the olive is engaging the attention of the Extra Assistant Conservator Forests.

Excise.

43. The revenue under this head during the year 1905-06 amounted to Rs. 24,426-15-5 as under :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Foreign (English) liquors	454	0	0
Country spirits and rum	14,085	0	0
Opium and its preparations	2,000	0	0
Other intoxicating drugs (Bhang, Charas, etc.) ...	3,503	0	0
Receipts from the Sibi Bonded Warehouse	4,384	15	5
Total ...	24,426	15	5

This shows a decrease of Rs. 861-7-7 as compared with the receipts for the year 1904-05, which is said to be due to the alleged loss suffered by the Contractor for Nasirabad during the latter year.

44. The question of reducing the number of shops for sale of country liquor and intoxicating drugs was considered, and it was decided with the Revenue Commissioner's sanction to reduce the number of liquor shops from 73 to 33 and those for sale of drugs from 78 to 51 for the year 1906-07.

45. The question of the Excise Administration in the Nasirabad Tahsil was under consideration. It is proposed to make the rates for sale of country liquor in this Tahsil equal to those prevailing in Sindh, so that it may not be smuggled to that province. Nothing definite had however been decided when the year closed.

Education.

46. Four boys reading in the third middle class of the Barnes School, Sibi, passed their final examination which was held by the officer in charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Education. One additional teacher has been sanctioned for this school, with effect from the 1st March 1906, and assistant teachers were also sanctioned for the Sharigh and Kurk Schools.

During the year under report proposals were submitted for opening some schools in the Nasirabad Sub-division and also for opening schools for the education of the Marri children at Kahan and Badra and for the appointment of a whole-time teacher for the Kohlu School.

The total number of boys and girls attending the schools increased by 70, of which 38 are local boys.

Criminal Justice.

47. The following table shows the number of criminal trials for the years 1904-05 and 1905-06 :—

	1904-05.	1905-06.
(*a*) Original	316	313
(*b*) Appellate	16	19
Total	332	332

Civil Justice.

48. The number of civil suits disposed of during the year under report as compared with the previous year was as under :—

Regular Civil and Revenue suits.

	1904-05.	1905-06.
(*a*) Original	822	1,005
(*b*) Appellate	13	13
(*c*) Execution of Decrees	483	461
Total	1,318	1,479
Miscellaneous (Civil and Criminal)	747	421
Revenue cases	385	382
Total	1,132	803

Jails and Lock-up.

49. The total number of prisoners in the different jails at the close of the year was 85 as against 69 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners amounted to Rs. 7,300-8-11 and the average cost per head to Rs. 93-10-2.

One prisoner escaped from the lock-up at Harnai and was re-captured by the Marri Levies.

Registration and Stamps.

50. The total number of documents registered was 77 as against 88 in the previous year. The total receipts on this account amounted to Rs. 230-8.

51. The receipts from the sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 10,922-8-0 as against Rs. 11,542-1-0 in the year 1904-05.

Local Fund.

52. The revenue and expenditure of the Sharigh Bazar Fund was Rs. 12,200-0-6 and Rs. 13,517-6-5 respectively. The opening balance on 1st April 1905 was Rs. 7,516-0-10 and closing balance on 31st March 1906 was Rs. 6,198-10-11.

Municipal Fund.

53. The revenue and expenditure of the Sibi Municipal Fund was Rs. 49,188-13-11 and Rs. 51,624-12-0 respectively. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 19,030-8-0 and closed with a balance of Rs. 16,594-9-11. The excess expenditure over the receipts is due to the cost of the scheme for laying a pipe line and thus supplying good drinking water to the people of Sibi.

General.

54. *Employment of Muhammadans.*—One Muhammadan was appointed substantively and two were appointed sub. *pro tem.* during the year. One was taken on transfer from other district. In filling up acting vacancies preference is given to Muhammadan candidates whenever they are available, but owing to the great difficulty experienced in getting Muhammadan candidates with even ordinary qualifications, great inconvenience is experienced in filling up vacancies in this district. Efforts have been made to obtain Muhammadan clerks from the Punjab and North-Western Provinces but without success.

55. Three Government servants were found guilty of misappropriating Government money. One was departmentally punished by dismissal from Government service. The others were tried judicially and duly convicted. Otherwise the character of the public service has been satisfactory.

56. *Arboriculture.*—A report has already been submitted as to the number of trees planted during the calendar year 1905. In the spring of 1906 a little over 23,000 trees were planted.

F. MACDONALD, *Major*,
Political Agent and Depy. Commsr., Sibi.

Appendix III.

Administration Report of the Loralai District for the year 1905-06.

Area.—The area of the Loralai District is 7,747 square miles as under:—

Bori	1,947
Duki-Sinjawi	2,325
Barkhan-Musakhel	3,475
	7,747

Population.—The population of the District according to the census of 1891-1901 is 67,864.

Principal officers during the year.—Mr. W. S. Davies held charge of the district up to 3rd November 1905, when he was relieved by Major C. A. Kemball, I.A., C.I.E.

Attitude and conduct of tribes.—The general attitude and conduct of the principal tribes have been good.

In the Duki-Sinjawi Sub-division a long standing water dispute between the Tarins and the Dumars was amicably settled during the year. The Shadozai-Tarin drinking-water case was also decided but the Shadozais appealed against the decision of the Political Agent, Loralai, and have applied for revision of the decision of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

In Bori, Mulla Ahmad, a Motibar of the Sargarah tribe, and Baz Muhammad Khan Andari, Ghilzai, died during the year. The allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem enjoyed by the former has been continued in favour of his second son. Abdul Haq, who has succeeded him. Baz Muhammad used to get Rs. 37-8-0 per mensem as an allowance and the question of its continuance or otherwise to his heirs is under consideration.

Muhammad Khan, minor Hasni Sardar, who was in receipt of a cash allowance of Rs. 120 per annum, died on the 16th October 1905. No successor has as yet been appointed, but for the present Nuran, one of the nearest relatives of the deceased Hasni Sardar, has been appointed as Chief Muqadam of the tribe to manage their affairs on probation for one year.

Faqir Muhammad Musa Sajada Nashin of the Shrine at Taunsa in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, who was a muafi holder in the Drug Circle in the Musakhel Tahsil, died on the 10th February 1906, and Mian Hamid, son of the deceased, is reported to have succeeded him.

No new titles were granted during the year and no casualty occurred among the title holders.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulations.—There were 333 Criminal and 89 Civil references to jirgas during the year.

The findings of the councils of elders were accepted in most cases.

The case of the murder of Kote and Jare, Lunis of Duki, by Zhobi Hamzazai of Bori was referred to the Shahi Jirga at Quetta and a fine of Rs. 2,400 was inflicted on the Hamzazai tribe of which the sum of Rs. 1,900 was awarded as compensation to the heirs of the murdered men and the balance to Government as a fine. In addition, the property of the accused was confiscated to Government.

The case of the murder of Balach Sadozai in Duki was referred to the Shahi Jirga at Sibi who discharged the accused. This award was not approved by the Political Agent, Loralai, who directed that the case should be placed before the next Fort Munro Jirga.

Rehmdil, son of Nurdil, Shadozai of Duki, was killed by a Mulla named Syed Ahmed. The case was referred to a council of elders who found the Mulla guilty and the Political Agent sentenced him to transporation for 14 years.

Torkhan Shadozai brought a case for recovery of Rs. 3,200 from his

brother-in-law Jangi which was referred to the last Quetta Jirga whe gave a decree for the amount in favour of the plaintiff, but the award of the jirga has not been confirmed by the Political Agent in whose court the case is still pending.

In the case of the murder of Shah Gul and Zarrai by Ghamai and Muhammad Akbar of Bori in 1904 the Hamzazai tribe was held responsible and directed to apprehend the culprits. As however they rendered no help their allowances for levy service were stopped for some months. The security amounting to Rs. 1,500 of Nadar Khan, a Motibar of the Hamzazai tribe, was forfeited to Government. Ghamai, the murderer, absconded to Afghanistan where he died while his accomplice Muhammad Akbar was secured and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and an additional two years for a theft committed by him.

The case of the murder of Muhammad Rafiq, dâk sowar, referred to in the previous report was placed before the Shahi Jirga at Quetta who found the two accused Shahi and Shahbaz guilty. The finding was accepted by the Political Agent, Loralai, who sentenced the two men above named to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,200 which, if recovered, was to be paid to the heirs of the deceased person as compensation. The accused who had been released on bail for Rs. 2,000 each disappeared and are still at large. Steps are being taken to recover the security money (Rs. 4,000) from the sureties.

In March 1900 three Hindus named Bhana, Khilu and Naina were murdered while on their way from Murtat (a place near Dirgi and Bori) to Loralai. One of the men, Suleman by name, who was suspected to have been implicated in the deed and who was arrested at the time but managed to escape from custody was recognized and arrested at Nushki on 17th August 1905. The case was laid before the Sibi Jirga who found the man guilty of the offence. He was sentenced by the Political Agent, Loralai, on 23rd March 1906 to fourteen years' transportation.

About 50 per cent. of the cases occurring in this district have been referred to jirgas. On the whole the decisions of these councils were satisfactory and were accepted by the parties, though experience shows the importance of the Political Agent exercising a careful supervision over their work.

The fines imposed under jirga decisions amounted to Rs. 9,471 ; of this Rs. 5,437-14-2 were recovered during the year. One hundred and ten persons were criminally punished under jirga findings. The number of persons who were called upon to furnish security under jirga proceedings was 134.

Horse-breeding, Horse Shows.—No horse show was held during the year. The first Gumbaz Horse Show was held immediately before the commencement of the year under report and the second shortly after it closed.

Sixty-six mares were branded and 85 covered by Government stallions located in the district and six colts were castrated during the year.

District Levies.—The total number of levies at the close of the year was 324 and the establishment cost Rs. 87,967-1-7.

The levies in this district work as bailiffs, process servers, detectives, watchmen, messengers, postal runners and guides.

They are a most useful body of men without whom it would not be possible to carry on the work of the district.

Police.—There are five Police stations, *i.e.*, Bori, Duki, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Musakhel. The following is the strength of the police in this district :—

1 Inspector.	5 Trackers.
5 Deputy Inspectors.	2 Daffadars.
18 Sergeants.	8 Sowars.
77 Constables.	6 Camel sowars.
	2 Sweepers.

The Deputy Inspectors investigate cases and are Daroghas of the Sub-Jails. The men are employed as Jail and Treasury guards, while the mounted men are employed as orderlies to the District Officers.

Roads and Communications.—Most of the roads and communications are in charge of the Military Works Services while the rest are kept up by the Civil Agency and are looked after by a District Overseer and a Mistri.

Land Revenue.—The total net collections under this head amounted to Rs. 2,15,770-0-7 showing a net increase of Rs. 46,367-9-6 as detailed below over the receipts of the preceding year :—

Names of Tahsils.	Actual land revenue receipts for 1904-05.	Actual land revenue receipts for 1905-06.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bori	43,318 13 8	57,302 14 1	13,984 0 5	...	...
Duki	44,814 0 4	58,027 8 3	13,213 7 11	...	...
Sinjawi	18,842 13 8	17,629 14 0	...	1,212 15 8	...
Barkhan	38,183 0 5	62,395 2 7	24,212 2 2	...	....
Musakhel...	24,243 11 0	20,414 9 8	...	3,829 1 4	Net increase.
Total ...	1,69,402 7 1	2,15,770 0 7	51,409 10 6	5,042 1 0	46,367 9 6

The increase in the receipts of the Bori, Duki and Barkhan Tahsils is due to the favourable prices at which the revenue grains were sold this year, as well as to an increase in the grazing tax collections; while the decrease in the Sinjawi and Musakhel Tahsils is owing to scanty rainfall.

The following remissions and suspensions were sanctioned during the year under orders from proper authority :—

	Land Revenue.	Grazing tax.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Remissions	147 4 0*	...
Suspensions	716 10 7	9,021 3 0

* Should be Rs. 143-10.

Except in the irrigated portion of the Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil, where revenue is recovered according to the settlement assessment, revenue is recovered by means of Batai and "Tashkhis." In the Bori Tahsil, however, certain villages have been brought under fixed cash assessment for a period of five years.

The area under crops was as under :—

	Acres.	R.	P.
† Matured... ...	4,115	3	15
Failed	125	2	27

	Acres	R.	P.
Bori	11,537	2	32
Barkhan and Musakhel ...	28,208	2	36
Sinjawi†	4,241	2	2
Duki	Figures not available.		
	43,987	3	30

The crops cultivated were wheat, barley, Indian corn, tobacco, jowar, shali (rice), china, bajri, sanwak, kangni, mung, potatoes, onions, lucerne, melons, carrots, etc.,

The harvest was on the whole an average one. There were no arrears and no compulsory process was necessary.

The settlement operations in Sinjawi are working well. This settlement expires in 1910-11. The settlement records of the Bori Tahsil having been completed in every respect were made over to the district authorities in February 1906 and an additional establishment consisting of a Naib Tahsildar, three Field Kanungos and six Patwaris was sanctioned.

The grazing tax is recovered by means of Ijaras (contract) as well as by enumeration.

The total revenue realized in the district from all sources amounted to Rs. 2,48,013-1-10 while the expenditure was Rs. 2,21,489-0-6.

The subjoined memorandum shows the transactions of cash allowances, remissions and assignments of land revenue and grain allowances made up to and for 1905-06.

Particulars.	For perpetuity.	For life or lives or for a fixed period.		Total.	Remarks.
		Grants up to and for 1904-05.	Grants made during 1905-06.		
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
(*a*) For the maintenance of public servants.	...	...	...	...	
(*b*) *For other purposes*—					
1. Assignment of land revenue	...	*3,342 14 8	...	3,342 14 8	* Out of this muafis worth Rs. 72-14-2 were resumed during 1905-06.
2. Grain allowances ...	...	4,101 2 4	...	4,001 2 4	
3. Cash „	...	3,018 8 8	...	3,018 8 8	

General Condition of District and People.—There was no acute distress, although the year was one of general drought more particularly in the Bori and Musakhel Tahsils. The public health was good. Measles was the only epidemic disease which was generally prevalent throughout the district. Owing to the drought the prices of food-stuffs were high while labour was cheap. As a rule the people of this district follow agricultural pursuits, but this year a good many of the people, owing to there having been no rain for the "Kushkaba" tracts, were obliged to seek work on roads under the Military Works Services and Civil Departments.

Agricultural stock suffered to some extent owing to the general scarcity of fodder.

The following figures show the transactions under Takavi advances during the year :—

	Rs. As. P.
Outstanding on the 1st April 1905	19 544 0 7
Advances made during 1905-06	20,700 0 0
Total ...	40,244 0 7
Recoveries made during 1905-06...	8,578 9 3
Balance outstanding on the 1st April 1906	31,665 7 4

Khorasani nomad graziers paid their usual winter visit. The Matezai people in the Sinjawi Tahsil who had emigrated to Pishin have now returned. One Fakharuddin, a Taraki Ghilzai refugee, who was in receipt of an allowance Rs. 12-8 per mensem, left for Afghanistan with his family and his allowance has since been resumed. Ismail Hamzazai of Bori also emigrated to Afghanistan with his family.

A deposit of sulphur has been discovered in the Sinjawi Tahsil, and coal has been found in several places in the Duki Tahsil.

There was no surplus wheat for export this year. Trade is mostly in the hands of Hindus.

Irrigation.—The sources of "Abi" irrigation are from karezes and springs while the Khushkaba cultivation depends entirely on rainfall. There are only a few wells which are worked by Persian wheels. No artesian wells exist in this district.

Forests.—The marginally-noted five reserved forests which are in the Bori Tahsil are looked after and managed by the Baluchistan Forest Department at Quetta. The contract for the recovery of the royalty on wood for the year under report was sold for Rs. 2,000. The question of the reservation of the Khumak, Tomagh and Narechi Forests in the Duki-Sinjawi Sub-division is under consideration.

1. Gadebar.
2. Kohar.
3. Aspunger.
4. Nargasi.
5. Sarghund.

Excise.—Country liquor is distilled at Loralai and there is a small distillery here for the purpose.

Opium, poppy heads and intoxicating drugs, etc., are imported from India. The realization under this head amounted to Rs. 7,079 during the year under report.

Education.—There are six schools in this district as follows:—

Loralai	1
China Alizai	1
Mekhtar	1
Duki	1
Ismail Shahr	1
Haji Kot	1
Total ...	6

The people do not as yet fully appreciate the advantages of education. The school at Ismail Shahr was opened during the year and was attended by an average of 19 boys and girls. It is satisfactory to note that people are beginning to send their girls to this school.

Civil and Criminal Justice.—The total number of cases including appeals disposed of during the year was:—

	Civil.	Criminal.
Cases	712	168
Appeals	2	11
Revisions	4	...

Jails and Lock-ups.—The total number of prisoners at the beginning of the year was 85 and the total admissions were 933. Out of the total of 1,018, 950 were discharged and 68 remained at the close of the year.

The cost of their maintenance came to Rs. 5,318-15-1. There were only five jail offences during the year and the general health of the prisoners was good.

Registration and Stamps.—Thirty-one documents were registered and Rs. 77-8 recovered as Government dues, while the expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 38-8.

The receipts on account of stamps sold at the different Sub-Treasuries in the Loralai District came to Rs. 8,059.

Local Funds.—The following figures show the account of the Local Funds in this district:—

	Opening balance on 1st April 1905.	Receipts during 1905-06.	Total.	Expenditure during 1905-06.	Balance on 1st April 1906.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Loralai	4,194 8 7	15,517 3 11	19,711 12 6	13,318 12 10	6,392 15 8
Duki-Sinjawi	699 0 2	1,035 3 7	1,734 3 9	989 8 4	744 11 5
Barkhan-Musakhel	906 9 2	666 7 6	1,573 0 8	439 1 9	1,133 14 11
Total ...	5,800 1 11	17,218 15 0	23,019 0 11	14,747 6 11	8,271 10 0

Municipal.—There is no Municipality in this district.

General.—The percentage of Muhammadans employed in the district at the close of the year was 45·63 per cent. as compared with 40 for the previous year.

The character of the public servants has been generally satisfactory.

There have been no new archæological discoveries during the year.

A large number of trees have been planted on public roads, etc., and many fruit and other trees distributed among the zamindars. Nurseries are maintained at the head-quarters of each of the sub-divisions.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Major*,
Pol. Agent. & Depy. Commsr., Loralai.

Appendix IV.

Administration Report of the Zhob Agency for the year 1905-06.

Area.—The area of the district is 10,101 square miles, and there were no changes during the year under report.

Population.—The population of the Zhob District according to the Census of 1901 was 69,718; males 39,637 and females 30,081.

Principal Officers.—The office of the Political Agent in Zhob was held throughout the year by Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Trench, I.A., and that of the Assistant Political Agent by Lieutenant T. H. Tucker, I.A.

Major R. E. Roome held command of the Zhob Levy Corps throughout the year. The office of the Second-in-Command was held by Captain Wooldridge up to the 8th May 1905 when he was succeeded by Captain C. B. Loring who remained in charge till the end of the year. The charge of the office of the Adjutant of the Infantry Section was held throughout the year by Captain Adair.

Lieutenant H. Lewis, 37th Lancers, was appointed Adjutant of the Cavalry Section of the Corps and joined his office on the 20th June 1905, and held it till the close of the year.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—The general attitude and conduct of the tribes of the district, with the exception of the Shiranis, was satisfactory during the year under report.

Atta Khan, the young Sardar of the Shirani tribe, who was in confinement at the close of the preceding year was released on furnishing security on the 24th April 1905. Certain other Shiranis, who were unable to furnish reliable security for good behaviour, were each sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment in the Shikarpur Jail. One of these named Wazir died at Shikarpur on the 23rd November 1905.

Atta Khan and his family are at present residing at Fort Sandeman.

On the 5th September 1905, for the first time in the history of the Bargha (Zhob) Shiranis, a party of Obokhels of Kachi near Ahmadi Dirga captured two Chuharkhel Shiranis of Largha, who had absconded from the Domanda post with a carbine, and 78 cartridges and handed them up to Government. The captors were given a reward of Rs. 300 by the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan.

There were no casualties among the principal Sardars and Maliks of the district during the year under report.

Raids.—The Zhob Levy Corps post at Shinbaz was attacked on the 27th of April 1905 by a strong gang of outlaws from across the border. The defence was gallantly conducted and the attack was successfully repulsed after hard fighting during which the corps lost four killed and three wounded. No rifles or cartridges were lost. The number of casualties on the side of the outlaws is not known, though they would also appear to have lost heavily. Three men of the Zhob Levy Corps were awarded the Order of Merit of the third class in recognition of their gallant conduct.

On the 14th December 1905, the Zhob Levy Corps post at Gudwana was attacked by a large gang, which is reported to have been headed by Mianji, the notorious Mahsud outlaw, and to have consisted of Mahsud Waziris, Sulemankhels and Shiranis. The assailants penetrated into the post, but were finally driven out by the garrison who lost five men killed and three wounded. No property was lost. Two men of the garrison were subsequently decorated with the Order of Merit of the third class.

A small party of the Zhob Levy Corps Cavalry, who were escorting a caravan of camels laden with supplies for the garrison at Shinghar, were ambushed near the village of Omzha on the 14th June 1905. The Duffadar in command of the party was killed and his rifle and ammunition carried off. The case was heard by the Sibi Shahi Jirga of 1906, who held that the Haripals were responsible as the outrage had occurred within the limits of their country.

In July 1905, a party of the Zhob Levy Corps returning from Saradirga

were fired at between Saradirga and Gustoi. A horse was hit, but the raiders who were pursued managed to effect their escape across the border without loss.

Frontier Cases.—On the 29th May 1905, the Mirzais of Hindubagh captured one Pir Muhammad, Kharchgir of the Amir's post at Illajirga, on the ground that six years previously Pir Muhammad had failed to restore six camels which had been stolen from the Mirzais and carried off into Afghanistan. No case was proved against Pir Muhammad and he was ordered to be released.

In the month of June 1905, twelve Khassadars of His Highness the Amir's thana at Kafir Chah deserted their post and came over with their families to Keshatu. They refused to return to Afghanistan and were sent into Quetta.

In the month of August 1905 two Afghan officials, who had come into British territory for the purpose of collecting grazing tax from certain nomads, were arrested by the Daulatzais assisted by the Zhob Levy Corps detachment of the post at Tirkhawar. The men were subsequently released and allowed to return to Afghanistan.

The post at Sharan Toi in Afghanistan, which had been evacuated two years previously, was re-occupied by Afghan Khassadars in July 1905.

The notorious Malik Shahabuddin Khan, Khoidadkhel Sulemankhel, died on 19th May 1905. It is said that both he and his eldest son were poisoned.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulations.—The number of cases referred to jirgas during the year amounted to 1,178 as detailed below :—

Murder	23
Robbery	2
Adultery	21
Adultery with murder	2
Land and water	122
Betrothal and marriage cases	140
Cattle lifting	44
Miscellaneous	824
Total ...	1,178

In addition to the above 432 revenue and 339 miscellaneous cases were disposed of politically without reference to jirga.

The findings of the jirgas were accepted by the Political Agent in 1,176 cases; two only being rejected. The working of the jirga system was satisfactory and is suited to the people of the country.

The more important cases referred to the jirgas were :—

(*a*) The cutting of the telegraph wire near Safi by the sons of Usman Ghani, Safi, of the Fort Sandeman Tahsil. In this case the actual offenders escaped across the border, and the Sibi Shahi jirga held that as the crime had been clearly brought home against these men the Safi tribe generally should not be held responsible.

(*b*) The murder of Zhob Levy Corps Duffadar near Omzha, which has already been referred to. The Sibi Shahi Jirga held that the Haripals in whose country the outrage was committed were responsible, but the final orders in this case had not been passed at the close of the year.

The number of persons called upon to furnish security in connection with jirga proceedings was 14. Out of these 8 were sentenced to imprisonment in default of furnishing the required security.

The fines inflicted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,148. The balance outstanding at the end of the preceding year was Rs. 791-8 making a total of Rs. 1,939-8. Of this sum Rs. 1,071-8 were recovered and credited into the Treasury during the year under report, and Rs. 59 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 809 on the 31st March 1906.

The number of persons punished under jirga proceedings was 42, out of

which 7 persons were punished with imprisonment and fine, 19 persons with imprisonment only and 16 persons with fine only.

Horse-Breeding.—There are no horse or donkey stallions in the district and in its present condition the country is unsuitable for horse-breeding operations.

Levies.—The levies in the district consist of the Zhob Levy Corps, a drilled and disciplined corps under the command of its own officers, and the ordinary district levies. The strength of the former on the 31st March 1906 was 1,261 of all ranks, and the expenditure on their maintenance for the year amounted to Rs. 3,89,281-9-9. The number of the district levies on the same date was 294 and their maintenance cost Rs. 86,000-15-10. Proposals have been submitted to increase the district levies at an additional cost of Rs. 1,278 per mensem in order to enable them to take over some of the smaller posts from the Zhob Levy Corps. All the levy thanas were inspected at different times during the course of the year.

Police.—Mr. E. J. Gleeson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, held charge of the Police in the Zhob and Loralai Districts during the year under report.

(2) The total cost of the Police Force during the year under review amounted to Rs. 85,413-14-7 as under :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Pay and allowance	72,304	1	9
Travelling allowance...	5,015	1	9
Supplies and services and contingencies	4,758	11	1
Clothing and equipment	3,336	0	0
Total ...	85,413	14	7

(3) The proportion of the Police of all grades, excluding clerks and servants, to the population during the year 1905-06 was :—

One policeman to 436 persons of the total population; one policeman to 413 persons of the rural population, and one policeman to every 23 persons of the urban population.

The strength compared with the area represents 1 Policeman to 56 square miles.

(4) *Cognizable Crime.*—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year was 210 against 252 in the last year.

(5) Eliminating class VI, *i.e.*, petty cases, the number of cases was 49 against 50 in the last year.

(6) The following is a distribution of the cases in each thana :—

	1904-05.	1905-06.
Fort Sandeman	14	13
Loralai...	17	15
Killa Saifulla	1	...
Hindubagh	2	...
Musakhel	2	3
Duki	9	5
Sinjawi...	1	...
Barkhan	4	13
	50	49

(7) There were seven cases of murder in the Loralai District. The number of persons murdered being nine. All these cases were dealt with by jirga.

There were seven cases of murder in the Zhob District. The number of persons murdered were eighteen. These cases include the attacks on the Zhob Levy Corps post by outlaws from across the frontier. All these cases were disposed of politically.

(8) The percentage of convicted to Police cases investigated was 83·56 against 50 per cent. in the last year. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested was 86·07 against 78 per cent. in the last year and the percentage of property recovered to stolen was 79·82 against 61·85 in the last year.

(9) *Strength.*—The total number of Police of all ranks and file is 328.

(10) Out of the total strength there are one Christian, 223 Muhammadans including Punjabis and Local Pathans, and 97 Hindus including Sikhs.

There are also seven sweepers.

Roads and Communications.—The following roads were constructed through the Agency of the Civil Department.

	Rs.
Sherghally-Shekan Road	2,271
Walla-Saradarga Road	2,000

Postal.—One of the three offenders who robbed the parcels post on the 4th March 1905 near Musafirpur was arrested and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 as compensation for the stolen articles, or in default to undergo a further term of imprisonment for six months. The offender came from over the Afghan border.

Two new post and telegraph offices were opened at Loiband and Kamardin Karez on the 6th and 21st December 1905, respectively. The question of the entertainment of postal levies to carry the mails is still under consideration.

Land Revenue.—The total collection under this head amounted to Rs. 1,09,268 against Rs. 1,02,248* for the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 7,020 as detailed below:—

* Includes Rs. 465 odd on account of arrears of the preceding year.

	1904-05.	1905-06.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary revenue	62,096	68,712	6,616
Grazing tax	40,152	40,556	404
Total	1,02,248	1,09,268	7020

The reason for the increase in the ordinary revenue was chiefly due to the high rates which prevailed throughout the district both for fodder and grain. The small increase in the grazing tax was owing to the enhancement of the tirni rates levied on the cattle and flocks of the Powindahs passing through to the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. The increase from this source was Rs. 1,100, but on the other hand there was a falling off of Rs. 696 in the ordinary grazing receipts, and the net increase amounted to Rs. 404 only.

The revenue was collected without difficulty.

A sum of Rs. 1,325-8-4 was remitted on the rabi and kharif crops on the khushkaba lands in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil, and a sum of Rs. 18 was also remitted in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil on account of the kharif harvest of 1905-06; the total amount of the remissions being Rs. 1,343-8-4.

There were no suspensions of revenue and no arrears remained outstanding at the close of the year.

General condition of the district and the people.

The condition of the district was generally unfavourable at the commencement of the year, and the distress and scarcity was increased by the failure of the summer rains. This was especially the case in Central Zhob, where a number of the tribesmen were obliged to migrate with their families to more favoured parts of the province. Relief works were started on the Fort Sandeman Lakaband road, and taccavi advances were freely distributed for the purchase of seed grain. The total amount of the advances was Rs. 17,091, or about Rs. 8,000 in excess of the average amount given in ordinary years. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 6,286. The winter rains were, however, exceptionally good, and at the present time the grazing is good and plentiful and the prospects of the coming rabi harvest are favourable. There is consequently no likelihood of any acute distress during the coming year.

The general health of the district was good, and with the exception of a few cases of measles and small pox there were no epidemic diseases.

Three small veins of coal were discovered near Sharan Batozai, twelve miles north of Toiwar and twenty-four miles north of Gwal Haiderzai. The quality of the coal has been pronounced by Mr. A. Mart of the Khost Colliery as excellent and distinctly superior to that found in the neighbourhood of Quetta. Owing, however, to the great distances from the railway and the expense of carriage it is doubtful whether under the present conditions it can be of any commercial value.

Forests.—No new forest areas were reserved during the year under report. The proposals for the reservation of the Shinghar Forest, which comprises an area of some 8 square miles, are still under consideration. Mr. Stebbing, Forest Entomologist to the Government of India, accompanied by Bhai Sadhu Singh, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in Baluchistan, inspected the Chilghoza tracts in the Shinghar hills in the month of June 1905 in order to ascertain the nature of the pests which were decimating the trees. These were found to consist of three species of bark boring beetles, the most dangerous of which was the Poloygraphus Trenchi, a new species which was considered to be principally responsible for the death of the trees. In accordance with Mr. Stebbing's suggestion a considerable number of infected trees were cut down and burnt during the summer of 1905, and fresh operations during the coming year will be undertaken under the supervision of the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The proposal to place the Zhob Forests under the management of the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests was still pending when the year closed.

Excise.—The revenue realized from excise during the year 1905-06 was Rs. 12,184 as compared with Rs. 9,897 for the past year.

Education.—No change occurred in the number of schools which was the same as before, *viz.*, four.

The number of pupils in these schools on the 31st March 1906 was 62 as compared with 73 on the corresponding date of the past year.

The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,520 and Rs. 2,000-9 against Rs. 1,998 and Rs. 1,891 respectively, for the preceding year.

The Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education visited the schools twice during the year.

It was considered desirable to improve the condition of the Fort Sandeman Boys' School, and proposals have been submitted recommending that the pay of the master should be raised to Rs. 40 per mensem in order that the services of a properly qualified teacher may be obtained.

The working of the Killa Saifulla School was unsatisfactory owing principally to the jealousies of the rival factions of the Jogezais, and the question of closing it as a temporary measure was under consideration at the end of the year.

Criminal Justice.—The number of criminal cases taken up by the different courts during the year under report amounted to 77, out of which 76 were disposed of before the close of the year. The great majority of criminal cases between the people of the country are heard by jirgas, and the numbers quoted above chiefly comprise cases which occurred in the bazars of Fort Sandeman, Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla, and in which aliens were concerned.

Civil Justice.—As is the case on the criminal side a very large proportion of the civil suits between the tribesmen are dealt with by jirgas.

The number of civil suits instituted in the various courts in the district amounted to 167, and as a rule only included those cases in which the shopkeepers and the alien population were concerned. Out of the 167 cases 157 were disposed of before the close of the year.

Jails and Lock-ups.—Four hundred and fifty-two prisoners were confined in the different jails during the year under report as against 619 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred in connection with their maintenance amounted to Rs. 3,073-0-7, giving an average cost of Rs. 83-0-10 per head per annum.

One Shirani and two Suleman Khel prisoners escaped from the Fort Sandeman Jail on the night of the 20th December 1905 and succeeded in reaching the Suleman Khel Country. They were subsequently handed over by the Suleman Khels to the Political Agent of Wano.

Registration and Stamps.—The total number of documents registered during the year was 41 against 31 registered during 1904-05. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 100 and Rs. 49-12-0 against Rs. 72-8 and Rs. 31 respectively during the past year.

The revenue realized from stamps during the year was Rs. 5,104-9 as compared with Rs. 5,057 realized during 1904-05 showing a net increase of Rs. 47-9-0.

Local Funds.—The following statement shows the receipts, expenditure, and opening and closing balances of the several local funds in the Agency during the year under report :—

——	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund ...	10,476 13 10	19,494 6 7	20,586 13 1	9,384 7 4
Zhob Police Fund	10,559 8 3	10,097 4 10	10,179 2 10	10,477 10 3
Zhob Levy Corps Government Fund	325 0 10	3,443 0 2	3,768 1 0	*Nil.*
Zhob Levy Corps Private Fund ...	8,988 14 4	3,53,010 11 4	3,60,845 13 1	1,153 12 7

General.—The title of Nawab was conferred on Sirdar Bahadur Bangal Khan Jogezai, and that of Khan Bahadur on Khan Sahib Shahzada Muhammad Ismail Khan, Resaldar-Major of the Zhob Levy Corps.

Resaldar-Major Muhammad Ismail Khan and Resaldars Abdul Salam Khan and Mitha Khan of the Zhob Levy Corps were employed as special orderlies to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during the Royal visit to Quetta and were awarded commemorative medals by His Royal Highness.

Jemadar Hayat Khan, Kote Havildar Ali Jan and Naik Sultan of the Zhob Levy Corps were decorated with the medals of the 3rd class of the Military Order of Merit by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Quetta in recognition of the conspicuous gallantry shown by them in defending the post at Shinbaz against an attack by a party of outlaws on the 27th April 1905.

About 3,700 fruit trees were obtained from Quetta and Saharanpur

during the year; of these 550 were supplied to the zamindars of the district and the remainder were planted in the Government gardens at Fort Sandeman and Manikhawa and along the road sides and water channels. The nursery of white mulberry trees at Hindubagh also supplied about 1,100 young trees which were planted out in different parts of the district.

During the year under report there were nine vacancies in the different offices, of which three were given to Muhammadans and six to Hindus. It seems to be difficult to get properly qualified Muhammadans to serve in this district.

A. McCONAGHEY, *Major*,
Political Agent in Zhob.

Appendix V.

General Administration of the Bolan Sub-division, including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway line lying in the Kalat Agency, for the year 1905-06.

1. *Area.*—The area of the Bolan Pass is about 100 square miles while the section of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency is 61 miles in length and runs from Spezand Station, where it joins the Bolan Railway line, to Galangur Kotal, which is situated 9 miles beyond the Kirdagap Station.

2. *Population.*—The population of the Bolan Pass is according to the Census of 1891-01, 1,936. The population of the Quetta-Nushki Railway line is still fluctuating, and no reliable figures can be given. At the beginning of the year the line was still under construction and carried or contained a considerable temporary population of coolies and others employed on the work in various capacities. The number was perhaps 3,000 at this time. Towards the end of the year the line was completed and the population had dwindled to 436.

3. *Principal Officers.*—The details below show the personnel of the principal civil officers in the Kalat Agency during the past year :—

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.	
		From	To
Major A. McConaghey ...	Political Agent	1st April 1905.	3rd April 1905.
„ H. L. Showers, C.I.E. ...	Ditto	4th April 1905.	31st March 1906.
„ A. McConaghey ...	* Assistant Political Agent ...	1st April 1905.	3rd April 1905.
Lieutenant H. R. Lawrence ...	Ditto ditto ...	4th April 1905.	31st March 1906.
Captain F. McConaghey ...	Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, and Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps.	1st April 1905.	31st March 1906.
Lieutenant Brett† ...	Adjutant, Mekran Levy Corps	1st April 1905.	31st March 1906.

* In addition to his own duties.

†On leave from 23rd June to 29th July 1905.

4. *General attitude and conduct of tribes.*—The general attitude and conduct of the principal Bolan tribes has been good and no tribal disputes have occurred, nor have there been any casualties and successions among the principal sardars and maliks.

5. *Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulations.*—Four political cases were instituted in the Bolan during the year as per details below :—

Adultery with murder	1
Cattle lifting	1
Miscellaneous	2
Total ...	4

Of these two were decided by the Tahsildar, Bolan's Court and two referred to local jirgas. In the case of adultery with murder the jirga proposed a fine of Rs. 100 on the murderer, and that security to the amount of Rs. 500 be taken from each party. This award has not so far been carried out. In the second jirga case, *viz.*, one of assault on Railway gangmen, the jirga proposed a fine of Rs. 10 which was recovered. The jirga proceedings were confirmed by the Political Agent, Kalat. The number of persons criminally punished

under the jirga awards was three while two were called on to furnish security.

6. *Horse-breeding.*—No Government stallions are located in the Bolan.

7. *District Levies.*—The number of levies employed in the Bolan Pass and on the Quetta-Nushki Railway Section was 105 and 16 respectively during the past year, as under :—

Bolan Pass.	Quetta-Nushki Railway section.
1 Thanedar.	1 Munshi.
2 Jemadars.	1 Jemadar.
3 Duffadars.	
10 Havildars.	2 Havildars.
34 Sowars.	
55 Footmen.	12 Footmen.
105	16

and the monthly cost amounted to Rs. 1,671 and 206 respectively. The duties of the levies include process serving, the detection of crime, the conveyance of the dâks, escort duty, the watching of crops, the collection of land revenue, the protection of the military road, the railway line and the segregation camp. They assist the Railway Police in their nightly rounds and are responsible for the preservation of order at the stations and for the safety of the Station Staff.

In addition to this there are one jemadar, one duffadar and 23 sowars attached to the Political Agent's office as Head-Quarter levies. These accompany the Political Agent when on tour, carry dâks, do escort duty with travellers, and, when necessary, assist the thana levies in ordinary district work.

The accommodation provided for the levies on the Quetta-Nushki Railway section is not at present satisfactory, but the question is under consideration.

8. *Police.*—The police employed in the Bolan and on the Quetta-Nushki Railway Section is under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta, who will submit his own report about their working.

9. *Roads and Communications.*—There is only one metalled road, *viz.*, from Quetta to Rindli. This road is maintained by the Military Works Department. No new road was constructed during the year under report.

10. *Postal.*—There has been no change in the Postal arrangements in the Bolan.

As regards the Quetta-Nushki Railway there were during construction two Post Offices, one at Nishpa and the other at Sheikh Wasil. The former was closed during the past year, and the latter is still open. From 1st April to 15th November 1905, the mails for the stations on the line were conveyed in charge of the guards of construction trains, but from 16th November 1905, the date on which the line was opened for traffic, the mails were sent and received through the Railway Mail Service every alternate day.

11. *Land Revenue.*—The total collections of land revenue in cash and kind amounted to Rs. 4,440-10-7. This is a considerable advance on last year's figures which was no more than Rs. 3,188-6-2. The increase is due partly to better harvests and larger revenue collections and partly to the market rates at which the revenue grain was sold being more favourable than in the previous year. The condition of the harvests was generally fair. The kharif suffered somewhat for want of timely rainfall. The area under crop both for rabi and kharif was 130 acres. No arrears were left outstanding at the close of the year nor were any remissions or suspensions granted. No grazing-tax is levied in the Bolan.

12. *General condition of district and people.*—The general condition of the district and people was good. The season was favourable and the public health was satisfactory.

The prices of food ruled high and labour was scarce. No Taccavi advances

were granted during the year, and no recoveries were made. There were no new mineral discoveries and developments. The quantity of coal and coal dust exported from the Mach Coal mines was as under :—

	Mds.	Srs.
Coal	59,674	24
Coal dust	20,196	8

These figures compared with those of last year show a considerable decrease in the outturn. No trade is carried on in the Bolan. There has been no immigration or emigration in the Bolan Pass during the year under report.

13. *Irrigation.*—Two wells were sunk by the zamindars of Kirta with the aid of a Taccavi loan granted them in 1904-05. The area under irrigation from these wells is 5 acres 3 rods 11 poles. The bulk of the irrigation in the Bolan is from the Bibi Nani springs and the Bolan stream.

14. *Forests.*—There are no reserved forests in the Bolan.

15. *Excise.*—The excise contracts in the Bolan Pass for the past year were sold for Rs. 3,440 as in the year before last, and those of the Quetta-Nushki Railway section for Rs. 3,535.

16. *Education.*—There are no schools in the Bolan.

17. *Criminal Justice and Civil Justice.*—The number of cases decided by the various Courts of the Kalat Agency during the year under report is as given below :—

Criminal.

Political Agent	3
Assistant Political Agent	9
Tahsildar, Bolan	12

Civil.

Political Agent	1
Assistant Political Agent	30
Tahsildar, Bolan	94

18. *Jails and Lock-ups.*—There is one Judicial lock-up in the Bolan Pass, *viz.*, at Mach. The under-trial prisoners of the Quetta-Nushki Railway section are kept in the Quetta Railway Thana.

19. *Registration and Stamps.*—Only two compulsory documents relating to immoveable property were registered during the year. The total realisations, including copying fees, amounted to Rs. 6, and the expenditure to Rs. 3. The sale of stamps for the year amounted to Rs. 553-10 which shows an increase of Rs. 297-11 over the previous year's figures. The increase is due to the fact that the general value of the suits instituted was higher.

20. *Local Funds.*—The details of the receipts, expenditure, etc., of the Bolan and Quetta-Nushki Railway Bazar funds are as below :—

——	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bolan	2,553 12 9	888 14 11	718 12 0	2,723 15 8
Quetta-Nushki Railway ...	9,813 8 8	3,896 11 11	9,847 7 7	3,862 13 0

21. *Municipal.*—There is no Municipality in the Bolan.

22. *General.*—No permanent vacancy occurred during the year under report, and no Muhammadan was appointed.

23. The plague inspection camp which was transferred for the summer from Sibi to Hirok in March 1905, returned to Sibi in October 1905.

24. Some mulberry cuttings were obtained from Quetta and distributed among the zamindars for planting along the sides of roads and channels.

25. The total receipts from Provincial Revenues in the Kalat Agency during the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,505-5-11 against the sanctioned estimates of Rs. 13,027, while the expenditure was Rs. 4,34,961-3-8 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,10,052.

26. At Mastung the Head-Quarters of the Agency, six additional clerks' quarters were built at a cost of Rs. 3,131-5-5 from 45—Civil Works, and four godowns were added to the Political Agent's house at a cost of Rs. 1,035 paid by the Military Works Department. Besides these the marginally-noted buildings were also constructed by the Military Works Department at Mastung during the last year.

Post and Telegraph Office.
Quarters for Military Guard.
Quarters for Military Works Department Sub-Overseer.

27. The Quetta-Nushki Railway line was completed in the year 1905-06 and opened to traffic on the 16th November 1905, from which date one mixed train ran from Quetta to Nushki on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and, one from Nushki to Quetta on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

28. For the purpose of payment of compensation the line lying within the Kalat District has been divided into three sections as under :—

	Miles.
1. Spezend to Nishpa	6
2. Nishpa to Sheik Wasil	24
3. Sheik Wasil to Galangur	31

Compensation has not yet been paid for the first section as the ownership of the land is under dispute. While two sums of Rs. 49,762-11-6 and Rs. 8,850-7-6 have been distributed for the second and third sections respectively.

29. There were no accidents worthy of record on the Quetta-Nuskhi Railway section while there were three on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway which resulted in the death of a pointsman, a European guard and a Parsi travelling ticket-examiner.

30. Shocks of earthquake were felt at Mach on the nights of 24th and 25th May 1905, but no damage was caused.

31. An accident occurred in the coal mine at Mach resulting in the death of a Hazara cooly.

32. The levy posts in the Bolan were inspected by the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, during the year.

33. On the occasion of the Royal visit to Quetta in March last, special arrangements were made in the Bolan for the protection of the special trains, 175 men including local levies and specially enlisted tribesmen were posted along the line, at the bridges, etc.

34. On the 8th September 1905, an insulator on a telegraph post near Kirta was broken but the offender could not be traced.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Appendix VI.

Administration Report of the Chagai Assistant Political Agency for the year 1905-06.

Area.—The area of the Chagai District, comprising the Nushki Tahsil, the Dalbandin Sub-Tahsil, and the Western Sinjeani country is about twenty thousand square miles.

Population.—The last census, 1900-01, showed the population of the Nushki, and Dalbandin Tahsils to be 15,689 souls. No census records of the Western Sinjeani tract are available as it was considered inexpedient to depute an official to that place for the enumeration.

Principal Officers.—Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., held charge of the Assistant Political Agency throughout the year. Mr. T. O. Hughes held charge of the District Levies and Office of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Chagai.

General attitude and conduct of the principal tribes.—The general attitude and conduct of the principal tribes have been satisfactory. There was a tribal dispute between the Jamaldini Rakhshanis and the Mengals over a culturable tract of land in the Dâk plain. The case, which has already been once decided by jirga, is receiving the Assistant Political Agent for Chagai's attention, and there is every hope that it will be amicably settled. There were no casualties among the principal Sirdars and Maliks.

Operations of Frontier Crimes Regulations.—The number of cases tried by Local and Shahi jirgas during the year under review was 26 as against 30 cases heard by jirgas during 1904-05.

Of the 26 cases given above 11 were criminal and 15 civil.

The 11 criminal cases were divided as under :—

Murder	1
Robbery	4
Adultery	2
Cattle lifting	4

The 15 civil cases were divided as follows :—

Land and revenue	6
Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage	2
Miscellaneous	7

Of the 11 criminal cases the following would appear to be of interest :—

(1) One Ghazi Khan, Afghan, a labourer on the Quetta-Nushki Railway line, absconded with the wife of one Khuda-i-Rahim Turk Afghan. The jirga decided that the accused should be exiled from Baluchistan and that the woman should be sent to Killi-Malik Yar Muhammad in Pishin. If the accused returned to British territory he was to be fined Rs. 3,000 and imprisoned for seven years. Subsequently Ghazi Khan returned to Baluchistan and at a second sitting of the local jirga he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

(2) The Mengals and the Badini Rakhshanis had a somewhat serious dispute over a piece of land in the Dâk plain called Inam Bostan. Their case was referred to the Quetta Shahi Jirga who decided that it should be settled on the spot by two motabirs who should be put on oath. The two parties agreed to abide by the above decision.

(3) Two thieves, Lal Baksh and Sarang, Sarparas of Kirdgap, while proceeding to Shorawak with property they had stolen, were overtaken by a sowar of the Nushki Levies by name Noke. The thieves killed the sowar and escaped to Afghanistan with the sowar's rifle. This happened in 1897. Subsequently Sarang

Sarpara died in Kandahar. Lal Baksh returned to British territory in 1903 when he was arrested by the Thanadar of Nushki Levies in Nushki. This case was referred to the Shahi Jirga at Quetta in September 1905, and resubmitted to the Sibi Shahi Jirga in February 1906. The jirga's award was that Lal Baksh should pay Rs. 1,200 in cash as blood compensation and Rs. 150 on account of cost of rifle.

Reliable security for the due payment of above sums was required of him; but he has hitherto been unable to furnish it.

(4) Lall Shah, Fatteh Muhammad and other Sheikh Hussainis *versus* Rahimdil Shah and Atta Muhammad Jemadar, Sheikh Hussainis. In this case the former complained that the latter were forcibly taking the produce of lands situated in the vicinity of the Sheikh Hussain shrine. The case was at first referred to a local jirga in July 1902 whose decision was that as the complainants had proved their right of ownership they should be allowed to appropriate the entire produce of and offerings made at the shrine. The opposite party appealed to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan against the decision of the local jirga. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan's orders were that the matter should be decided by the Anjman-i-Islam, Lahore, from a religious point of view. As the Secretary of the Anjman stated that they were not in a position to undertake a decision in the matter the case was referred, with the approval of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, to the Sibi Shahi Jirga in February 1906. The Shahi Jirga upheld the decision of the local jirga and awarded in favour of the plaintiffs. No appeal has been preferred against this decision.

(5) Ghazi Khan, Shakarzai Jamaldini Rakhshani of Nushki preferred a claim against Sirdar Jan Beg and Mir Kaim Khan, Jamaldini Rakhshanis, for a share of the latter's Sirdari. (Sirdari is a certain share in water and land which the tribesmen of a Sirdar give to him as a tribute). The case was referred to the Quetta Shahi Jirga in September 1905 who decided that according to local custom he, the complainant, was entitled to this share.

Jirgas base their decisions on local customs and *Shariat*. Appeals are, therefore, rarely preferred against their decision. In this district it is always found convenient to refer all civil and criminal matters in which local men are involved, to the jirgas.

No fines were imposed and collected. Five persons were criminally punished under jirga findings. Three persons were called on to furnish security under jirga proceedings.

Many cases are decided by the Assistant Political Agent for Chagai politically without reference to jirgas. Their detail will be found below under "Criminal Justice" and "Civil Justice."

Criminal Justice.—(1) Decided by Criminal Courts.

The total number of criminal cases decided during the year under review was 21, as against 29 decided in 1904-05 divided as follows :—

Theft	7
Gambling	1
Weights and measures	1
Wrongful confinement	2
Dacoity	1
Breach of trust	2
Adultery	3
Insult	3
Miscellaneous	1

The 21 cases were disposed of by following Courts :—

Assistant Political Agent for Chagai 4
Tahsildar, Nushki 17

There was one case of murder, and one case of highway robbery without loss of life.

2. Following cases were decided politically by Assistant Political Agent for Chagai and by subordinate Courts under Assistant Political Agent for Chagai's orders :—

—	Murder.	Adultery.	Robbery.	Cattle lifting.
1. Assistant Political Agent for Chagai	...	...	...	...
2. Tahsildar, Nushki	1	1	9	26
3. Naib Tahsildar, Dalbandin ...	...	1	3	3
Total ...	1	2	12	29
	Total ... 44			

Civil Justice.—(1) Decided by Civil Courts.

The total number of civil cases decided during the year under review was 87* as against 155 decided in 1904-05.

These cases were decided by following Courts :—

Assistant Political Agent for Chagai 21
Tahsildar, Nushki 18
Naib Tahsildar, Nushki 48

2. Decided politically by Assistant Political Agent for Chagai and by subordinate Courts under Assistant Political Agent for Chagai's orders :—

†One hundred and twenty-three cases were decided in the above manner with the following detail :—

Land and Revenue 13
Betrothal and other cases in connection with marriage ... 15
Miscellaneous 95

The above cases were decided by following Courts :—

—	Land and revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Miscellaneous.
Assistant Political Agent for Chagai	.....	.....	5
Tahsildar, Nushki ...	2	9	36
Naib Tahsildar, Dalbandin ...	11	6	54
Total ...	13	15	95

† Total of cases instituted is 142, of which 123 were decided, 19 cases have not yet been decided.

Horse-breeding operations.—No stallions are stationed at Nushki. There are very few mares in the Nushki Tahsil. Experience gained in 1901 shows that the local inhabitants took very little advantage of the services of the stallion that was placed at their disposal in Nushki in that year.

District Levies.—There has been a material change in the strength and distribution of the District Levies during the year :—

(*a*) With the return of the Seistan Arbitration Commission from Seistan all the additional temporary levies which were maintained on the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route were done away with.

* Cases instituted were 89. Two cases have not yet been decided.

(*b*) The Government of India sanctioned the entertainment of 94 extra levies designated "1st class Chagai Levies" with three native officers. The latter were promoted from the existing levies.

These men were sanctioned for the following places :—

Robat-Killa.

Under a Resaldar ... 2 Daffadars, 1 Salutri and 39 mounted men.

Dalbandin.

Under a Jemadar ... 1 Daffadar and 20 mounted men.

Nushki.

Under a Jemadar ... 1 Daffadar and 30 sowars.

(*c*) Owing to the opening of the Quetta-Nushki Railway line 7 levies were stationed at the Nushki, Kishingi, and Galungur Railway Stations in this jurisdiction.

The total strength of the district and Railway levies maintained from "25 Political" and "15 Post Offices" is 307 men as per following detail :—

1.	Native officers	9
2.	Non-commissioned officers	24
3.	Sowars	248
4.	Footmen	26
	Total ...	307*

The average cost of the above levies (pay only is worked out) comes to Rs. 6,046 per month.

The above levies are employed on the following work :—

(*a*) To protect the Frontier posts and Thanas on the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route.

(*b*) To carry mails between Nushki and Robat Killa.

(*c*) To supply escorts (tribal) to Assistant Political Agent for Chagai, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Chagai and to officers, traders and others who pass along the route.

Police.—The strength of the Nushki Police Force—District and Railway Police—is 26, distributed as follows :—

Stations.	Deputy Inspectors.		Sergeants.		Constables.		Total.	
	District.	Railway.	District.	Railway.	District.	Railway.	District.	Railway.
Nushki	1	1	1	1	9	8	11	10
Kishingi	...	...	...	1	0	2	0	3
Galungur	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15

The Nushki Police Force is under the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi, so far as their clothing, pay, equipment, etc., is concerned.

The state of crime in the Nukshi District calls for no special remarks. There were in all, including the railways, 21 cases of crime falling under different classes. Of these 18 were traced and convictions obtained. Only

* In addition to 307 rank and file there are 7 Muharrirs, 7 Buniahs and 1 Salutri.

three remaining untraced. The working of the Police has therefore been satisfactory.

The District Superintendent of Police, Quetta, proposes to take up the question of an increase to the Nushki Police.

Roads and Communications.—Sections of the Nushki-Seistan trade route were repaired at places where they were damaged by rain and floods at a cost of Rs. 1,228-12.

The following original works were taken in hand and finished during the year under report :—

1. Bungalow at Humai (a stage on the Nushki-Seistan route).
2. Caravan-Serai at Chakal (a stage on the Nushki-Seistan route).
3. Telegraph Office at Merui.
4. Wells were sunk at Barab Chah which will be linked by underground channels to make a karez.
5. The works of Telegraph Office at Mashki Chah, dispensary at Saindak and levy lines at Robat could not be completed owing to abnormally severe weather and for want of labourers.
6. Repairs to the bungalows, thanas and serais along the route.
7. Repairs to Patwarkhanas, Police and Levy lines, Nushki Tahsil and Hospital, Nushki.
8. Repairs to the wells, karezes, pools, etc.

Postal.—After the withdrawal of the Seistan Mission the postal service which had been a daily one was reduced to a bi-weekly one. Owing to the great inconvenience experienced by all on the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route and specially by His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Seistan, the Government of India were subsequently pleased to sanction a tri-weekly postal service between Nushki and Robat. This service was inaugurated with effect from the 15th July 1905. The extra cost on account of pay of sowars engaged to carry the mails comes to Rs. 590 per month.

The levy service entertained at Kishingi Thana for carriage of mails was abolished on the 15th November 1905 owing to the opening of the Quetta-Nushki Railway line. The saving thus effected amounted to Rs. 135 per month.

The parcel post service between Nushki and Robat which used to run six times a month while the Seistan Arbitration Commission were in Seistan was on the return of the Mission reduced to a weekly service, *i.e.*, it now runs four times a month.

Land Revenue.

The total revenue realized during the year under review under all heads of receipt aggregates Rs. 27,348-3-5 as against Rs. 30,060-0-5 for the past year with the following details :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. I—Land Revenue	19,141	8	2
2. IV—Stamps	1,144	0	0
3. V—Excise	6,050	0	0
4. VIII—Assessed taxes	496	10	6
5. XVI A—Law and Justice	307	0	3
6. XVII—Police	0	8	0
7. XXV—Miscellaneous	208	8	6
	27,348	3	5*

* Note.—Rs. 955-2-6 on account of receipts under "Forest" are not included in this sum.

Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds comes to Rs. 44,916-13-1 as under :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Assistant Political Agent for Chagai and his office ...	23,517	9	10
Nushki and Dalbandin Tahsils	9,754	0	2
Police	11,645	3	1

Revenue on crops and grazing tax realized from the district (Nushki and Chagai Tahsils) amounts to Rs. 19,141-8-2 divided as under :—

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Land revenue, collections in kind ...	11,789	2	7	13,073	3	9
„ „ „ „ cash	1,284	1	2			
2. Grazing tax (in cash)				6,011	2	0
3. Miscellaneous				57	2	5
Total ...				19,141	8	2

Revenue is assessed in the Nushki Tahsil at Re. 1-10 *plus* the cesses levied by His Highness the Khan of Kalat. Grazing tax is levied on nomads only. The question of doing away with these cesses and levying a uniform rate of Re. 1-6 and of introducing grazing tax on the settled inhabitants is still under consideration by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Revenue on crops is taken at Re. 1-6 in the Dalbandin Sub-Tahsil in addition to tirni which is imposed on both the nomads and local inhabitants.

Revenue on cereals is taken by either batai or Tashkhis while that on Sabskhurdas or Palezat is taken at cash rates.

As complete Girdawari of the small patches of cultivated land which lie scattered over a somewhat large area was not made, the Assistant Political Agent regrets that he is at present unable to give the exact area of land under crop. Orders have, however, been issued to the Tahsildar, Nushki, and Naib Tahsildar, Dalbandin, to note the areas of the land under cultivation.

The Rabi crops in Nushki and Dalbandin Sub-Tahsils were fair. The severe winter last year and cold winds were detrimental to the crops in the Dâk plain. The Kharif crops of the Nushki Tahsil suffered from the attacks of locusts while those of the Chagai Sub-Tahsil failed to mature for want of rains.

A sum of Rs. 740-15-4 is outstanding from the Sinjeranis and others of the Chagai Sub-Tahsil. Of this sum Rs. 436-13-11 are remitted to them under the orders of the Government of India. For the balance, *viz.*, Rs. 304-1-5, recommendations have been made to the Revenue Commissioner suggesting that this sum also should be remitted to them as they appear to be too poor to pay these arrears together with the current year's revenue due from them.

During the year under report no suspensions of revenue were made to the Zamindars.

Rupees 574-8-1 on account of remission were given to the Zamindars as per following detail :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Muafi due to Zamindars of Nushki Tahsil	290	5	9
2. „ „ „ Dalbandin Sub-Tahsil ...	203	14	11
3. Remissions made to Zamindars of Dalbandin and Padag on account of revenue due on cultivation made by newly opened Karezes	80	3	5
Total ...	574	8	1

Grazing tax aggregating Rs. 6,011 2 was recovered from the two tahsils in this charge as under :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Nushki Tahsil	964	12	0
Dalbandin Sub-Tahsil	5,046	6	0
	6,011	2	0

During the year under review there were no arrears of any kind of revenue.

GENERAL CONDITION OF DISTRICT AND PEOPLE.

The winter of 1905-06 in this district was not so severe as was experienced in 1904-05. The severe cold and excessive heat, however, injured the grazing, and crops at certain places in the district.

The public health was satisfactory although stray cases of measles and typhus occurred in the Nushki Tahsil.

Every advantage of the Dispensary at Nushki was taken by both local inhabitants and by the Kharanis and Shorawakis from across the borders.

The rainfall as registered at Nushki was 7·47 inches against 6·74 inches during the year 1904-05.

There was no exceptional variation in the prices of food or labour. As His Highness the Amir had forbidden the export of grain from the Helmund, the price of wheat went up in the district and grain had to be imported from Nushki into the surrounding district.

The majority of the inhabitants of this district are nomads; but there seems to be a growing tendency to abandon this mode of life in favour of an agricultural one. Much interest was displayed during the year in the construction of *bands* for agricultural purposes.

The farm cattle which had suffered from the drought of 1903 and abnormal winter of 1904-05 have now recovered. There was an abundance of grass in the district during the early spring and this has improved the condition of the cattle to a great extent.

Nine taccavi advances, aggregating Rs. 5,985, were made during the year under report divided as follows:—

	Rs.
3. Advances under Land improvement Loans Act	1,100
6. „ „ „ Agriculturists' Loans Act	4,885
Total ...	5,985

The outstanding balance on the 31st March 1906 was Rs. 14,745. Recoveries made during the year were principal Rs. 5,632 and interest Rs. 449.

Great difficulty is experienced in recovering taccavi advances from Syed Umar Shah of Karani, Quetta, and Naib Dost Muhammed Barechi of Chagai. The Political Agent, Quetta, has been requested to recover Rs. 700 annually from the former, as decided by the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, while the Naib Tahsildar Dalbandin is taking steps to recover the instalments due from the latter.

Unlike the years 1903 and 1904 no Shorawakis or Kharanis came into the district this year. The reason of this is that owing to timely rains the neighbouring districts were as rich in grass and cereal crops as on this side of the border.

Mr. Dutt, Barrister-at-Law of Jubbulpore, Central India, made arrangements to depute an Agent to Nushki this year to explore the alabaster quarries which exist in the district near the western end of the Nushki-Seistan trade route; no Agent, however, has as yet been sent by him to undertake this work.

Trade.—The total value of the trade which passed through Nushki during the year under report amounted to Rs. 15,44,981 divided as under :—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan	53,895	1,30,323	1,84,218
Persia	4,11,338	3,34,782	7,46,120
Baluchistan	4,69,407	1,45,236	6,14,643
Total ...	9,34,640	6,10,341	15,44,981

The above figures as compared with those for the year 1904-05 stand as given below :—

Trade with Afghanistan during the year under review shows a decrease of Rs. 2,78,221.

Trade with Persia shows an increase of Rs. 1,99,848.

The local trade of Baluchistan also shows an increase of Rs. 1,737.

In other words the trade of 1905-06 by the Nushki-Seistan trade route shows a net decrease of Rs. 76,636 as compared with the previous year.

Afghanistan.—There is a decrease of Rs. 53,313 under Exports under this head, and a decrease of Rs. 2,24,908 under Imports.

The decrease under Exports is mainly due to the fact that Afghanistan imported from India a much smaller quantity of cotton piece goods than it did in 1904-05, either because last year's purchases of the commodity were in excess of the local requirements, or because, owing to less assafœtida, grain, ghi, and wool having been exported to India, less purchase money was available this year.

The decrease under Imports is mainly under the following heads :—

	Deficit.
	Rs.
Drugs, assafœtida	50,170
Grain and pulse excluding rice	16,479
Provisions, ghi	84,360
Wool, raw and manufactured	64,828

This deficit can be accounted for in two ways :—

(1) The abnormal winter of 1904-05 followed by equally severe cold in 1905-06 was detrimental not only to the assafœtida and grain crops but to the herds of camels and flocks of sheep and goats also.

(2) The strict measures adopted by His Highness the Amir to prevent the export to India of Afghan cereals, etc.

Persia—Shows increase of Rs. 88,164 under Exports. Marked increase is noticed in the exports of piece goods (cotton), dyeing materials, skins of jackals, leather manufactured, metals and manufacture of metals, sugar (refined and unrefined) and all other articles of merchandise.

This increase is perhaps due to the past year in Persia having been more prosperous which has enabled both Persian and Indian traders to export to Persia more merchandise than was exported last year from India.

There is a net increase of Rs. 1,11,684 under Imports. A large falling off is noticed under horses and ponies, assafœtida and ghi. This decrease is more than balanced by the remarkable increases under the following Persian articles of trade, *viz.* :—

Jewellery and precious stones (turquoises) show increase of Rs. 42,000.

Silk manufactured, Kanavez, Rs. 1,27,980, and wool, raw and manufactured, Rs. 16,897.

The decrease in the horse trade may be attributed to the fact that the severe winters of 1904-05 and 1905-06 deterred the Indian (Pathan) traders of Pishin from venturing to Meshed to buy horses. The price also of horses has apparently risen in Khurassan rendering their price on arrival in India almost prohibitive. The demand too for Persian horses in India has apparently decreased.

Similarly the decrease under assafœtida and ghi can be attributed to the abnormal cold which was experienced in 1905.

The marked increase under jewellery and precious stones, silk, and wool (manufactured) shows that turquoises, Kanavez, carpets and other woollen goods of Persia find a ready market in Quetta and India.

For the past two years trade with Persia has been showing signs of steady increase. The recent outbreak of plague in Seistan is, however, likely to affect it seriously and such favourable returns as the present ones cannot be expected next year.

Baluchistan (*Local trade*).—Decrease in exports Rs. 20,657. The decrease is mainly due to the withdrawal of the thousands of labourers who were employed on the Quetta-Nushki Railway line during its construction, and to the fact that the neighbouring districts on the Kharan-Mashkel Frontier did not import as much cotton piece goods and spices as they did in 1904-05.

Increase of Rs. 22,394 is noticed under this head in the ghi and wood trade.

The Government of India sanctioned a monthly subsidy of Rs. 300 per month to be paid to certain camel contractors who agreed to provide camels for traders on approved terms. This contract has unfortunately not worked satisfactorily. Fresh proposals on the above subject have, however, been placed before the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Now that the Quetta-Nushki Railway line has been opened to traffic it is hoped that it will materially add to the popularity of the Nushki-Seistan trade route.

Arboriculture and fruit growing.—A sum of Rs. 343-6 from Provincial revenues and a sum of Rs. 429 from the Nushki Town Fund were spent under this head, but it is regretted that the inferior quality of the soil and the saline nature of the water which characterize this district render all attempts at arboriculture most disappointing.

IRRIGATION.

The Zamindars of Nushki constructed many small *bands* in the Dâk plain to hold the Lora flood water but as usual the majority of them were eventually breached. Some, however, held for a short period with the result that a larger area than usual has been brought under cultivation, and this, together with the timely rains, should give a record rabi crop (1906).

Artesian wells.—The experimental boring which was started in 1904-05 at Baghak in the Nushki Tahsil was abandoned and a site was selected at Ahmedwal (Nushki Tahsil) for this purpose. The results of this trial were far from satisfactory. The 4-inch bore struck a boulder at 212 feet. A 6-inch bore was then sunk. The latter reached a depth of 330 feet and met with sand mixed with shingle and boulders. The boring has cost up to date about Rs. 5,500. The work has now been stopped pending a further inspection of the site by a Geological Officer.

Similarly the æromotor at Mall, on the trade route has, owing to want of skilled supervision, never worked satisfactorily. The Irrigation Officer has now been requested to give it a trial at Kishingi which is more accessible than Mall.

Forests.—Matters connected with this Department are dealt with by the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Receipts under this head credited into the Nushki Sub-Treasury during the year under review amount to Rs. 955-2-6.

The Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests was invited late in the year to meet the Assistant Political Agent for Chagai in order to demarcate the areas which it is proposed to reserve in the Khaissar forest, but as he was engaged at Ziarat elsewhere he was unable to do so. This work has, therefore, been postponed till the cold weather.

Excise.—Receipts under this head during the year under review amount to Rs. 6,050 divided as under:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Receipts from duty on spirits of European manufacture ...	50	0	0
2. „ „ country „ ...	1,846	2	0
3. Intoxicating drugs other than opium, ganja, bhang, charas, etc.	2,769	4	0
4. Opium and poppy heads	1,384	10	0
Total ...	6,050	0	0

There was one shop for the sale of European liquor and one for that of country liquor in the Nushki Bazar during the year under review. This is exclusive of a few temporary shops for the sale of country liquor which existed on the Railway line when work was in progress.

Education.—The number of boys who received education in the Nushki Primary School during the year under report was 15 as compared with 14 for the previous year. There is no marked increase in the number of children who receive education, apparently because the school is situated at a considerable distance from the villages of the Mengals, Rakhshanis, Syeds, etc. Parents are averse to sending their children a long distance from their homes to attend the school.

Annual cost for the year under report of maintaining the Primary School at Nushki was Rs. 444.

Jails and Lock-ups.—There are no jails or subsidiary jails in the Chagai District. The lock-up at Nushki has not yet been declared to be a subsidiary jail. The number of prisoners in the Nushki lock-up at the commencement of the year was 5 (4 males and 1 female). The number of prisoners received during the year was 70 (males). The number of prisoners discharged during the year was 73 (72 males and 1 female).

Registration and Stamps.—The Registration Act has not yet been made applicable to this district. There are consequently no receipts under this head.

Stamps.—During the year under review the receipts under this head aggregated Rs. 1,144 as compared with Rs. 2,675-12 during the previous year. The decrease is due to the discharge of contractors and coolies who worked on the Quetta-Nushki Railway line when the railway works were in progress in the district.

Local Funds.—The opening balance of the Nushki Town Fund (Excluded local fund) on the 1st April 1905 was Rs. 4,006-10-11. The receipts during the year under review were Rs. 5,196-8-5 and expenditure Rs. 5,076-1-4. The closing balance on 31st March 1906 was Rs. 4,127-2.

This fund is self-supporting.

Municipal.—Nushki does not yet possess a municipality of its own.

General.—The percentage of Muhammadan and Hindu officials employed in the district during the year under review was 70·37 to 29·62.

2. Three transfers from the district took place, *viz.*, that of the Peshkar and two Deputy Inspectors of Police, Nushki (Tahsil), owing to complaints lodged against them.

Two levy Jamadars were dismissed the service during the year under report on account of misconduct.

3. Colonel Sir A. H. MacMahon, His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, Seistan Arbitration Commission, arrived at Baghak Karez (Nushki) with his Mission on the 11th June. The Mission reached Quetta on the 17th idem travelling by the Quetta-Nushki Railway line which was at the time not formally opened to traffic.

5. On the night of the 21st October 1905 a band of eight trans-frontier Afghans—Achakzais and Barechis—attacked a bunnia's shop at Dornock, a small temporary railway settlement between Kishingi and Nushki. Practically all the contents of the shop were removed and the bunnia was wounded. A party of the new 1st class Chagai Levies pursued the thieves and came up with them a few miles within the Afghan border. In the encounter which ensued the levies accounted for six of the gang, two of whom were killed, two wounded, and two captured, the remaining two escaping to Shorawak.

4. On 9th April 1905 a goat herd in charge of a flock of 32 goats belonging to a Hindu of Sheikh Lungo, a temporary railway station on the Quetta-Nushki Railway between Galungur and Kishingi Station, was found murdered in the hills near Kishingi. He had disappeared on the 5th April, but no report was made until four days later. Every effort was made to trace the culprits and to recover the goats but without success. The Naib tahsildar proceeded to the spot and found that the man had been strangled. Suspicion rested with the railway coolies of whom a great number, mostly Afghans, were then employed on the line.

6. The Quetta-Nushki Railway line was opened to traffic on the 15th November 1905. Up to the 1st April 1906, trains were run on every alternate week day, but after the above date owing to the increased amount of traffic daily service was introduced.

7. Mr. T. Surjuki, a Japanese professor who had travelled through Persia, reached Nushki by the Nushki-Seistan trade route on 23rd March and left the following day for Lahore.

8. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan paid a visit to Nushki on the 4th July and again on 5th October 1905, when he also visited Ahmedwal in connection with the question of fixing a permanent site for the terminus of the Quetta-Nushki Railway and the Head-Quarters of the Chagai District. The question regarding the future site of the Head-Quarters of the district is still under consideration.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major*,

Assistant Political Agent for Chagai.

Appendix VII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan for the year 1905-06.

45.—Civil Works, Imperial.

The total of grants, for the Postal and Telegraph Buildings, allotted by the Government of India and the Director-Generals of Post and Telegraphs, during the year amounted to about Rs. 36,500, and the whole amount was advantageously utilized on the objects for which allotted except a sum of Rs. 3,000, which lapsed on 31st March 1906 owing to work on the Telegraph Office at Robat not having been taken in hand by the Assistant Political Agent, Chagai.

During the year, the following Major Works were carried out:—

	Expenditure during 1905-06. Rs.
1. Constructing combined Post and Telegraph Office, Mastung (commenced and completed during the year)	5,503
2. Remodelling combined Post and Telegraph Office, Fort Sandeman (commenced and completed during the year) ...	3,048
3. Constructing Telegraph Office, Saindak (commenced during the year and was in progress on 1st April 1906)	1,099
4. Constructing Telegraph Office at Robat (commenced during the year and was in progress on 1st April 1906)	1,370
5. Constructing Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs' Bungalow at Quetta (in progress on 1st April 1905, completed during 1905-06)	1,758
6. Constructing new Telegraph Office at Quetta (in progress on 1st April 1905, completed during 1905-06)	1,874
7. Constructing godown for Telegraph Mobilization stores at Quetta (commenced and completed during the year) ...	3,584

A sum of about Rs. 7,800 was spent on Minor Works in connection with the Postal and Telegraph Buildings in this Agency during the year and Rs. 2,000 on repairs of such Buildings.

45.—Civil Works (Special Revenue).

Expenditure.

Original grant for the year was Rs. 3,51,000, but this was subsequently increased by Rs. 7,600 and the final grant on 31st March 1906 stood at Rs. 3,58,600. The increase is mainly due to the special grant of Rs. 6,500 sanctioned by the Government of India for certain works in connection with the Royal Visit to Quetta. The whole of the grant was utilized with advantage.

During the year the following Major Works were carried out:—

Civil Buildings.

(*a*) Works in progress on 1st April 1905 and completed during the year.

	Expenditure during 1905-06. Rs.
1. New house for Treasury Officer, Quetta	2,000
2. Political Agent, Kalat's Office at Mastung	800
3. Museum and Library at Quetta	9,000
4. Constructing 9 clerks' quarters, Political Agent's Office, Kalat, Mastung	200
5. Dispensary at Saindak	600
(*b*) Works commenced and completed during the year.	
6. Reconstructing old Tahsil into Native Assistant's Quarters, Chaman	3,000
7. New Surgical Ward in Civil Hospital, Quetta	7,800
8. Namdah lining of tents, etc., in connection with the Royal Visit to Quetta	6,400
(*c*) Works still in progress on 1st April 1906.	
9. Tahsil Buildings, Jhatpat	10,500
10. Reroofing Police Thana, Pishin	2,000

Communications.

11. Improving Loralai Fort Sandeman Road, in progress on 1st April 1906.

(Consolidation of road metal was in progress on the following portions of road.)

Mile 15 (Shabozai) to 25 (Marrantangi) 10 miles metalling ... Rs. 23,460

Mile 107-112 Fort Sandeman and 5 miles realignment ... „ 12,152=35,612

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

12. Improving Surface drainage of Sibi town (in progress from 1904-05 and still in progress on 1st April 1906) ... Rs. 5,800

13. Artesian Borings in Baluchistan, in progress from 1904-05 ... „ 24,000

The sum of Rs. 24,000 was spent as follows:—

Purchase of Tools and Plant	...	Rs. 11,797
Purchase of Boring Tubes	...	„ 9,423
Sinking Artesian well at Ahmedwal (in progress from 1904-05)	...	„ 2,494

(The boring was sunk to 333 feet. The conditions proved unfavourable and no water struck, the work was stopped.)

Minor Works.

A sum of about Rs. 45,700 was spent on original works costing under Rs. 2,500, each under all the three heads, *viz.*, Civil Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements during the year. It was advantageously utilized in improving and making additions to the existing buildings and in providing additional accommodation where necessary as far as funds could permit.

Repairs.

An expenditure of about Rs. 1,37,400 was incurred on repairs, special and ordinary, to the buildings, roads, etc., during the year.

The buildings and roads were maintained in a fairly good state, and the funds available were spent to the best advantage. But a larger grant for repairs would be well laid out.

Revenue.

Receipts under this head chiefly comprise recoveries of rents for Civil Buildings and they approximately amounted to Rs. 22,000.

Famine Relief Works.

Of the special grant of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for Famine Relief in this Agency, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General allotted a sum of Rs. 25,000 for works in charge of the Public Works Department Officers. The whole of this sum was usefully expended in improving portions of Loralai-Fort Sandeman road in the Bori valley which was mostly affected by famine, and the men of that part of the country and from the Upper Zhob valley only were employed on this work, and a fair return at Schedule rates has been obtained for the amount spent.

The work on the following portions of the road was in progress:—

	Expenditure during 1905-06. Rs.
Mile 172-175 on Loralai-Fort Sandeman road between Loralai and Shabozai	10,179
Mile 24-29 Mara Tangi towards Zirah	14,815
Total ...	24,994

Contribution Works.

The work on Sibi Bazar water-supply was commenced and completed during the year and is now working satisfactorily.

43.—Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation.

(1) The grant for the year was Rs. 35,000, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital works	11,400	35,000
Revenue works	23,600	

The actual expenditure during the year was—

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital works about	11,425	34,965
Revenue works	23,540	

(2) Capital works.

The following Capital Works were carried out:—

(*i*) Shebo Canal in the Quetta-Pishin District.

(*a*) Erecting pillars at corners of settlement squares, expenditure on works Rs. 189. Work completed.

(*b*) Providing a Turbine for Mill No. 4, expenditure on work Rs. 2,665.

(The Turbine has been paid for, but has not yet been erected.)

Thus Rs. 2,854 were spent on both works exclusive of establishment charges against an allotment of Rs. 2,840 chargeable to open capital sanctions.

(*ii*) Khushdil Khan Reservoir in the Quetta-Pishin District.

(*a*) Erecting pillars at corners of settlement squares, work completed, expenditure Rs. 199, exclusive of establishment charges.

(*b*) Constructing a stone protection bund along the Barshore Feeder cut, work completed, expenditure Rs. 4,030, exclusive of establishment charges.

On both works therefore Rs. 4,229 (exclusive of establishment charges) were spent against a grant of Rs. 4,500, chargeable to open capital sanctions.

(*iii*) Anambar Flood Channel, in the Loralai District.

(*a*) Excavating the Feeder Channel, Rs. 2,004 were spent on work in excavating and extension of the Feeder Channel, this channel has not yet been completed as no real colonizing has started yet, and it has not been considered advisable to complete it to full section till the river supply has been tested by the present channel.

(*b*) Investigating and surveying sites for reservoirs in the Anambar and Chamalong valleys, a very good site for a reservoir has been found in the Anambar valley and a project is being worked out.

Three sites were considered in the Chamalong valley, but they are not recommended for the present.

Rs. 1,147 were spent.

Altogether Rs. 3,131 were spent, exclusive of establishment, against an allotment of Rs. 3,160, excluding establishment.

(*iv*) Tools and Plant for general use, completed, Rs. 889, spent against a grant of Rs. 900.

The total establishment charges to be debited to the above capital works amount to Rs. 438.

(3) Revenue Works.

The actual expenditure during the year was—

The following was the expenditure during the year against the grants, full particulars of each work being given further on in the Narrative Report:—

	Expenditure exclusive of indirect charges.	Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.
Shebo Canal	8,181	7,800
Khushdil Khan Canal	13,271	13,700
Anambar Canal	2,088	2,100
Total ...	23,540	23,600

(4) The following is a Narrative Report of the Irrigation Works in hand throughout the Agency.

Quetta-Pishin District.

(5) Shebo Canal.

The Capital outlay during the year was 2,854 and total to end of year about 6,81,320. The works carried out during the year have already been narrated in paragraph 2 (*i*) *ante*: the work of the laying out and demarcating settlement squares of uniform size, has been completed, and it rests now with the Revenue authorities to encourage cultivation on the square system and to, if possible, introduce cash assessments.

(6) A turbine was bought for Mill No. 4 and paid for, and will be fixed it is hoped in May 1906.

The four flour mills rented for Rs. 1,823, against Rs. 1,636 of the previous year. The low supply in the summer months and the constant closures during the winter months to shut out floods interfere with their working, the "Girds" of mills are also partially drowned during high supplies run in the canal and will have to be raised or the bed of the canal down stream of each mill lowered.

(7) The maintenance charge during the year was Rs. 8,181, being Rs. 3-11-0 per acre cultivated, Rs. 4,743 were spent on work and Rs. 3,438 on establishment and Tools and Plant.

Only the usual ordinary repairs were done, but the canal and its works were maintained in good and efficient order.

Rather more money than was anticipated was spent in catching floods and it is now a matter of consideration whether it would not be better to build a permanent regulator and waste weir across the Kakar Lora below the head Regulator of the canal.

(8) The supply was an average one, about 5 to 7 cusecs in the Rabi season September to November 1904, then an increase due to rain and snow from 16 to 38 cusecs from November 1904 to April 1905 when there is no demand, and all that can be done with the supply is to permit it to run to waste down the "Lora" or store it in tanks. These tanks are 4 in number, are small and shallow and not very watertight. Tank No. 1 appears to be out of use as it is never filled. From April 1905 onwards till September 1905 the average supply was 4 to 5 cusecs and permitted only of a very small Kharif area being sown.

The hot weather supply of the Kakar Lora cannot be increased and this water is salt and injurious to the land, but in the winter months the supply is abundant and the water muddy and sweet. Up to the present it has been the practice to exclude this flood water first because it was feared that it would silt up the canal and again that there was no immediate demand for it and no really big efficient reservoir in which to store it. The silt difficulty can be overcome, but more reservoir capacity is needed, the object being to catch and store the surplus winter water and with it give a final watering to areas of previously rain-sown Rabi and enable the giving of water to an area of about 500 to 1,000 acres Kharif each year.

(9) The Rabi area for the year was 2,022 acres and the Kharif 182, the batai results gave for the Rabi area Rs. 5-12-0 per acre against Rs. 4-12-2 for the previous crop, for the Kharif Rs. 3-2-6 per acre against Rs. 2-15-0 per acre for the previous Kharif.

The total revenue collected during the year was Rs. 14,503 deducting the maintenance charge of Rs. 8,181, the net revenue was Rs. 6,322, the canal thus paying 0-9-2 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

(10) Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,229, the total to the end of the year being about Rs. 10,27,400. The demarcation of settlement squares over the commanded area was completed as on the Shebo canal and the stone protection "bund" in the Barshore Feeder cut prevented the scouring of the sides of the channel during big supplies run.

The maintenance charges during the year amounted to Rs. 13,271, exclusive of indirect charges, against an allotment of Rs. 13,700 being Rs. 3-3-9 per acre cultivated.

Rs. 7,324 were spent on ordinary maintenance and repairs and working, 1,019 on repairing training works, that is renewal and petty extension of boulder bunds in river beds to catch water, 1,083 were spent on purchasing of stock, 162 for a new boat and 280 on Tools and Plant.

(11) At the beginning of the Rabi season, *viz.*, 1st October 1904, the Reservior Gauge stood at 10·97 and an area of about 2,100 acres were watered. During the winter months the rainfall allowed of an additional area of 1,942 acres being sown, this was given a final watering from the Reservoir so that the total area watered by end of crop amounted to 4,042 acres.

The Kharif area watered was insignificant being 7 acres of melons only.

The gross revenue credited to the canal for the year was—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Fines	128	9	0
Rent of Buildings	99	13	0
Miscellaneous produce	48	8	0
Rabi	44,235	2	3
Kharif	32	4	3
Total ...	44,544	4	6

Deducting the maintenance charge of Rs. 13,271 (excluding indirect charges) the net revenue was Rs. 31,273, canal thus earning during the year 3·04 per cent on the capital outlay, the highest previous figures being 4·046 in 1904-05 and the average of previous 10 years is 1·18.

The ⅓rd batai gave an average yield value—Rabi Rs. 10-12-7 per acre, Kharif Rs. 4-12-0 per acre.

(12) Since the opening of the Tor Murgha Feeder cut in 1902 there is no doubt that during years of fair rainfall sufficient water can be stored in the reservior to irrigate more land than is at present commanded, proposals are therefore under consideration for extending the canal system into the area of 19,200 acres which it was originally intended to irrigate by a branch to be called the Haikalzai Branch.

Now that the land under Command has been demarcated into settlement squares, the Irrigation Officer considers that more favourable results would be obtained by introducing cash water rates and carrying out crop measurements and assessments by a small canal revenue establishment.

(13) On both this and the Shebo canal the Irrigation Officer is considering the advisability of improving the present arrangements at the heads of the canals by which surplus water is caught and directed into the supply channels, a design of regulating piers with planks and a waste weir would certainly catch more water and also prevent silt entering to a great extent.

The widening of the Khusdil Khan Feeder cuts and the Shebo Canal would necessarily follow the adoption of such a design of head works.

(14) The other works inspected in this district during the year, were—

(*a*) Karezes in which Government have an interest and which were inspected with a view to improvements or extensions, for instance Pakoor Khan's Karez near Khudadadzai, Ghulam Jan's Karez near Sariab, Tazai Karez near Chaman.

(*b*) Springs and streams; inspections were made and suggestions sent.

A spring near Panjpai, near old Chaman and the Togha stream.

The Nar Nallah project was not touched; it is now being worked up by the Military Works Services.

Loralai District.

(15) In this District the only Irrigation work in progress is the Anambar Flood Channel; Rs. 2,004 were spent during the year excluding establishment charges, bringing up the total capital expenditure to about Rs. 48,650.

The money was spent on extending the flood channel.

The maintenance charge for the year was Rs. 2,088, excluding indirect charges; it was necessary to keep channels and works in good order and repair the weir, which is liable to slight damage by every passing flood.

On the whole no real progress was made on the scheme during the year. Colonists will not take up the land for want of a small, but absolutely necessary supply of permanent water. This permanent supply or "Kalapani" is difficult to get. Water found in wells dug experimentally over the land is scanty and in all but a few places near Manki proved saline and undrinkable.

There are two alternatives—(*a*) buying up shares of the Manki and Manzai "Kalapani," (*b*) digging a karez with its head near the village of Manki and running in the direction of Ghalipul.

Until colonists are forthcoming it is premature to lay the land out into squares and design and dig the watercourses system; meanwhile the whole area will be levelled over in detail.

The Anambar river during the past four years has on the average given 3 winter floods and 10 summer floods, some of these floods being very large. They last for a couple of days and do not, although muddy and discoloured, contain much heavy silt.

The river has a large catchment area, and although there is no snow water available, the conditions are favourable for the storage of water. A very fine site near Manzai has been surveyed, contoured and a project will be worked out.

(16) Three sites for reservoirs were investigated and roughly surveyed in the Chamalong valley, *viz.*, Upper Tarwal, Lower Tarwal and Karargoi, but the catchment area of the river is small and there is very little land. The Anambar Reservoir site is in every way a much more important one and should be taken up first.

Sibi District.

(17) The Nari Canals were inspected by the Irrigation Officer in October 1905. A few grievances of no very great importance were made about the unequal distribution of water; certain suggestions were made to the Extra Assistant Commissioner which he promised to carry out. The working and management of the canals are in the hands of the Political Agent.

The canals had a good supply of water and appeared to be working well, but a stop dam had been outflanked and will have its wings extended in 1906-07. No money was spent during the year on the canals by the Public Works Department.

(18) A scheme for the better utilization and distribution of the Nari flood supplies seems to be worth investigations, but a large area of country will have to be ridden over and surveyed and a thorough examination made of the existing means and methods of using the floods.

(19) After inspection, at the request of the Political Agents of Sibi and Kalat, proposals were made for the better distribution of water in the Lehri stream.

(20) No progress was made in the Pil rift scheme, but an inspection was made at the end of the year and the Irrigation Officer recommended that no more money should be spent till it was ascertained whether the lands near Mangi could not be more advantageously irrigated by surplus flood water in the Kach stream.

Chagai District.

(21) Nothing was done on the Bar Nullah Bund scheme of flood irrigation.

No reliable data are available of the actual areas sown and revenue obtained from the bunds constructed by the Irrigation Officer, so that it is not possible to say whether it is or can be made to be profitable. The Political Agent wishes besides to carry on the work locally and in his own way.

(22) The water supply of the Galangoor valley was examined, but the results are not such as to justify a recommendation for any considerable expenditure without further investigation.

Kalat State.

(23) The water supply of Nawab Kaisar Khan (Magasee) of Jhal was inspected and certain suggestions to improve it will be made and will be, it is hoped, carried out in 1906-07 at the Nawab's expense.

Revenue.

The revenue from irrigation works for the year is expected to amount to about Rs. 59,000, against the original estimate of Rs. 52,000.

COAL MINING.

The establishment consisting of one Sub-Inspector and one Khalasi was maintained as before at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,000.

Messrs. Hassanalli & Company, Peroze Shah, Sorabji & Company, Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., and Sardar Bahawal Khan continued their work at the Sor Range, Mach, and Degari mines as before.

The Government of India's final orders on the question of Royalty on coal having been received, the formal leases for these mines are being drawn up and will be issued shortly.

In addition to the above noted mines, 2 more concessions were granted during the year, *viz.*—

(1) Messrs. Abdulla Asgaralli & Company were given a prospecting license for an area near Duki by the Political Agent, Loralai.

(2) Messrs. Allibhoy and Brothers were given a mining lease for a mine in Sor Range.

The Sub-Inspector of Mines, Mr. Ahmed Din, paid frequent visits to the mines and has given instructions and advice to the concessionaires for the ventilation and safe economical progress of the work.

One fatal accident was reported during the year, which occurred in the mine of Messrs. Hasanalli & Company, in Sor Range near Hanna on the 23rd May 1905 at 11-30 A. M. This was duly reported. One serious injury occurred in January 1906 in the mine of Mr. Patel at Mach and this also was reported.

Mr. Mort, Mining Manager, North-Western Railway, Khost, continued his half-yearly inspections at a remuneration of two Gold Mohurs a day for the days of inspection as sanctioned in the Secretary of State for India, No. 140-R. W., dated 18th September 1903, and his reports show fair progress in coal mining throughout the Agency.

The mines at Khost continued to be worked as before by the North-Western Railway. There were 5 fatal and 2 serious accidents, each accident involving one man, during the financial year. These accidents were all duly reported.

There has been no change in the general conditions or system of work of the Khost mines during the yea .

The following table shows the output from the various mines for the calendar year 1905 as compared with that for 1904 :—

Year.	Khost.	Mach.	Sor Range.	Degari.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1904	34,574	3,447	6,511	1,362	45,894
1905	34,140	2,754	3,705	532	41,131

Chrome Iron Ore Mining.

Mr. C. R. Lindsey of Manchester and the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate continued their work on the mines in the Quetta and Zhob Districts and Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., resigned his lease, which was cancelled during the year.

The total outturn from these mines during the calendar year 1905 was 2,708 tons as compared with last year's outturn below :—

	1904. Tons.	1905. Tons.
Mr. C. R. Lindsey	996	1,125
Baluchistan Mining Syndicate	2,500	1,583
Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel	100	...
Total ...	3,596	2,708

Railways.

Both the Sindh-Pishin and Mushkaf-Bolan Railways have been worked continually throughout the year with the following exceptions :—

(*a*) On the 13th June 1906, the line at mile 480-Q—135, between Pani and Peshi Stations on the Mushkaf-Bolan section, was blocked owing to the derailment of Traffic Crane No. 22. The interruption to traffic lasted for about 20 hours.

(*b*) On 22nd February 1906, owing to heavy rain, some heavy stones fell from the cutting at mile 479-P—16 between Babar Kach and Spintangi stations on the Sindh-Pishin section and blocked the line for train service for about 9 hours.

(*c*) Owing to a heavy flood, the Bridge No. 653 at mile 585-Q—11-12 between Saiyed Hamid and Gulistan was washed out on the night of 22nd March 1906 and blocked the line for through communication for 6 days. Arrangements are being made to rebuild the bridge.

During the year almost all the works on the Quetta-Nushki Railway were completed. Defensible stations were constructed at Mastung Road, Kanak, Kirda-Gap, Galangur and Kishingi.

A temporary station was also built at Nushki.

The platelaying on this line, which reached a point 4 miles beyond Kishingi at the close of 1904-05, was completed and reached Nushki on 15th June 1905, just in time to allow the Seistan Mission to be brought in with their luggage to Quetta by rail on the 16th and 17th idem.

All the bridges and earthwork on this railway were completed with the exception of a heavy cutting at mile 63-64 which will be finished some time in June 1906. A diversion was put in at this cutting to allow trains to run to Nushki.

The Nishpa Tunnel and practically all the station machinery were completed, leaving only the watering arrangements to be put up, additional Police quarters to be built and other Minor Works to bring the line up to open line requirements.

This Railway was opened for traffic on the 15th November 1905.

Quetta,
The 30th May 1906.

HENRY FINNIS, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to Govr.-Genl.,
Baluchistan, Public Works Dept.

Appendix VIII.

Annual Report for the year 1905, by the Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

1. The 32 hospitals and dispensaries open at the end of last year continued in opera ion throughout 1905 with the exception of that of Nishpa which was given up in November on the opening to traffic of the Quetta-Nushki Railway.

The dispensary at Saindak was not opened as its buildings were not completed during the year. The hospital of the Mekran Levy Corps, Panjgur, has been at work throughout the year; as it has been organized and maintained for the service of the Levy Corps and is on a different footing from the civil dispensaries of the Province, it is not included in the general statements and a summary of its returns is given apart.

2. The total number of patients treated in the dispensaries of the different classes was 250,225, an increase of 435 over the figures for 1904. The dispensaries of the construction works of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which in 1904 gave a large addition, which may be termed extraordinary, to the returns of attendance of sick in the Province had, in 1905, 6,580 fewer patients than in the previous year owing to a less number of labourers being employed as the work approached completion. It may therefore be fairly considered that there has been an increase of 7,105 or about 3 per cent. in the attendance of sick at the ordinary dispensaries of the Province without taking into consideration the 5,772 cases amongst the men of the corps and the civil population treated in the Mekran Levy Corps hospital.

The number of persons treated as in-patients was 1,543, an increase of 174 over the previous year, although the in-patients of the Quetta-Nushki Railway dispensaries were fewer by 329, there being thus an increase for the rest of the Province of 503. Of the in-patients, 706 were men, 594 women, and 243 children. The number of beds available was 368 (305 for men and 63 for women), an increase over last year of 14 for men and 8 for women.

Of the patients in the State Public and Private-aided dispensaries who comprise 72 per cent. of the total, 3,964 were in-patients, an increase of 262 or 7 per cent. over the number treated in hospital during 1904. Among these the death-rate was 5·12 of the total treated. There were available 238 beds in the hospitals 183 for men and 55 for women, and of these 160·49 were on the average occupied daily.

From the figures it appears that during the year there has been an appreciable increase in the number of persons attending hospital and a marked increase among those treated in-doors. The latter must be attributed to causes other than the addition to the number of beds during the year, for while in 1904 of the beds available 57·63 per cent. were constantly occupied, in 1905 the percentage rose to 67·43. It may be hoped that these results are due to a gradually increasing appreciation of the benefits conferred by the dispensaries and of many improvements small and great in accommodation and appliances introduced during recent years.

3. As always, malarial fever with 54,795 cases has caused the largest amount of illness, the whole category of diseases of the digestive system, Dyspepsia 15,155, Diarrhœa 5,961, Dysentery 8,111 and other digestive disorders 29,455, aggregating 58,682 cases when combined, only slightly exceeding its total. The other headings which show large numbers are diseases of the Respiratory system 22,717, Diseases of the eye 19,990, Scurvy 4,570, Diseases of the skin 8,372 and Diseases of the spleen 2,322.

4. Of the total number of cases treated in the Province, 37,264, or almost exactly the same number as in the previous year, were Hindus, while 138,333 were Muhammadans. An increase in the latter category of 5,397 or about 4 per cent. over the figures for the last year is an indication of a growing tendency among the people of the country, to resort to the dispensaries. An increase, though not so marked, is also to be noted in the attendance of the Muhammadan females.

5. The operations performed in the State-public and private-aided dispensaries numbered 4,279, a smaller number by 242 than returned in 1904 but higher by 432 than the total for 1903. To these have to be added 1,053 operations performed in other dispensarses, making a combined total of 5,332 for all the dispensaries.

6. The total income of the State public and private aided dispensaries was Rs. 98,720 with an expenditure of Rs. 88,961, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 9,759. The increase of expenditure over last year, amounting to Rs. 10,354, has been due to outlay in improving old and erecting new buildings.

7. Infections and Epidemic Diseases.

Small-pox.—Thirteen cases of this disease were treated in different hospitals, 3 of them in Quetta. During the year there was no extensive outbreak but from many parts of the country reports were received of the occurrence of a few cases, while in Upper and Lower Zhob about 46 cases occurred, spread over a number of villages. Vaccinators were sent out to all places from which small-pox had been reported and the people being alarmed at the nearness of the disease, were able to protect a considerable number of persons.

Measles has been unusually prevalent during the year, having been reported from almost all quarters at one time or another. There is unfortunately no doubt that measles is responsible for a very considerable mortality, as it is among the poor of every country, and there is little hope, owing to the peculiarities of its infectivity and the large proportion of mild cases, that its spread can be arrested in the villages or that its injurious results, the consequence of bad hygiene and exposure, can be mitigated.

One fatal case of cholera was reported from Khost in June, but subsequent inquiry made it seem extremely doubtful that the case was true cholera. No case of Plague occurred during the year and only a very few cases of Typhus, in the neighbourhood of Fort Sandeman.

Malarial Fever.—The year 1905 has been marked by an increased prevalence of Malarial fevers of the usual type. This is expressed in the returns by a small apparent increase in the total of patients under this head as compared with 1904, which is really, on the exclusion of extraordinary factors, seen to be considerable, and the conclusion is supported by the opinion of the people of the country. During the early months of the year an unusual amount of rain and snow fell and, in consequence, natural springs and marshes which in most years dry up during the hot weather contained water throughout the autumn, while at the same time the supply of water in the irrigation channels from karezes was more than usually abundant. The connection between an unusual prevalence of moisture and an increase of Malaria is one which will be generally accepted.

Attempts have been made during the year to reduce the incidence of Malaria in several places where the immediate cause in ill-regulated water channels has been more or less under control. At Fort Sandeman, under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, the main water-courses have been kept cleared and the conditions have been rendered as little favourable as possible for the breeding of mosquitoes, and it may be claimed that the reduction of 1,205 or about 23 per cent. over last year in the number of cases of Malaria attending hospital is probably, in part at least, due to the antimalarial measures carried out. At Khost Colliery, where Malaria is rife, causing great loss of labour to the mines, the natural conditions, though extremely difficult to deal with satisfactorily, are capable of great improvement on the lines which have been laid down and, as the village is under the control of the mining management, it may be hoped that an appreciable improvement will be effected in the health of the inhabitants. At Sharigh, where the stoppage of rice cultivation and other measures adopted during recent years have yielded remarkable results, there has been a rise in the record of cases of Malarial Fevers from 957 in 1904 to 1,147 in 1905. It was decided as an experimental measure that the prohibition of the cultivation of rice within a radius of one mile of the

Tahsil, in force in 1903 and 1904, should in 1905 be modified and that the prohibited area should have an irregular perimeter measured half a mile from any inhabited house. The former area included practically all the rice fields, the adoption of the latter allowed rice to be cultivated on a portion of the land adapted for it but at a distance of at least half a mile from any habitation. During 1905 the number of cases of Malaria treated in hospital, while not approaching the record of earlier years, has risen by 51 per cent. over that of 1904 and mosquitoes appear to have been very numerous. The effect of the wet winter has been shown by the springs and marshes containing water longer than in most years in spite of great improvements in drainage carried out in the Railway limits, so that the general character of the year as one favouring Malaria has to be taken into consideration before pronouncing that the increase shown in the Hospital registers is a true index of the effect of a partial resumption of rice cultivation; yet, after making allowance on this account, it seems probable that a large proportion of the increase of Malaria in 1905 has been due to the nearer approach of the rice fields. The records of Malarial cases treated at Sharigh during the past five years is as follows :—

	Cases.
1901, no anti-malarial measures	3,376
1902, partial anti-malarial measures	2,722
1903, prohibition of rice	1,792
1904, prohibition of rice	957
1905, partial resumption of rice	1,447

8. *Vaccination.*—The returns of the eight vaccinators and of the Hospital Assistant charged with the vaccination of Cantonment followers, show that during the year 10,192 persons were vaccinated, an increase of 1,803 or 21 per cent. over the numbers for the previous year. In addition some vaccination was done in different places by Hospital Assistants, as at Nushki where, on the occurrence of a few cases of Small-pox, 245 persons were vaccinated in the Tahsil and the villages near. During the year special efforts have been made in all the districts to keep the vaccinators at work and to offer vaccination widely and five of the vaccinators have succeeded in performing from 1,200 to 2,000 operations each. This result is not unsatisfactory in a year in which there has been no epidemic of Small-pox to stimulate the people generally to seek protection, and in view of the fact that there are no large centres of population but that the people live in small villages at long distances apart, a long journey having to be made by the vaccinator to reach each group of a few cases.

9. The plague segregation camp at Sibi in the cold weather and at Hirok in the hot season, was continued as in former years. The number of passengers examined during the year ending on the 31st March 1906 was 52,815. Of these 18,530 were passed at once, 19,540 were detained for disinfection and then released, and 14,745 coming direct from infected areas were detained up to ten days from the commencement of their journey. No cases of plague were detected during the year.

10. *New Buildings.*—The following are the more important additions to or alterations in buildings begun or completed during the year.

Quetta Civil Hospital.—A new ward of 20 beds for surgical cases was begun.

Pishin.—A new male ward was completed.

Gulistan.—The dispensary and quarters attached were reconstructed.

Sibi.—Three new quarters, cook-houses and a mortuary were begun.

11. *Inspections.*—The Administrative Medical Officer made 31 inspections of dispensaries during the year visiting all except those at Barkhan and Las Bela at least once, and in addition the Civil Surgeons inspected the dispensaries in their districts once or oftener.

A. L. DUKE, M.B., C.M., D.PH.,
Major, Indian Medical Service,

Appendix IX.

BALUCHISTAN.

Annual Administration Report of the Army Remount Department for the year 1905-06.

PART A.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

1. Horse-breeding.

1. *Government horse stallions.*—26 horse stallions, *i.e.*—

T. B. E.	5
T. B. A.	5
Arabs	16
Total	26

were present at the commencement of the year under report, 19 were received in transfer and 21 removed, leaving a balance of 24 horses on 31st March 1906, *vide* detail below :—

T. B. E.	7
T. B. A.	3
Arabs	14
Total	24

2. *Cost of feed and keep.*—During the year under report cost of feed and keep of horse stallions was Rs. 16,232-12-5 against Rs. 17,954-2-6 in the previous year.

3. *Number of mares covered.*—925 mares were covered this year against 1,081 last year as detailed below :—

	1904-05.	1905-06.
Quetta-Pishin	283	258
Kalat	474	364
Sibi	217	219
Loralai	107	84
Total	1,081	925

4. *Produce.*—Of 1,081 mares covered last year 467 foals have been verified.

529 mares have been reported as not held and results of 85 are unknown.

5. *Castration.*—90 colts were castrated during the year under report against 206 last year, as under :—

	1904-05.	1905-06.
Quetta-Pishin	57	34
Kalat	106	18
Sibi	35	23
Loralai	8	15
Total	206	90

6. *Branded mares.*—There were 1,492 branded mares present at the commencement of the year in Baluchistan, 78 were branded during the year under report and 18 received in transfer which raised the register number to 1,588.

Of 1,588, shown above, 176 were removed from the register :—

Died	88
Sold or transferred	52
Stolen	5
Struck off the register	31
Total	176

Thus after deduction of mares removed from the register, number present at close of the year was 1,412, *i.e.*—

Quetta-Pishin	282
Kalat	674
Sibi	284
Loralai	172
Total ...	1,412

II. Mule-breeding.

7. *Government donkey stallions.*—At the commencement of the year two Cyprian donkey stallions were present in Baluchistan, 8 donkeys were received in transfer and 6 removed from the register. Number present at the close of the year was 4, *i.e.*—

Cyprian	3
Italian	1
Total ...	4

8. *Cost of feed and keep.*—During the year under report the cost of feed and keep of donkey stallions in Baluchistan was Rs. 1,785-8-9 against Rs. 1,925-0-10 last year.

9. *Number of mares covered.*—247 mares were covered this year against 283 last year, *vide* detail below :—

	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.
Quetta-Pishin	26	58
Kalat	31	80
Sibi	44	8
Total ...	101	146

10. *Produce.*—Of 283 mares covered last year 39 mule foals and 35 donkey foals have been verified.

185 mares have been reported as not held and the results of 24 are unknown.

11. *Horse fairs and shows.*—Two shows, Quetta and Sibi, were held in Baluchistan.

Quetta,—This show was held from 25th to 28th September 1905, the total number of exhibits was 762 against 954 last year. The decrease is due to—

(1) High price of forage in Baluchistan.

(2) Stoppage of importation of Northern horses.

(3) 157 horses purchased by dealers and not classified.

Purchases.—115 remounts were purchased at this show, *i.e.*—

15 by the Army Remount Department, 73 by Native Cavalry and 27 by Police Department.

One mule was also purchased by 25th Cavalry.

Remarks as to classes.—Quality of brood mares is improving, also of branded fillies.

All classes well up to average.

Sibi.—This show was held on 19th and following days of February 1906 and 767 animals were exhibited this year against 646 in 1905.

Purchases.—15 remounts and 14 mules were purchased at this show by 35th Scinde horse and 14 remounts by Police.

Remarks as to classes.—Brood mares and fillies excellent and above the average.

Remaining classes moderate and below the average.

H. McN. PATTERSON, *Major,*
Supdt., Army Remount Dept.,
Baluchistan Circle.

Appendix X.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Police for the year 1905.

Crime and Criminals.—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds, classes I to VI, which occurred in the year, was 1,977 against 1,768 in the previous year. The distribution of the cases is shown below :—

	1905.	1904.
Quetta-Pishin	1,184	1,257
Sibi	546	249
Zhob-Loralai	210	252
Mach-Bolan	14	10
District and Railway Nushki	21	...
Railway Nushki (Kalat Agency)	2	...
Total ...	1,977	1,768

If petty offences, class VI, be eliminated the number of the cases was 459 against 330 in 1904.

The increase is mainly due to the scarcity which prevailed throughout Baluchistan during the greater part of the year. There was also a considerable increase in the Quetta town cases.

The number of burglary cases during the year under review was 98, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi account for the great majority of these cases.

The number of murder cases investigated by the police was eight against nine in the previous year, of these five were Quetta cases, Zhob and Loralai had two cases and Sibi one case.

The number of cognizable cases which occurred in the year, the number ending in conviction, and the percentage the latter bear to the former, are given below with similar information, regarding persons arrested and convicted and the property stolen and recovered :—

Cases.

—	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	1,184	1,079	91
Sibi	546	456	83
Zhob and Loralai	210	183	88
Mach-Bolan	14	7	50
District and Railway Nushki	21	18	86
Railway Nushki (Kalat Agency)	2	...	...

Persons.

—	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	1,252	1,143	91
Sibi	596	494	83
Zhob-Loralai	238	210	88
Mach-Bolan	10	7	70
District and Railway Nushki	21	18	86
Railway Nushki (Kalat Agency)	3	...	...

Property.

—	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	15,950	9,884	61
Sibi	4,760	3,880	81
Zhob-Loralai	3,212	2,564	79
Mach-Bolan	192	140	73
District and Railway Nushki	105	105	100
Railway Nushki (Kalat Agency)	29	29	100

There was a considerable falling off in the percentage of recoveries in Quetta and a marked improvement in Sibi.

The following are the Honorary Magistrates in Quetta :—

1st class ... ... Khan Bahadur Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel, C.I.E.
Do. ... ... Mr. Ardeshir Dossabhoy Marker.
3rd class ... Rai Bahadur Seth Bhick Chand.
Do. ... ... Seth Muhammad Ali.

Internal economy.—The health of the men has been fairly good. Only six men were punished judicially in the year.

Departmental punishments were inflicted on 55 men. Most of them were recruits and their misconduct was the result of inexperience.

Rewards for good work were given to 25 men in the year.

The number of educated men in the Baluchistan Police is 290.

The following is the classification of the force by religions :—

—	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.
Officers	3	110	84
Men	...	740	294

Two Deputy Inspectors, 1 Sergeant and 2 Constables were sent to the Phillour Training School for a course of instruction.

A. L. JACOB, *Captain,*
1st Asst. to the Hon. the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
and Inspr.-Genl. of Police in Baluchistan.

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Part II

NATIVE STATES.

Review of the Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1905-1906 by Major H. L. Showers, I. A., C. I. E., Political Agent, Kalat.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year ending 31st March 1906.

2. The report, it will be seen, consists of four portions as follows :—

(1) A report by the Political Adviser to the Khan on His Highness revenue-paying districts.

(2) A report on tribal affairs in Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachi which are administered under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

(3) A report on Kharan.

(4) A report on Mekran.

3. The first named report, which will be reviewed below, deals for the most part with the Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser, but there are also general remarks about the State as a whole.

4. With regard to the Niabats under the Khan's direct administration the information contained in the report is still very meagre.

CHAPTER I.

5. *General and Political.*—The area of the State including Mekran and Kharan is 70,860 square miles ; the population is approximately 455,903 and the gross average revenue received by the Khan Rs. 7,45,692.* No tribute is paid by the State. The Chief receives from the British Government an annual subsidy of one lakh of rupees, in addition to various other sums paid him as quit-rent for certain portions of the State which Government has taken over, *viz.*, Quetta, the Bolan Pass, Nushki and the Nasirabad Tahsil.

CHAPTER II.

6. *Administration of the land.*—No new rates of assessment were introduced during the year, nor was any land settlement made.

7. No Taccavi advances were granted to the Zamindars in the State.

8. The Purali boundary dispute between Kalat and Las Bela was enquired into by Lieutenant Lawrence, Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, who proceeded to the scene and gave his decision after making full enquiry into the case. The parties are not satisfied with the decision and intend appealing, and final orders will be passed when all the appeals have been received.

9. Owing to the drought prevailing in the country and the people having migrated, a sum of Rs. 1,67,002 remained unrecovered at the close of the year.

CHAPTER III.

10. *Legislation.*—Justice is administered in accordance with the tribal usage or 'rawaj' established in the country. The Political Adviser has also framed and introduced in his six Niabats a code of rules for the conduct of civil suits. The rules are based on Muhammadan Law and the tribal usage and are working satisfactorily.

11. *Military Force.*—The Military Force of the State is an insufficiently trained and ill-disciplined body of some 396 men of all ranks as shown in the margin. The men are located mostly at Kalat. The force is armed with muzzle-loading rifles, but His Highness has also 100 Snider Rifles which were presented to the State by the Government.

Cavalry	211
Infantry	137
Artillery	48

*This does not include some 64,000 of Mekran revenue, nor the income of the Kharan and other revenue-free Chiefs which probably amounts to another 700,000 or more.

12. *Criminal Justice.*—Criminal Justice among the revenue-paying subjects is administered by the Khan, the Political Adviser, the Naibs, Mastaufis and Janashins, all working in accordance with tribal 'rawaj'. Appeals to the Khan and the Political Adviser are made from the Jirga and other decisions of the subordinate officials. There is also the tribunal known as the Kalat State Court which is presided over by the Political Adviser and is intended for the trial of serious offences such as might not be adequately dealt with by the ordinary State Courts. Statistics of criminal cases have not been produced.

13. *Civil Justice.*—The above Courts also administer Civil Justice and the total number of cases instituted during the year was 139. This includes 32 cases of landed property.

14. *Extradition.*—There have been no cases of extradition during the past year.

15. *Prisons.*—A lock-up is attached to each of the six Niabats under the Political Adviser in which both term and under-trial prisoners are kept. Term prisoners are also sent sometimes to the Mastung Jail. The health and general conduct of prisoners was good during the last year.

16. *Registration and Municipalities* —Registration is not in force and there is nothing in the shape of Municipal administration.

CHAPTER IV.

Weather and Crops.

17. *Production and distribution.*—In Kachi there was drought and scarcity of fodder and drinking water in consequence of which thousands of persons migrated to Sind and other places in search of employment for themselves and grazing for their cattle.

The winter brought good rain in all parts of the State, and the people, flocking back, embarked in extensive Jowari sowings.

18. *Wages and labour.*—Labour is scarce in the State. The ordinary rate of wages is 6 annas a day.

19. *Prices of food-grains.*—Owing to severe drought prevailing during last year the prices of food-grains, etc., have been high The average price of wheat—the staple—was $12\frac{1}{3}$ seers the rupee.

20. *General condition of people.*—The people are generally poor, the majority being dependent on precarious Khushkaba crops for their food and on a not too abundant pasturage for the rearing of their flocks. Last year's drought, following on that of the year before, caused the abandonment of numerous villages all over Kachi.

21. *Nature of Season.*—The nature of the past season cannot be described as satisfactory. During the summer and autumn there was an entire absence of rain, while, though good rain fell in the winter, there was also some abnormally severe cold which did harm to fruit trees.

22. *Public health.*—The public health has been excellent and there was no epidemic in the country.

23. *Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.*—Agriculture is on the increase owing to the establishment of peace in the country.

In the six Niabats under the Political Adviser the following agricultural stock is to be found :—

Bullocks .	6,090	Horses .	950	Ploughs (2 Bullocks) .	2,197
Cows .	2,825	Donkeys .	765	Load Carts .	692
Buffaloes .	49	Sheep and goats	13,654		

24. *Forests.*—There is only one reserved forest, *viz.*, at Harboi near Kalat. In the hills round the Bolan Pass there are restrictions against the cutting of green wood and against all exportation of wood.

25. *Trade and Manufacture.*—Trade is carried on mainly with British Baluchistan and Sind. The imports consist of cotton and woollen cloth, rice, sugar, tea, oil, jowari and gram; and the exports include wheat, tobacco, bhoosa, lucerne, potatoes and fruit. About 2,000,000 maunds of wheat and 10,000 maunds of tobacco are reported to have been exported from Mastung alone during the last year.

26. A good deal of trade is ordinarily carried on in connection with the cattle produced in Kachi. The late drought, however, has naturally caused some temporary decrease in the trade.

27. In the way of manufactures, shoes, namdas, and woollen durries are made in Mastung, guns and pistols of a primitive sort in Dadur, and camel hide, ghi, *coupis*, and pottery overlaid with colored wax in Bhag. Endeavours have been made to improve the *coupi*, work by coloring the vessels as is done in Bikaneer, but the art in that place is a secret in a single family and is closely guarded. The pottery referred to is something unique in its way and the industry deserves encouragement.

A great deal of coarse cloth is manufactured at Jalal Khan in Kachi where there are some 120 families of weavers. Native shoes are also made there. Similarly at Haji and Mithri these articles are manufactured to a certain extent.

28. *Public Works.*—Public works to the value of Rs. 5,052 were carried out in the Niabats under the Political Adviser.

29. *Post Office.*—A new branch post office was opened at Bhag on the 1st April 1905.

30. *Mint.*—No mint is maintained by the State.

31. *Industrial enterprise.*—The Mastung sericulture experiment started in 1904 was continued and was again a success last year.

As many as 450,000 mulberry cuttings were put down last winter, and the industry will soon be permanently established.

CHAPTER V.

32. *Revenue and Finance.*—The working of the six Niabats under the Political Adviser continues successful, though on account of the unfavourable season the increases have not been as large as usual. Thus the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,81,121 against Rs. 3,58,877 of the year before, or a falling off of Rs. 77,756. As compared with the 1902-03 figures, *i.e.*, for the year prior to the introduction of the new scheme which amounted to Rs. 1,57,013, the results are still highly satisfactory. No proper accounts were kept of the other five Niabats administered directly by the Khan through the local Naibs, but the aggregate yearly income derived from them has been estimated at Rs. 52,059 against Rs. 63,720 of the year before.

CHAPTER VI.

33. *Vital Statistics.*—No register of births and deaths is maintained. There are two dispensaries, one at Mastung maintained by the State at an annual cost of Rs. 1,883, and one at Kalat maintained by Government at a cost of Rs. 2,695. The number of persons who received medical treatment in these two establishments during the year was 12,827 against 9,737 in the year before. The State also maintains a vaccinator and 1,006 persons were vaccinated during the year against 1,858 in the year before.

34. The Church Mission Society of Quetta made a beginning during the year of mission work in the State. A dispensary was opened by them at Dádur, the land for which was granted free by His Highness the Khan and all other expenses were incurred by the Society. The building, which consists of an operating room, small ward for 6 persons and a dispensary, cost the Mission

about Rs. 1,800. Much useful medical work was done by the Mission during the 8 months of the year they spent in the State. With head-quarters at Tiri in the summer and at Rindli and Dádur in winter, 6,581 patients were treated and 140 minor and 12 major operations were performed. Doctors Summerhayes and Holland paid five or six visits to Tiri, Lehri and Dádur, operating on the more difficult cases and giving advice in many others. A plot of three acres of land has been acquired by the Mission at Wali Khan (Tiri) near the new station of Mastung Road at a cost of Rs. 1,000, and a hospital and other buildings will be erected.

CHAPTER VII.

35. *Education.*—A new primary school was opened at Dadur in June 1905. Thus there are now two schools in the State—one at Mastung and the other at Dádur. A proposal to open two others at Bhag and Gandava, respectively, is under consideration.

CHAPTER VIII.

36. *Miscellaneous.*—The following events that occurred during the year are deserving of notice :—

(*i*) Naib Din Muhammad, who was in command of the State troops at Mastung, was discharged by His Highness the Khan on the reduction of the Niabat troops. He was an old and loyal servant of the State.

(*ii*) A beginning has been made at blanket-making in the Mastung Jail.

(*iii*) A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Dádur at 3-9 P.M., on the 8th May 1905. It lasted for about 2 seconds.

(*iv*) Messrs. Vredenburg and Tipper of the Geological Survey Department visited various parts of the Kalat State last winter. Their report has not yet been received, but their opinion, it is understood, of the mineral resources of the State, is not favourable.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1905-06.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The area of the State (excluding Mekran) is 39,960 square miles as detailed below :—

Kachi	...	...	...	...	4,028 squares miles.
Sarawan	...	...	...	...	4,766 „
Jhalawan	...	...	...	...	16,166 „
Kharan	...	...	...	...	15,000 „

Population according to Census of 1901 is 397,989. This includes 45,000 of Kharan which has never been censused and its population has been calculated at 3 persons per square mile.

2. The State (excluding Kharan and Mekran) is composed of the following eleven Niabats :—

1. Kalat.
2. Khozdar.
3. Sorab.
4. Zehri. (Is a very small and nominal Niabat.)
5. Mashkai. (Forms a part of Sorab Niabat.)
6. Mastung.
7. Dhadur.
8. Bhag.
9. Lehri.
10. Nasirabad (Mirpur).
11. Gandawa.

Each of the first 5 Niabats is administered by a Naib who is directly under His Highness the Khan.

3. The administration of the Niabats from 6 to 11 is under the control of the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan. A statement showing the total revenue of each of these Niabats for the years from 1901 02 to 1905-06 is appended herewith Appendix XI. This would show that their gross revenue (based on the average of the above 5 years) is Rs. 2,59,090.

4. Other sources of income to the State and the amount of annual income derived from them are detailed below :—

		Rs.
(*a*)	Subsidy by the British Government according to the Mastung Treaty of 1876	1,00,000
(*b*)	Bolan Transit dues	30,000
(*c*)	Quit-rent of Nasirabad and Manjuti	1,17,500
(*d*)	Ditto of Quetta	25,000
(*e*)	Ditto of Nushki	9,000
(*f*)	Interest on the 3½ per cent. Promissory notes of the value of Rs. 41,50,000	1,45,250
(*g*)	Interest on the fixed deposit of Rs. 39,242 with the Punjab Bank	1,962
	Total ...	4,28,712

Thus the annual income of the State from all sources may, on an average, be taken to be Rs. 7,45,692.

5. During the year under report His Highness the Khan paid two visitss to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, the first time at Kalat in June 1905 and a second time at Mastung in November 1905. His Highness the Khan visited Quetta on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in March 1906, where he paid a visit to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 12th idem. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales also paid a return visit to His Highness the Khan on the following day. His Highness also paid a visit to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan on the 16th March 1906 and left for Kalat on the morning of the 18th idem.

6. Appendix I showing names of the High Officials of the State is enclosed.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

7. No revenue land settlement has been made in the State and the rates of assessment are fluctuating, *viz.*, varying from ½ to $\frac{1}{10}$.

8. No taccavi advances were granted to the zamindars in the State during the year under report.

9. Lieutenant H. Lawrence, Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, was deputed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan for the arbitration of the Kalat-Las Bela boundary dispute in October 1905. The representatives of both the States as well as the owners of land had accompanied that officer to the place under dispute, but the result of the settlement is yet unknown.

10. On the 31st December 1905, when the revenue accounts for the year 1905-06 of the six Niabats administered by the Political Adviser closed, the amount outstanding on account of the revenue demand for the year was Rs. 1,67,002-4-8, which could not be collected chiefly because many a Zamindar of Kachi had, owing to drought that prevailed in the country, gone to Sind. No remission or suspension of revenue was sanctioned during the year, and no coercive measures were adopted in the collection of revenue.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

11. No British Indian Law or Regulation is in force. A set of rules framed under the Civil Law in 1902 is acted upon.

12. The nature and strength of the Military force in the State is given in Appendix II.

13. There is no police or village police in the State. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan on his visit to Kalat in June 1905 had proposed and which was agreed to by His Highness the Khan, the Political Adviser was authorised to appoint new levies in place of the Military parties then stationed in different Niabats for the maintenance of peace and order and collection of revenue and watching the crops. The above scheme was brought into effect on the 16th June 1905.

The new levies have not yet been provided with arms, but they use their own weapons in the discharge of Government duty in the same manner as the British levies do in this country. These levy men are generally employed to guard the treasure and lock-ups, and their services are also employed in watching the standing crops in the Niabats under the Political Adviser's control.

14. A statement showing the number of cases decided by jirga under the Political Adviser during the year is appended in the old form (Appendix III). There has been a decrease of 156 cases as compared with the number of the previous year, which is due to the less number of cases having been instituted during the year under report.

A small prison or lock-up is attached to each of the six Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser in which the sentenced and under-trial prisoners are kept. The health and general conduct of prisoners in the prisons have remained good. The prisoners in the State get food, etc., according to the scale laid down for the Jails in British Baluchistan. No unlawful force or severity was used. Necessary particulars are shown in Appendix IV.

16. Registration work is not done in the State nor is there any Municipality.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

17. During the year under report there had been no satisfactory produce in Kachi owing to failure of rains, severe drought and other causes, and owing to the scarcity of forage and of drinking water, the people of many villages had gone to Sind. In winter there were heavy rains and snowfalls in Mastung and Kalat, etc., *ilakas*, and rains also fell moderately in Kachi. Some lands in the Bhag Niabat have been irrigated by the recent flood water and the people are now returning to their homes for the cultivation of irrigated lands. The rainfall return (Appendix V) of Kalat, Mastung and Dhadur is attached herewith.

18. Labour in the State is not plentiful and ordinarily the rate of wages is Re. 0-6-0 a day.

19. Owing to continued drought for two years, prices of food-grains have remained high during the year under report.

20. The wheat and tobacco of Mastung are well known in Baluchistan for their excellent quality. Both these articles are much consumed in Quetta, Kachi and Sind. During the year under report about two lakh maunds of wheat and 10,000 maunds of tobacco were exported from Mastung. This is only a rough estimate as no regular register of imports and exports is maintained in the Mastung Niabat.

21. The Kachi country is also well known for its strong and excellent oxen. They are of a good breed and of large size. The people of the country

carry them to the Punjab where they sell them at a high price. Great want of these bullocks is always felt there. They are also brought by the owners at the annual Horse and Cattle show at Sibi every year where the municipal and other departments purchase them for the purposes of driving carts, etc. Their trade has lately suffered too much owing to the past year's continued drought that prevailed in the country.

Manufacture.

22. Shoes, Namdas and carpets (falas) of a good kind are made in Mastung. In addition to the above a large silk factory has been started here and it is hoped that it will prove very beneficial to the State. About 450,000 young mulbery trees have been planted this year and also mulbery seed has been sown in about an acre of land for the Sericulture purposes.

23. Guns and pistols of old style are manufactured in Dhadur which are generally purchased by the local men.

24. In Bhag, leather (camel's skin) coupis of a strong and good quality are made, which are commonly used by the traders in the export and import of their merchandise, such as oil, ghee, etc., Kut (compound metal), utensils of the best quality are also made in Bhag which are well known for their excellence in the whole State.

Coloured-earthen ware of Bhag is also a famous curiosity of this country.

The Political Adviser, Kalat, had got some painted earthen-ware from Multan for giving it a trial by the Bhag artificers, but the result is yet unknown. A coarse cloth of a fine and durable quality is made at Jalal Khan and it is largely used by the natives.

25. Silk embroidery work on leather such as sword belts, shoulder belts, etc., is very nicely done in Lehri which is well liked by the public in general.

26. In Kalat proper and in its neighbourhood a very nice and excellent silk embroidery work (locally called Kashida) is done on the women's robes. These are exported to other parts of the State where they fetch a high price.

27. At Pach near Gandawa a kind of saltpetre (Shora Kalmi) is manufactured. It is exported for sale to the Jhalawan and Sind countries.

28. No Post office is maintained by the State. The combined Post and Telegraph offices at Kalat and Mastung, and the branch Post offices at Rindli and Bhag * are maintained at the expense of the British Government.

* A new branch post office was opened at Bhag on the 1st April 1905.

29. There is no Mint in this State.

30. Public health has remained good throughout the year. No epidemic or contagious disease appeared in the State.

31. The information collected as to the numbers of agricultural stock in the six Niabats under the Political Adviser's control is shown in Appendix VII.

32. The excise revenue of the six Niabats under the Political Adviser's control amounts to Rs. 10,090. There is a distillery at each of the marginally-noted Niabats, but in addition to these the following Brahui and Baluch Chiefs have got distilleries in their principal villages from which they derive income :—

1. Kalat.
2. Gandawa (Kotra).
3. Nasirabad (Mirpur).
4. Lehri.
5. Dhadur.
6. Bhag.

(1) Raisani Chief at Mithri.
(2) Sháhwani Chief at Haji Shahr.
(3) Domki Chief at Toghachi.
(4) Mengal Chief at Chatar.
(5) Magasi Chief at Jhal.
(6) Zarakzai Chief at Gajan.
(7) Rind Chief at Shoran.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

33. As will be seen from the statement mentioned in paragraph (3), the gross revenue of the six Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser for the year under report was Rs. 2,81,121, that is to say, notwithstanding the very unfavourable season and continued drought in the country there has been an

increase of Rs. 1,24,108 against Rs. 1,57,013 for the year before the Political Adviser's Administration or the new scheme of the Kalat State Niabats was brought into effect.

34. There are three dispensaries in the State, *viz.*, at Kalat, Mastung and Dhadur. The Kalat dispensary is maintained by the British Government, and that at Mastung is maintained by the State. A new dispensary was opened at Dhadur by the Christian Mission of Quetta during the year under report. The land for the dispensary was granted free by His Highness the Khan and all other expenses were incurred by the Mission itself. It is also proposed by the Mission to establish a new dispensary at Tiri in Mastung for which land has been purchased. The question of opening two other dispensaries at Bhag and Gandawa is under consideration. Appendix VIII shows the amount of medical aid afforded to people through these dispensaries.

35. Births and deaths are nowhere registered in the State.

36. The plague has so far not appeared in the State. There is a vaccinator at Mastung paid by the State, and the number of persons vaccinated by him during the year under report was 1,006 against 1,858 for the previous year. A statement showing the vaccination work done by the vaccinator is attached herewith (Appendix IX).

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION.

37. There are at present two Primary Schools in the State, one at Mastung and the other at Dhadur. The former was opened on the 1st January 1905, and the latter on His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday, *viz.*, 26th June, 1905. Appendix X will show the number of boys on the roll in those schools. A proposal to open two other Primary Schools at Bhag and Gandawa is under consideration.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

38. There is neither any printing press nor a public library in the State.

39. Subjoined is a list showing the number of mulberry trees in the State gardens at Mastung.

Serial No.	Village.	Bedana mulberry.	Shori mulberry.	Young trees.	Young trees planted this year.	Total.
1	Mastung	585	58	97	450,000	450,740
2	Tiri	59	...	...	...	59
3	Parangabad	102	21	...	...	123
	Total ...	746	79	97	450,000	450,922

KAZI JALALUDDIN, K.B, C.I.E.,
Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

NOTE.—(*Appendices not printed.*)

REPORT ON THE TRIBAL AFFAIRS OF SARAWAN, JHALAWAN AND KACHI.

1. *General and Political.*—The area of the Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachi tracts is 24,960 square miles as detailed below :—

Sarawan	...	...	...	4,766
Jhalawan	...	...	...	16,166
Kachi	...	...	...	4,028

The population, according to the census of 1901, is 352,989 as below :—

Sarawan	...	...	...	65,549
Jhalawan	...	...	...	2,24,073
Kachi	...	...	...	63,367

As these tracts form a part of the Kalat State their area and population have also been included in the Political Adviser's report on the State. No figures are available to show what proportion of the area is tribal and what Niabat. As regards population, the tribes account for about 2,66,608 of the total and the cultivating classes in the Niabats for the remaining 86,381.

2. *Revenue and Administration of the land.*—The tribes and their territories are all revenue-free and there is nothing that can be called a revenue system in force. In some cases the Chiefs and others are in occupation of the Khan's revenue-paying land and in this case they conform to the revenue rules current in the Niabats.

3. *Criminal and Civil Justice.*—Civil and Criminal Justice is administered in accordance with tribal custom or 'rawaj', under which cases of all sorts are dealt with either by compromise, by arbitration, by Shariat or by Jirga. The machinery available consists of the various tribal Chiefs and Motabirs, whether in receipt of allowances or not, and of the various levy thanas.

4. The total number of tribal cases dealt with during the year was 1,687 as against 2,507 last year and 1,949 in 1903-04.

5. *Prisons.*—A lock-up is attached to each of the thanas in Sarawan and Jhalawan, while at Mastung there is a well-built Jail with a Daroga and four Barkandazes in charge. Here long-term prisoners from all over Sarawan and Kachi are sent for confinement. The total number of prisoners received during the year was 183.

6. *Public Works.*—Public Works to the value of Rs. 15,126-3-10 were carried out during the year from Kalat Funds in Sarawan and Jhalawan. These included :—

(1) Silk Factory at Mastung.

(2) 121 miles of new Katcha roads.

7. *Post Office.*—A branch Post office was opened at Khozdar in Jhalawan on the 1st July 1905.

8. *General condition of State and people.*—The general condition of the people owing to the drought in the country was not satisfactory.

9. The general question of village responsibility in cases such as that connected with the cutting of the telegraph line at Kanak in 1904, referred to in the last year's Administration Report, has been dropped, and the Kalat Sirdars have been informed that the Government reserves to itself authority in cases where Government property is attached and its authority defied to assign and enforce responsibility according to the facts of the case.

10. The brutal practice recognised by Brahui tribal custom of murdering the guilty parties in cases of adultery seems to be rather increasing than abating as the civilization of the country advances. It may be that adultery is more common, but I should rather put it down to the greater need felt by the people for money, and to the knowledge that under the Agency jurisdiction a Jirga or other award for compensation is pretty safe to be carried out. This of course is only surmise, but none the less some very doubtful looking cases have come up for settlement, while the number of cases in which only the guilty woman and not the man is killed is particularly noticeable. If the

man is killed there is nothing more to be said. But if he escapes and only the woman suffers the penalty, then he has to make good compensation, usually Rs. 1,500 as the price of the woman's life. By Muhammadan Law the evidence of three eye-witnesses to the adultery is necessary before the death penalty is considered lawful. But by Brahui 'rawaj' *proof*, as we understand it, is not apparently essential. A statement, even a suspicion or a rumour, of a woman's infidelity is all that seems necessary in some cases to justify her murder. It can be understood thus how easy it is for a man who for some reason wishes to get rid of his wife, or who stands in need of money, or who has a grudge against an enemy to discharge, to trump up a charge of adultery, put the wretched woman to instant death and be held blameless and justified by the law of his tribe.

The mention of one or two actual cases to illustrate this brutally unjust and inhuman law may not be out of place. In 1902, when we had cholera in Kalat, a levy sowar was placed under my orders on the road above the Kolepur Station to stop traffic up the Bolan Pass. A woman desired to get through but was prevented by the sowar. Angry at her failure she returned to her people and declared that the sowar had attempted to commit adultery with her. In the result the woman's husband was obliged by his 'izzat' to discard his wife, and the sowar was held liable to compensate him to the tune of Rs. 1,000.

The sequel of this case is interesting as tending to bear out my view of these charges of adultery, and the inadequate nature of the evidence accepted by Jirgas. The sowar was unable to pay the compensation. He was therefore imprisoned in default. But this does the complainant no good and the man has taken his wife back and is living with her in Quetta. No one could be at greater pains than he is now in proclaiming his wife's innocence in the case.

I am strongly of opinion that an attempt should be made to modify the tribal rules under which these deeds of blood and cruelty are enacted. It might be done in two ways, either by arranging for no compensation to be given in cases in which the proof falls short of that required by Muhammadan law, or by imposing a Government fine on all persons who rightly or wrongly commit murder. That such a measure is practicable is proved by the fact that in Sind, whither thousands of Brahuis migrate every year, none of these tribal brutalities are recognised, and all cases of bloodshed are treated as murder. Yet the Brahuis don't refrain from going to Sind. I may also say that cases have been known where adultery having been committed in Sind territory, the subsequent murder has been deferred till the parties returned to Baluchistan. This shows that for all their vaunted 'rawaj' and 'izzat', the Brahuis are quite ready to forego the instant vindication of their outraged honour, (which alone would seem to justify the shedding of blood) when the consequences involved under the law of British India have to be taken into consideration. It would seem that it is only when he is quite safe from untoward consequences that his 'izzat' calls so imperatively for blood.

As showing that the chances of reform in this matter are not hopeless I am glad to be able to cite a recent case in the Magasi tribe, in connection with which a modification of the existing 'rawaj' has been brought about. When a case of adultery occurred and the guilty man escaped, it was the practice to visit his crime on his relatives. In the case referred to a man's relative was actually killed in this way. The Shahi Jirga held the man justified as it was shown that among the Magasis the practice is recognised. (It is not so recognised among other Baluch tribes.) At the instance of the Political Agent, Kalat, a subsequent Shahi Jirga has declared this custom to be unlawful and in this the Magasi Nawab and his tribe have concurred.

11. *Jhalawan.*—There has been a good deal of local ill-feeling between the Miraji Mengals of Saruna and the Jamots of Kanraj (Las Bela) and various disturbances have resulted. These have generally been adjusted, but in December 1905, the quarrel broke out with renewed bitterness on the murder of Bachu, a respectable Miraji Motabir, by a Jamot named Pubb. A general attack by the Mengals was apprehended and the Wazir of Las Bela and the

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Native Assistant, Jhalawan, were lately deputed to the spot to make a joint enquiry into this and other causes of dispute. Their proceedings continue and meantime a serious collision between the parties has been averted.

12. Many complaints of oppression have from time to time been received from the Zamindars of Jhalawan against His Highness the Khan's Naib of Khozdar. The matter was referred to His Highness the Khan who said he had reprimanded the Naib. The Naib was then sent by His Highness to the Political Agent with a view to the latter's making such further enquiries as he deemed necessary and dealing with the Naib as seemed desirable. The enquiry held showed that the complaints were well founded. The Naib however asked for pardon and promised better things for the future. The Political Agent therefore advised the Khan to let him return to his charge. Previous to this a reconciliation between the Naib and the complaining Zamindars had been effected.

13. With reference to the complaints against Sirdar Pahar Khan, Sasoli, for having forcibly collected tribal dues from his tribesmen in Sind territory, the matter against him was dropped in consideration of his satisfactory attitude when summoned to Quetta in connection with the case.

14. Messrs. Vredenburg and Tipper of the Geological Survey Department visited various parts of Jhalawan. On the whole their opinion of the mineral prospects of the country is disappointing. The most promising parts, such as they are, are those between Khozdar and Nal and the Lak Baran towards Bela.

When at Naulong in the Mula Pass Mr. Vredenburg's camp was attacked by some local tribesmen. These did not come to close quarters but threw stones from a distance. A few knocks were received but no serious damage done. The matter is still under enquiry. The cause of the attack is variously given, one idea being that the levy sowars with the party had been taking supplies from the people without payment.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Report on Kharan.

General and Political.—The area of Kharan is about 15,000 square miles, the population is estimated at 45,000 and the gross revenue at one lakh. No tribute is paid to Government or the Khan. The Chief receives from the British Government a political pension of Rs 500 a month. The Chief is Sirdar Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., of the Naushirwani tribe. He is 51 years of age. He has two sons, the elder of whom, Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan, manages the Chiefship when his father is absent. He is the heir to the Chiefship.

2. *Administration of the land.*—Cultivation in Kharan is mainly Khushkaba. But the Chief also possesses the rich date groves of Washuk and Ladgasht, and of Khodabadan and Tasp (half) in Panjgur. There has been no change in the rates of assessment and no new lands are reported to have been taken up for cultivation during the year under report.

3. The Chief is believed to grant advances of grain to his people in times of scarcity to be repaid at the next harvest. This system was introduced by Sirdar Azad Khan and, with a view to attracting cultivators, is continued by the present Chief.

4. The boundary dispute between the Chagai district and Kharan mentioned in the last year's report has not been settled yet. It will be taken up during the coming cold season.

5. *Military Force.*—The Chief has an irregular force of 60 cavalry and 360 infantry with 5 guns. The cavalry when sent out on duty or required to escort the Chief on tour are supplied with horses from the Chief's own stud, and the infantry are mounted on camels when rapid marching is necessary. Some 166 men are posted in the Zawag (Ladgasht) and Kalag forts in Mashkel.

6. The troops are provided with swords and either matchlock or obsolete muzzle-loading rifles. Occasionally they are given for some special duty or when escorting the Chief, Sniders or Martini-Henris.

7. The mens' duties comprise the furnishing guards over the Chief, whether in camp or at Kharan, the garrisoning of forts, the protection of trade routes, and the collection of 'sung' from traders. The various Naibs too have some men attached to them to assist them in maintaining their authority and in collecting revenue.

8. The pay of the men is given in grain, clothing and cash to the total computed value of Rs. 5 to 6 per mensem.

9. *Criminal and Civil Justice.*—All cases are decided by the Chief according to the custom or 'rawaj' of the country or by Shariat (Muhammadan Law). In settlement by 'rawaj' the Chief's awards are held in great respect. For Shariat cases there is a Kazi maintained by the Chief at Kharan. No regular records of cases are kept; all matters are decided verbally in open court.

10. *Extradition.*—There have been no cases of extradition during the last year.

11. *Prisons.*—There are no regular prisons. Offenders are confined in the Chief's forts, but the number of prisoners is seldom more than a dozen at a time, because punishment usually takes the form of fine, and this is generally recovered at once either in cash or in kind. Only such prisoners are detained as cannot pay the fine imposed.

12. *Weather.*—There was severe drought in the country during the past year. In December however there was rain in Mashkel, and lands along the banks of the Mashkel river were irrigated.

13. *Wages and labour.*—There is no regular labouring class in Kharan.

14. *Prices of food-grains.*—The price of wheat averaged three Kharan maunds or 30 standard seers per rupee.

15. *Forests.*—There is a good pistachio forest in the Garr hills in the north-east corner of Kharan where it joins with Jhalawan and Nushki. This is never cut as the fruit of the trees is eaten by the people.

There is a good deal of wood, mostly tamarisk, along the banks of the Mashkel too.

16. *Trade and manufacture.*—Woollen durries, felts, horse bag and a kind of coarse cloth are made in every household for domestic use.

Kharan has its trade connection for the most part with Nushki, while a good deal of its exports find their way to Nal in Jhalawan, Kalat and Panjgur.

The articles of import consist of manufactured cloth, silk thread, sugar, oil, spice and groceries from British territory *via* Nushki, and grain from the Helmand and Garmsel. The exports comprise wool, ghi and dates, while salt is exported from Wad-i-Sultan (Hamun-i-Mashkel) to Panjgur, Jalk, Nushki and the Helmand. Camels and sheep are exported to the Helmand, to Jhalawan and to Nushki. The total value of the imports is roughly estimated at Rs. 70,000 a year, and the exports at Rs. 30,000. The Octroi dues which are levied on all exports and imports amount to about Rs. 10,000 per annum.

17. *Public Works.*—The only public Works are the Chief's forts. The most important of these are at (1) Kharan, (2) Jalwar, (3) Hurmagai, (4) Zawag (Ladgasht), (5) Kallag, (6) Washuk, (7) Khodabadan, (Panjgur) and (8) Kila-i-Nauroz.

The fort at Ladgasht has been much strengthened during the past year.

18. *Post Office.*—There are no Post offices in Kharan. At the Political Agent's request the Chief has posted sowars along the road between Nushki and Kharan to carry his daks once a week.

To secure communication with the Muharir at Ladgasht a bi-weekly dak runs between Dalbandin and Ladgasht, the two sowars employed being paid from Provincial Revenues.

19. *Mint.*—There is no Mint in the Kharan country. British Indian coins are current.

20. *General condition of the State and People.*—On account of the drought last year three-fourths of the whole population left Kharan for Sind. The general condition of the people was not satisfactory.

21. *Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.*—Kharan is well known for its camels and as a camel-breeding country. The following is a rough estimate of the numbers of the various domestic animals in the country :—

	pairs.
Bullocks	300
Cows	100
Buffaloes	20
Horses	100
Donkeys	1,000
Goats and sheep	50,000
Camels	10,000

22. *Vital Statistics.*—There are no hospitals in Kharan nor is any record kept of births and deaths.

23. *Education.*—There are no schools in Kharan, but the Chief has arranged for instruction in Arabic and Persian to be given in the mosques at Kharan and Washuk.

24. *Miscellaneous.*—There are some wolves in northern and north-eastern Kharan, and snakes are numerous.

25. The following events that occurred during the past year deserve notice :—

(*i*) The Chief visited Quetta in August and December 1905.

(*ii*) New posts for the recovery of 'Sung' were established at Zamiz, a place between Panjgur and Washuk, and at Jung Jah-i-Gajian or Dashtuk east of Panjgur.

(*iii*) In May 1905 the Naushirwani Chief wrote saying that he had exempted Mir Kia Khan and other Rekis from payment of dayak on condition of their remaining obedient to him and respecting his authority. Thus the long standing feud between the parties was once more adjusted. Latterly, however, there has been a renewal of the quarrel and Mir Kia and his brothers have been obliged to take refuge in Dizak in Persia. Endeavours are now again in progress with a view to the restoration of amicable relations.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Report on Mekran.

General and Political.—The area of Mekran is estimated to be 39,900 square miles and the population is calculated by the Nazim to be 57,914 souls. The gross revenue during the last year was about 64,000, but the final figures have not yet been received.

2. Mekran forms a part of the Kalat State, and is administered, under the supervision of the Political Agent, by a representative of the Khan of Kalat, styled the Nazim. The present Nazim is Mir Mehrulla Khan, Raisani, C.I.E., uncle of the Raisani Chief, Sirdar Sir Ghaus Buksh Khan, K.C.I.E. He is in receipt of emoluments amounting to Rs. 600 a month.

3. In November 1905 the Hon'ble Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, visited Mekran accompanied by the officers of his staff and by Major H. L. Showers, C.I.E., the Political Agent in Kalat. He had with him also an escort of 50 men of the 105th Native Infantry under the command of Lieutenant Gray. The tour lasted 26 days, in the course of which Pasni, Turbat and Nasirabad were visited, while at a Durbar held at Turbat on the 7th December the Agent to the Governor-General conferred Khillats on the Nazim, Sirdar Mehrab Khan, Gitchki,and other Sirdars and Motabirs of the country.

4. *Administration of the land.*—Nominally the Khan owns one-half of the culturable lands and the Gitchki tribe the other half, but either by free grant, purchase, inheritance or encroachment, considerable areas are now in the hands of the Naushirwanis and Bizanjos.

5. The assessment of revenue for the most part is on the 'dayak' (one-tenth of the produce) system, but there are other taxes such as the Zarshah or poll tax. There has been no change in the assessment of revenue except that 'dayak' is now levied on lucerne crops which were hitherto exempt.

6. During the year under report an area of some 530 acres of waste land was taken up for cultivation.

7. A sum of Rs. 150 was given as a Taccavi advance for the improvement of a Karez.

8. *Military Force.*—There is no military force maintained by the Kalat State. A body of some 155 tribal levies has been given to the Nazim. This force is armed with Snider Rifles, or carbines and swords. The officers have revolvers in addition. The duties performed by the men comprise the maintenance of order, the collection of revenue, the furnishing of guards and escorts, and the garrisoning of the internal posts and forts. The cost of the force during the past year amounted to Rs. 28,644.

9. The working of the Mekran Levy Corps, raised in 1903-04, during the last year has been entirely satisfactory.

The corps consists of 1 squadron of cavalry (sanctioned strength 137 of all ranks), and 2 companies of Infantry (sanctioned strength 202 of all ranks), under two British officers. The actual strength on 31st March 1906, was 322, and the distribution was as given in the margin. The total cost during the year was Rs. 1,21,568-15-2 against Rs. 61,952 of the year 1904-05 (8 months).

Head-Quarters	126
Outposts	86
On furlough	50
On command	60

10. The cavalry are armed with Martini-Henry Carbines and the Infantry with Martini-Henry rifles.

11. The outpost scheme for the protection of the Mekran border has not yet been completed, but during the year the following posts were established :—

Santsar	25	
Mand	50	
Kalatu	7	Temporary.
Jewni	10	Temporary.

12. The corps was represented at Quetta during the Royal visit by a party consisting of 2 Native officers and 19 Rank and file.

During the Agent to the Governor-General's tour in Mekran a party of 40 cavalry and 30 infantry accompanied him throughout the tour.

13. *Criminal and Civil Justice.*—All cases are settled by the Nazim or his Naib either by tribal custom or by reference to 'Shariat'. Important settlements come to the Political Agent, Kalat, for confirmation.

14. The total number of political cases decided during the year was 1,253. Of these, 96 were land cases to the aggregate value of Rs. 42,289.

15. *Extradition.*—No recognised extradition acts or rules are in force, but demands for the handing over of criminals are often made by and against Las Bela, Gwadur and the Persian border districts, and these are, for the most part, complied with.

When Mir Bahram Khan, Rind, turned "Yagi" last year and fled to Bahu in Persia, the Deputy Governor, Bampur, on the Nazim's request, issued orders to his subordinates not to give shelter to the man.

16. *Prisons.*—There are no regular prisons. Prisoners are confined in the various forts. The average number of prisoners during the year was 61. Food and clothing are given to the prisoners at the State expense.

17. *Production and Distribution: Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall during the months of April to November 1905 was insignificant, but during December 1905, January and February 1906 there was heavy rain on several occasions. The wheat, barley and jowari harvests were most satisfactory. On the other hand the date harvest was not a particularly good one.

18. *Wages and labour: Prices of food grains.*—The ordinary rate of wages is from 3 to 4 annas. The average price of wheat—the staple—was 17 standard seers a rupee.

19. *Trade and Manufacture.*—The manufactures are :—

Woollen durries, namdas and goats' hair articles, such as the material used for "Gidans". There is also some rare and unique silk embroidery done. The work is mostly done on saddle cloths. Only a few persons know or practise the art, and all the work they can turn out is bespoken in advance for the local Chiefs.

20. The articles of import include cloth, gram, and tobacoo. The exports comprise fish, wool, cotton, ghi, dates and matting. The total value of the imports is at present estimated at Rs. 99,500 a year and the exports at Rs. 1,39,500.

21. *Public Works:*—The public works carried out during the year from Government funds were the Line for the Mekran Levy Corps at Chitkan. These include barracks, stores, office and accommodation for clerical establishment, Hospital, Dispensary, Quarters for Hospital Staff and the British Officers' houses. For these works a grant of Rs. 33,500 was sanctioned by Government.

Other public works were carried out from the Mekran revenues and were as follows :—

	Cost. Rs.	As.	P.
A section of the Pasni Panjgur road from Banistan to Isaiab— Length 32½ miles	662	3	1
Serai at Pasni	1,500	0	0
Levy Corps Post at Mand	1,591	15	7

22. *Post Office.*—Two experimental Post offices were opened in Mekran during the year, one at Turbat and the other at Chitkan (Panjgur).

A series of Chowkis has been established along the Pasni-Panjgur road and the mails are carried by runners. The salaries of the branch postmaster at Chitkan and the sub-postmaster at Turbat are defrayed by the Postal Department, all other expenses being met from the Mekran Revenues. The monthly cost to the Nizamat is Rs. 266.

23. *Mint.*—There is no Mint in Mekran. British Indian coins are current.

24. *General condition of State and People.*—The general condition of the people was satisfactory.

25. *Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.*—The following is a rough estimate of the numbers of various animals in the country :—

Bullocks	8,920
Cows	2,987
Buffaloes	231
Horses	236
Loading camels	5,140
Riding camels	406
Donkeys	2,690
Goats and sheep	76,942
Ploughs (2 bullocks)	3,880
Loading carts	634

26.—*Emigration and Immigration.*—There were some 997 emigrations and 613 immigrations during the year.

27. *Increase or decrease in the consumption of liquor.*—There has been no increase or decrease in the consmuption of liquor, which is imported from Karachi.

28. *Vital Statistics.*—There are no Hospitals or Dispensaries in Mekran with the exception of the one attached to the Mekran Levy Corps, which is under the charge of an Assistant Surgeon. In this a large number of the local people are treated. The total number was 5,572 of which about half were local people. No vaccination work was done in the Nizamat. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 4,484-12 during the year.

29. There was a severe epidemic of influenza during the winter in various parts of the country. In many cases the disease was accompanied by a complication of Broncho-Pneumonia which caused 18 deaths among the men of the Levy Corps. This epidemic attacked the local population with equal virulence.

30. The number of births and deaths during the year is given at :—

Births.	Deaths.
1,589	972

but no systematic registration takes place.

31. *Education.*—There are no schools in the Nizamat.

32. *Miscellaneous.*—The following events of the year deserve notice :—

(*i*) During January 1906, 7 small boats belonging to Gwadur were wrecked near Kalmat and one man was drowned.

(*ii*) A fire broke out in the village of Kalatuk in which 20 houses were destroyed and a child was killed.

(*iii*) In July 1905 Bahram Khan, Rind, of Mand turned 'Yagi' in connection with a private quarrel and, having looted 8 camels from Dasht, fled to Bahu in Persian territory accompanied by 15 followers. From there it seemed probable that he would organise attacks against Kej subjects, and prompt measures were taken to guard the border by means of parties of the Mekran Levy Corps. Through the good offices of the Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, Mir Bahram was brought back to Mand by Mir Ashraf Rind on the 31st October and his case adjusted.

(*iv*) Mr. E. Vredenburg of the Geological Survey Department visited Mekran last cold weather. His report has not yet been received, but it is understood that Mekran gives no promise of mineral wealth.

(*v*) In December last the remaining 43 Mekrani prisoners captured at the Nodiz fort in 1901 were released and sent back to Mekran.

(*vi*) The construction of a two wire line from Karachi *via* Las Bela and Panjgur to Central Persia is now in progress.

(*vii*) Last winter the Shadi Kour near Pasni brought down a heavy flood in which ten men and 274 cattle were drowned.

(*viii*) In December last 300 camels belonging to Government Telegraph servants and people of the Latti tribe, who had taken refuge in Kalati Mekran some time previously, were carried off by Mir Ahmad Khan, son of Azam Khan, one of the Bahu Chiefs. 120 camels—4 belonging to Government servants and 116 to the Lattis—have been recovered, but efforts for the recovery of the remaining camels from the Bahu Chief, and representations to the Deputy Governor of Bampur on the subject, have not so far been successful. The matter will be taken up at the forthcoming border meeting to be held at Charbar.

(*ix*) On the 18th December 1905 a boat carrying 63 pensons was wrecked near Ormara. Only 16 of the passengers and crew were saved.

(*x*) At the border meeting held at Charbar in March-April 1905, 25 groups of cases between Mekran and Persian subjects were taken up and for the most part satisfactorily disposed of.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Major*,

Political Agent, Kalat.

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Review of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1905-06, by Major H. L. Showers, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1905-06. The report, as before, has been carefully prepared and it forms a full and complete record of the existing condition of the State.

2. *General and Political.*—There has been no important change in the affairs of the State during the year. Jam Mir Kamal Khan entered on the tenth year of his rule, and Khan Bahadur Ahmed Yar Khan continues in the capacity of Wazir. The Jam's heir is his only son by a legal wife, Mir Ghulam Mahomed Khan, aged 10½ to 11 years. The boy's mother is a daughter of the late Mir Murad Khan, the Gitchki Sirdar of Tump in Mekran, and she has several brothers, one of whom, Mir Nadir Shah, is now the Tump Sirdar. Mir Ghulam Mahomed is betrothed to his cousin, the daughter of Mir Nadir Shah.

3. On the 11th September 1905 Mir Kamal Khan contracted a second lawful marriage with the daughter of Jam Mir Bajar Khan of Malir near Karachi. A sum of Rs. 36,000 was spent on the marriage ceremonies.

4. The Jam's brother, Mir Murad Ali Khan, continues to reside in Bela. The other brother, Mir Abdul Karim, has found it necessary to take up his residence in Karachi. While he remains there, a sum of Rs. 100 a month will be added to his present allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem.

5. The area of the Las Bela State is about 6,441 square miles. The Jam claims a larger area, but this will be disposed of when a final decision is come to in the case of the Purali boundary dispute. The population is 56,109 and the gross annual revenue, based on the average of the past five years, is Rs. 2,14,640.

6. *Administration of the land.*—The administration of the State continues, on the whole, satisfactory. There have been some petitions by the Burra and other tribes against certain of the Jam's measures, but otherwise the people have been loyal and the country has remained at peace. The total land revenue demand for the year was Rs. 70,411. The agricultural year was again most unfavourable owing to the entire failure of the summer rains, and large numbers of the people had to leave the country to save their cattle and themselves from starvation. The Jam granted Rs. 630 as takavi and suspensions of land revenue to the amount of Rs. 34,936.

7. In September 1905 Lieutenant Lawrence, Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, proceeded to the scene of the Purali boundary dispute between Bela and Kalat. After full enquiry he gave his decision. The parties intend appealing and final orders will be passed when all the appeals have been received.

8. There is a further boundary dispute between the two States in the Kanras neighbourhood. Partly in connection with the boundary, and partly over other local disputes, there has been during the past year a good deal of ill-feeling, culminating more than once in a disturbance between the tribes concerned *viz.*, the Miraji Mengals of Kalat and the Jamots of Las Bela. Matters were quieting down when the murder of Bachu, an important Mengal Motabir, by a Jamot tribesman, reopened the whole quarrel with greater virulence than ever. The Wazir of Las Bela and the Native Assistant, Jhalawan, have been sent to the spot to enquire into the various causes of dispute and, as far as possible, to staunch the feud.

9. *Legislation.*—There has been no legislation during the year. Justice is administered according to the custom of the country by Jirga or by the principles of Muhammadan Law. In petty criminal cases British Law is taken as a guide.

10. *Military Force.*—The Military Force of the State consists of 247 men (211 foot and 36 mounted) of the Lassi Fauj recruited from local tribesmen and of the Military Police which now stands at 98 men of all ranks and is as before composed of Sikhis, Punjabi Muhammadans and a few Dogras. Both bodies are armed with Sniders and they cost respectively Rs. 23,676 and Rs. 12,896 per annum.

11. The State has five small guns but no trained artillery.

12. *Police.*—There is no regular Police Force, but its place is taken by the Jam's 'Fasali' sepoys, 71 in number.

13. *Criminal and Civil justice.*—In the State Court 300 criminal cases were tried during the year and there were 808 civil, revenue and miscellaneous cases.

14. *Jails.*—The number of prisoners in the State Jail at Bela has varied from 19 to 24 during the year.

15. *Registration.*—Under the newly introduced system of registration the State derived an income of Rs. 1,142-12-9 during the year.

16. *Weather and crops.*—The season was, like the last, extremely unfavourable, there being an entire absence of summer rains. Famine conditions prevailed and the greatest distress was felt. The proximity of Sind, with the means of obtaining employment for themselves and grazing for their cattle, is always the salvation of the people on these occasions. It was not till February 1906 that rain came. It was then abundant, the people returned, and prospects are now not otherwise than favourable.

17. *Wages and labour.*—On account of the drought there was little demand for labour and wages were consequently low during the year.

18. *Forests.*—There are no reserved forests in the State.

19. *Trade and manufacture.*—The trade which consists of ghi, grain, hides, etc., was depressed during the year owing to the prevailing drought, and the exodus of the people to Sind. At the same time the revenue of the State has not suffered to any appreciable extent. The receipts from Sung were Rs. 78,999 against Rs. 72,862 in the previous year, and those from fisheries were Rs. 20,246 against Rs. 24,665. 1904-05, however, was itself an unfavourable year.

20. Industrial enterprise is confined to the manufacture of coarse woollen carpets, camel saddlery and mats, etc. There is practically no export of these articles.

21. *Public Works.*—The Rest House at Wayara, mention of which was made in the last report, was completed during the past year.

22. *Postal Service.*—The negotiations with the Postal Department mentioned in the last report for the Karachi—Bela service to be taken over by Government were completed during the year and the service is now about to become a Government institution.

23. *General condition of the State and people.*—The general condition of the State cannot, in view of the drought and the consequent failure of crops-mortality among cattle and the emigration of the people, be said to have been satisfactory; but recovery seems very rapid and the good winter rainfall has gone far to efface the effects of the previous drought.

24. *Public health.*—The public health has been fairly satisfactory during the whole year, and, except for a few cases of small-pox, there was no epidemic.

25. *Excise.*—There was a decrease in the consumption of country liquor and intoxicating drugs, the State receipts having fallen from Rs. 4,775 to Rs. 1,959. The decrease is due to the consumption of Rum and Brandy imported from Karachi.

26. *Revenue and Finance.*—There are no debts and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,51,827-3-5 as compared with Rs. 2,64,320-9-6 in the year before. The decrease is due partly to the unfavourable year and partly to unforeseen and abnormal expenditure connected chiefly with the Jam's second marriage and his visit to Quetta to attend the Royal Durbar.

27. *Vital Statistics.*—There is one dispensary in the State located at Bela. There are also a vaccinator and a travelling compounder. The expenditure incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 1,547 against Rs. 1,616 in the year before. A second Hospital Assistant is being provided for the current year

The Native Hakim, who is in receipt of Rs. 50 a month from the State, resigned his post last year, and a suitable successor could not be found and the post remained vacant.

Sanitary arrangements are progressing, and the State spent Rs. 1,719 in the past year on this account.

28. The population being composed of nomad tribes with no fixed abode no proper record can be kept of births and deaths, but endeavours are being made to obtain some information on the subject in future years.

29. *Education.*—In addition to the two primary schools, one at Bela and the other at Uthal, a second school at Bela was also opened last year. The total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 446 in the year, and the average attendance of boys was 86 against 81 in the previous year.

30. *Horse Breeding.*—A donkey stallion was purchased last year for the State at the Sibi Horse Show and thus there are now two horse stallions and one donkey.

31. *Miscellaneous.*—The State continues to maintain the tomb of the late Sir Robert Sandeman, and an annual expenditure of Rs. 760 is incurred on this account.

32. Sheik Juman, an influential headman in Las Bela, having taken offence at some insulting remarks made by Mir Murad Ali Khan, brother of the Jam, left his village on the 12th June and threatened to proceed to, and take up his abode in, Sind. His own and other tribes expressed their readiness to accompany him and the movement threatened at one time to assume considerable proportions. The Wazir, however, acting in consultation with the Political Agent, advised the tribes to take no hasty action, and in the end he was able to effect a complete reconciliation between the Motabir and Mir Murad Ali Khan in the presence of the Jam.

33. Mir Ayub Khan of Las Bela who is studying Law in England is doing very well. He passed his second Law examination last year.

34. Mir Makbul Khan, the youngest son of the late Jam of Las Bela, aged about 18 years, was sent last year to the Aitchison College at Lahore. He had been there some years before and the authorities were good enough to readmit him. He too is doing well and he lately won the first prize in athletics in the College sports.

H. L. SHOWERS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration report of the Las Bela State for the year 1905-06.

I have the honour to submit in the following, as usual, my annual administration report of the Las Bela State for the official year ending 31st March 1906.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

(*i*)	Area of the State roughly calculated	12,000 sq. miles
(*ii*)	Population therein in round figures, say	58,000
(*iii*)	Average annual income from various sources of receipts based on 5 years' system	2,14,640
(*iv*)	Tribute to British Government or any other State ...	*Nil.*

2. In the end of April 1905, there cropped up a dispute between the tribes denominated Miraji Mengals and Jamots on cutting certain palm trees (pharas). The former clashed with their 130 men, but the latter increased in number at the time and surrounded the Mirajis with a view to suppress the quarrel and so the peace was then preserved. The matter did not end here and after all it revived by arising a fresh quarrel which continued till the 8th August 1905, with the result that a Jamot was wounded and reconciliation restored between the parties. Again there was, from 20th to 24th December 1905, a panic among the people at the news of one Bachu, Miraji Mengal, being shot dead on the frontier of Kanraj. The reports of the death got wide and feelings of the people were strong, and I do not know to what end they would have resorted if strong efforts were not made to quell the ill-feelings, and there was no further disturbance.

In the month of June 1905 the Burrahs arrived at Las Bela to appeal with a view to persuade me to grant them certain illegal concessions subject to their selfishness.

On the 25th December 1905, a native craft by name "Madat Khan", belonging to Seth Dhalu Mal Basaria Mal, Contractor, was sunk owing to a heavy storm with the result that out of the total 63 drowned, 16 only were brought out safe with great difficulty. To alleviate their sufferings a fund in aid to their wretched dependents has been set on foot by opening a subscription list.

In February 1906, I started, accompanied by my Wazir, to Quetta in connection with the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. We were highly pleased with the visit. The frugal expenses incurred about this journey amounted to Rs. 5,500.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

3. The land settlement system is not observed here as in the jurisdiction of the British Government.

The revenue is collected in kind by making assessments on the standing crops at the old current rates, *i.e.* :—

(*i*) One-half of the produce on the State lands supported by irrigation from the Karez spring water.

(*ii*) One-third on the State lands and one-fourth on the Zamindar's lands irrigated by rain inundation.

The arrangement suits all the local Zamindars and cultivators, and it does not cause them the least inconvenience, the system being of old standing.

This year, too, efforts were made to improve and cultivate some extra waste land, and the Taccavi advances of Rs. 630 for purchase of bullocks, in addition to grain in kind, were made to zamindars for the purpose, as usuals but the year was dry like the previous one. To make further appropriate arrangements for improvements of such lands another Karez is designed to be dug up, and so the work is taken in hand by contract given to one Abdulla for Rs. 3,500 in December last.

A good result is hoped to come therefrom so far as it has been excavated.

As regards the Purali frontier boundary decision arrived at by the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, I am constrained to remark that it is not based on favourable terms to the State and thus all its old standing rights are ignored.

To redress the grievance, an appeal will be made as soon as a copy of the decision, etc., applied for is received. It is not yet received and consequently reference made to you by subsequent reminder.

This year, crops of all the harvests were not favourable owing to want of sufficient rain. The prices of jowari rose to 10 seers per rupee. The drought compelled the people to leave entirely the lower portion of the State and shift with their cattle to settle in Sind as a temporary measure. But now by the grace of God, there was fine downpour of rain during December and February last. The province was thus amply flooded and crops yielded good harvests for the spring season of the ensuing year, but the last undesirable rain caused much damage to certain pieces of the lands previously cultivated and sown as well as to the mustard standing crops.

The total assessment of the revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 70,411, of which the sum of Rs. 35,475 was yielded in cash and kind. The balance, Rs. 34,936, being treated as loan towards Taccavi, etc., recoverable from the Zamindars like the last year.

Out of the previous outstandings of Rs. 42,585 from the Zamindars, a sum of Rs. 21,528 was also collected, thus the total outstandings by the end of March 1906, come to Rs. 55,993 which are left to be recovered during 1906-07, so as to give facility to the zamindars in recouping their conditions, broken from several years past.

CHAPTER III.

4. *Military Force.*—It is of two sorts. The one is termed as Lasi Force and the other as Military Police.

(1) The total strength of the Lasi Force is 211 under infantry and 36 under cavalry, as compared with the number 212 and 36, respectively, in the last year. They are mostly comprised of the local men from various villages of the State, and are provided with breech-loading snider rifles with bayonets and country swords. Their duties are the same as reported last year, as for instance, guarding the Palace, Jail, State offices and Thanas.

Few of them know parading and drill, but considering the necessities of the State, they being well acquainted with the details of the province are generally most useful, hardworking, and ready at a moment's notice to obey the orders.

The total cost of expenses on the maintenance of the above amounted to Rs. 23,676 as compared with Rs. 23,709 of the year last.

(2) The Military Police numbers to 100 strong as sanctioned strength, its existing number being 98 as compared with 100 of the last year. It is chiefly raised of Sikhs, Dogras and Punjabi Muhammadans, mostly from the retired and discharged soldiers of the British Indian Troops.

Its maintenance cost amounted to Rs. 12,896 as compared with Rs. 12,629 of the last year.

Every second year, they are furnished with new uniforms and they are armed like the Lasi force. Their duties are to guard Treasury, Magazines, and perform the duties of body guard of the Wazir. They serve as guards of honour very efficiently in connection with my public arrival and departure, or on the occasions any European Officers of dignity grace the State with their arrival. The State possesses five serviceable guns which are taken into operation when so needed for the purpose mentioned above.

Police and village police.—With regard to both a note has been made in the previous report. There is no special police organisation as based upon in the British Government *illaqas*. In proper words, they are doubtless as village expert police, called, "Fasli sepoys" in the State, doing their duties with satisfaction. They number 77 including 5 jamadars and 1 Thanadar as

compared with 75 in the last year. Their total maintenance cost amounted to Rs. 6,650 as compared with Rs. 4,704+1,695=6,399 of the last year.

They serve at each thana with local force combined as the necessity arises. They are well familiar with the ins and outs of the State and hence they make very fine detectives and foot trackers. The State does not supply them with any weapon but each individual possesses his own sword. The recruitment is confined to the surrounding villagers where there is a thana.

5. *The Criminal Justice.*—There are two courts in the State. Over one I exercise power and the other is within the jurisdiction of the Tahsildar.

The preliminary investigations into cases are conducted by my subordinate officers at outstations concerned and orders passed thereon by myself after carefully going through the same.

The work of the lower court as to judicial as well as to civil and revenue ones is got through by the Tahsildar under my orders.

The number of cases decided this year are given as under :—

Serious ones	158
Ordinary ones	142

Appeals.—Generally there are no appeals to any cases that pass through my hands, because I thoroughly sift the case and there has been always no difficulty in bringing home charges to the accused. Fair and honest trial is as a matter of course that leaves no suspicion in the minds of accuseds about the impartiality of the decision.

The accuseds are easily detected, as they being accustomed to village life, are mostly soft minded and are not so perpetrators of crimes as those in any other country. The consequence is that free confession is mostly made thereto. Besides this I have already mentioned that all the big cases such as of murder, rape, and adultery, etc., are tried and settled in Jirgas of the State. Under the circumstances, the number of appeals this year is nil like the last year.

Civil Courts and appeals.—The same remarks apply to the civil courts as they do in the criminal ones, and as regards the civil appellate work the same remarks are generally applicable as those stated under criminal appeals.

The following table shows numbers of cases disposed of this year in comparison with those of the last year :—

	This year.	Last year.
Civil suits	432	457
Revenue suits	278	513
Miscellaneous	98	183

Extradition.—The jurisdiction of this court extends to the borders of Sindh Mekran and Nal Wadh in Kalat Territory.

The criminal accuseds are obtained and handed over through the political authorities on issue and receipt of *primâ facie* cases, but the trouble with the Mengals and Bizanjos on their borders is all the same as notified in the previous year's report.

Prisons.—There is only one Jail and that is at Las Bela, the Capital. It consists of twelve rooms in two rows for male prisoners and one ward specified for female convicts.

The aggregate number of prisoners that can be accommodated at one time is 70 in all.

The number of prisoners ending 31st March 1906 is 19 as compared with the last year when the number was 24.

Their comfort and convenience are looked to and the food and the dress are supplied as in the British Government Jails.

Registration of landed property, etc.—It goes on very well and the income derived this year, is Rs. 1,142-12-9 as compared with Rs. 1,364-2 of the last year. The fall being due to want of rain and prosperity.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

6. *Weather and crops.*—The year under report was quite dry like the preceding one. Practically there was not enough rain during the year to benefit the crops, excepting a little at Uthal during the last days of the previous year by which mustard seed, jowari, and moong crops of the spring season (Wandah) were fairly reaped in the upper portion of the State, while the lower one was destitute of mustard seed altogether, producing jowari and moong to a little extent.

As regards the autumn season (Was), there was very little rain during April and July 1905 towards the north of the State, and only those portions of the lands were cultivated which received water from the Purali and Kudh. All the crops suffered heavily on account of paucity of rain so much that terrible were the consequences.

The cattle owners were obliged to temporarily leave their villages and seek other avenues by migration for fodder to graze their cattle

At last the hope came in February last and all the lands from north to south and east to west were full with water. People are now enjoying to their hearts' content. This rainfall is thought beneficial to both the seasons of the year 1906-07, the total rainfall during the year being $7\frac{9}{10}$″ as compared with 4″ of the foregoing one.

The comparative statement of produce during the year and the last is given as under :—

Rabi (spring season).	*This year.*	*Last year.*
Mustard seed	15,927 Bilara mds. (Costing Rs. 11,918)	... 12,414 Bilara mds. ... (Costing Rs. 7,476).
Jowari, Moong	4,984 English mds. or Bilara mds. 19,936	... 1,784 English mds. ... or Bilara mds. 7,136.
Autumn season.		
Jowari, Moong, Rice	11,501 English mds. or Bilara mds. 46,004	... 13,973 English mds. ... or Bilara mds. 55,892.

Wages and labour—Prices of food grain.—Owing to the scarcity of rain, the state of labour remained low like the previous year, and every thing was dear and above the normal rates.

Forests.—No arrangements for reserving the State forests are existing because there is not much demand for wood. Moreover the people of this country are mostly very poor belonging to the labouring class. The fuel is taken to Karachi for sale on camels and donkeys from the closer part of the State, paying octroi toll at fixed rates.

Trade and manufacture.—The chief trade of fish, wool, ghi, grain, hides and honey as to exports, and that of grain, cloth and miscellaneous commodities as to imports is going on in the State. In the *illaqa* of Phor the manufacture consists of woollen carpets, camel saddlery and mattings, etc., according to the exigency of the people. They are solely manufactured for local consumption, exportation being very rare.

Public Works.—The rest house at Wayara is constructed, but payment thereof is still unsettled owing to the work being not satisfactorily completed.

The total charges incurred during the year under this heading amount to Rs. 5,313 as compared with 5,845 during the last one.

Post and Telegraph.—There is neither British Post nor Telegraph office in the State.

For the convenience of the general public and traders, the State undertakes the management of the post.

Between Las Bela, Liari, and Uthal 14 horse sowars from cavalry are detailed at five different stages to carry the dak, and further between Liari and Karachi, and again between Liari and Ormara, 30 foot runners are employed for the purpose. One Jamadar, at 15 per mensem, is stationed at Kharrari to supervise and control their workings. The total cost of maintenance, excluding horse sowars, comes to Rs. 3,198 as compared with Rs. 2,983 in the previous one, while earnings from the source amount to Rs. 1,126—142*=984 as compared with Rs. 463 during last year.

*142 worth stock being in hand.

The State postage stamps now in use are embossed with my imprint, as in the years last.

The sanction for the British Post Office was given to the Government, but the matter is at present dropped by it.

A telegraph line on the way to Panjgur is brought to Las Bela, but no office is yet opened here.

Mint.—There exists no mint in the State, British Indian coins being current.

General condition of the State and People.—It has been most lamentable owing to want of water and fodder. The last rain referred to above has of course revived the lost hopes of the public, and they appear busy in their professions.

Public health has generally been fair during the whole year.

There exists no record of agricultural stock.

Excise.—Of late a taste for rum and brandy has been developed and consequently they are imported from Karachi. The receipt in this account in the way of duty, etc., being Rs. 1,959 in comparison with Rs. 4,775 of the last year, the enormous fall being chiefly due to, that the country was not so thriving and besides this, the stock of rum and brandy imported by the end of last year was so much that it could not be exhausted till February 1906.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finances.

7. The gross revenue demand and the collections (including collections on account of previous outstandings for the year) amount to Rs. 2,02,729 and 1,84,334 respectively, as compared with Rs. 1,90,476 and Rs. 1,93,921 of the last year. As regards the expenditure it comes to Rs. 2,15,223 as compared with Rs. 2,03,625 of the last year. The reasons for the increase of expenses incurred this year are chiefly :—

(1) My second marriage at Malir.

(2) Visit to Quetta in connection with the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

(3) Payment for Councellorship to Mir Murad Ali Khan.

(4) Payment to above towards his marriage account.

(5) Payment to Mir Abdul Karim Khan on account of grant-in-aid as a special favour.

There is enclosed a separate balance sheet of assets and liabilities. It is abundantly clear therefrom that the State does not owe any debts. The total assets for the year are Rs. 2,51,827 as compared with last year Rs. 2,64,320.

CHAPTER VI.

8. *Vital statistics.*—There is only one hospital at Las Bela. Its expenses are borne by the State. The management thereof is entrusted to a retired 1st class Hospital Assistant having one Compounder to assist him.

The expenditure incurred this year amounted to Rs. 1,547, while it was Rs. 1,616 in the last year.

For the year 1906-07 a second Hospital Assistant is provided in the budget for the lower portion of the State.

This year no paid native physician could be had as the first one was obliged to resign the post under his own private circumstances. The duty was therefore involved upon the Qazi in addition to his own, and it was fruitful to a certain extent, as the men of this class are mostly well up in the healing power, as the people have faith in them.

Births and Deaths.—No record was kept of births and deaths this year, because it is impracticable to do so, as the men are not stationary, rambling about to their convenience.

Sanitation.—The management of this department is confined to the Hospital Assistant and Thanadar at Las Bela and to the Naibs at outstations.

Plague.—We have been free from any kind of epidemic this year, excepting one case of plague which occurred on the 18th July last at Winder, but immediate steps were taken to nip it in the bud.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

9. With regard to education, in spite of inadequate means it is on the increase, though not to a desirable extent. There are two old schools, one at Las Bela and another at Uthal. A third one-private—is an addition of this year at Las Bela. Instructions in Urdu, Vernacular, Geography, Arithmetic, is imparted to the students up to standard V. They read their lessons in Arabic, too, learning Alcoran.

The total expenditure incurred by the State this year amounted to Rs. 446, as compared with Rs. 537 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance remained 86 this year while it was 81 in the foregoing year.

There exists no girl's school in the State. Girls are generally given religious course under the private management of their fathers. The supervision of the schools is in the hands of a local board as heretofore.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

10. Towards the relief of Kangra Valley earthquake fund Rs. 600 were subscribed.

The library referred to in my last report is not yet constructed as was then proposed.

A donkey stallion was purchased this year through the Political Agent, Kalat.

The old Sandeman monument is well kept up by annual repairs, etc. The garden connected therewith is now-a-days making immense improvement. This is a living design in the memories of our most esteemed Sir Robert and my revered father and thus being a sole source of happiness to me. The expenditure * to maintain the garden, etc., in connection therewith is borne by me from the State treasury as before.

* Say Rs. 760 a year.

The Geological Survey party toured this year in my province. They collected several sorts of stones as relics from various places. In the Phor *illaqa* some oil mine was discovered as rumour received. The result of its test is not yet known.

JAM KAMAL KHAN,

Jam of Las Bela.

Exd.—T. P. M.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SELECTIONS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1906-07.

IV
7

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCCXXI.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 156.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1906-07.

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PART I.

Summary by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I.—General.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Minto visited Quetta from October 8th to 17th, 1906.

His Excellency witnessed the manœuvres near Yaru Karez and returned to Quetta, where a Durbar was held on October 9th. The Durbar was attended by His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Las Bela, and the Principal Sardars, Maliks and Motabirs of Baluchistan. His Excellency also visited Chaman and Nushki.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. L. P. Tucker was in charge of the Agency for the whole of the year. The office of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner was held by Mr. A. Williams, I.C.S., from the commencement of the year until July 3rd, when Major C. Archer took up the appointment, holding it until November 8th, 1906, when Mr. Williams resumed charge. Mr. Williams was transferred to the Mysore Residency in March, 1907, and made over charge to Major C. A. Kemball, on March 5th.

Mr. Tucker toured to Fort Sandeman *viâ* Loralai, returning through Killa Saifulla and Hindubagh to Quetta in May, 1906. In September, 1906, he visited Nushki and left Quetta for Sibi in January, 1907, proceeding to Rohri on February 28th, for the day, on the occasion of the halt at that place of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan.

The attitude of the tribes and the general behaviour of the people of Baluchistan have been very satisfactory throughout the year, with the following few exceptions.

In Zhob, the affray at Killa Saifulla on May 1st, 1906, in which Nawab Bangal Khan was killed, was mentioned in last year's report. The various parties have since been confined at Quetta or compelled to reside outside tribal limits. No further disturbances have taken place in the Jogezai tribe. Final orders have not yet been passed in the case as it is one in which delay will facilitate satisfactory settlement. On the Gomal border, the Khoidad Khel section of the Suleman Khel tribe caused a good deal of anxiety in January-February, 1907, in consequence of the flight across the border into our limits of the widow of Shahabuddin Khan, the late chief of the tribe, with a young man of the tribe. The fugitives are still at Fort Sandeman. The energetic action taken by Major McConaghey and the officers of the Zhob Levy Corps under Captain Loring, was successful in preventing the tribe from carrying out the attacks on our posts which they threatened if the fugitives were not made over to them.

The burning, by the Sheranis, of the Shinghar bungalows noticed last year, took place in May, 1906, within the year under report. The tribesmen who left their own country and have been living in Afghanistan since this occurrence, have not yet returned, nor have the offenders been punished. Some of the tribe who were not connected with the offence have returned, and there have been indications that the remainder are not unwilling to do so, and to give up the offenders.

On the 29th September, an attack was made near Mir Ali Khel on a party of 6 men of the Zhob Levy Corps, who were returning from furnishing an escort to the mails. They had handed over the mails to a similar party from Moghal Kot, and shortly after they started to return, were ambushed by a large band of raiders, 2 men being killed and 4 wounded, and one rifle taken. They were subsequently reinforced by the Moghal Kot party, and the two combined, managed to keep the enemy at bay until the arrival of help from Mir Ali Khel and Moghal Kot. The raiders escaped across the border, and rewards were offered for their apprehension. It is believed that they consisted of a party of Wazirs, under Mianji, a notorious Abdul Rahman Khel outlaw, and Anji, his brother, together with 10 or 12 Sheranis. These Sheranis have no connection with the malcontents who crossed the border in April, 1906.

In Kalat during June-July, 1906, a good deal of lawlessness prevailed on the Mengal Las Bela borders in Jhalawan, where several tribesmen belonging to the two conflicting tribes, the Mengals and the Jamots, were killed. The disputes were referred for settlement to the Sibi Shahi Jirga of February, 1907, and the award of the Jirga has been confirmed. In March, 1907, the Political Agent started with a small escort to visit this part of the country, which is remote and backward and where steps are being taken to obtain closer control.

In October, 1906, an amicable settlement of the Phailawagh land case in the Sibi District was arrived at between the Marri and Bugti tribes. On proceeding to the Phailawagh Valley to demarcate the land in dispute under this settlement, the Political Agent found that one section of the Marris, the Loharanis, was out of hand. They endeavoured to obstruct the settlement by gathering in large numbers at Phailawagh and elsewhere and assembling at Gandidab to attack the Bugti Chief and his following who were on their way to join the Political Agent. A military escort was despatched to escort the Political Agent to Phailawagh and back through the Marri country. Major Macdonald returned to Sibi early in January, 1907, by which time the Marri Chief had been able to arrest a number of the men who had participated in these demonstrations. They have since been convicted by a jirga and sentenced to imprisonment.

In Persian Mekran there has been recently some unrest and disturbance. This has not, however, extended into our limits.

The only offences of a fanatical nature that have occurred during the year are as follows :—

In December, 1906, a Government mule driver in charge of a Government tonga was shot dead on the Harnai-Loralai road near Dilkuna by a man who has not yet been identified or captured. The question of enforcing tribal responsibility is under disposal. This serious occurrence took place while the Political Agent was absent in Phailawagh and no Assistant was attached to the Agency.

A fanatical outrage occurred in Sibi on December 25th, 1906, when two railway employés were assaulted in the main street of the town by a young man, belonging to the Zarakzai tribe, with a bamboo. The arm of one of the attacked men was broken and both received other injuries. The offender has been sentenced to transportation for life and to receive thirty stripes.

The proposals for the increase of the Police in Zhob, Loralai and elsewhere, and for the reduction of small military garrisons and posts, are still under the consideration of the Government of India. Connected with, and indeed a part of these, is the scheme for placing the road between Loralai and Fort Sandeman in thorough repair passable for wheeled traffic throughout the year.

The opening of telegraph offices at Hussain Nikka on the Zhob-Afghanistan border and at Panjgur in Mekran has greatly assisted our administration at these two distant points.

II.—Regular Administration.

(*A*) *Revenue, etc.*

Land revenue and seasons.

The seasons have been fair and there has been no suggestion of famine. This fact as well as increase in cultivation combined with other causes contributed to an increase of Rs. 41,197 in land revenue as compared with the last year, the total collections on this account in the year under report amounting to Rs. 8,00,632. An amount of Rs. 14,362-9-7 had to be remitted to the Achakzais in the Chaman Sub-Division on account of accumulated arrears due to bad seasons. The total outstandings at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 53,606-10-2.

Irrigation.

The revenue realised from the Shebo Canal and Khusdil Khan Reservoir shows an increase of Rs. 2,970 and Rs. 37,402, respectively, over the past year, due to improved methods and timely rainfall, the areas irrigated being 2,370 and 6,632 acres, respectively, as compared with 2,204 and 4,049 acres in 1905-06. The receipts from Khusdil Khan Reservoir show an outturn of 6·43 per cent. on capital which is the highest figure on record. An amount of Rs. 36,725 out of Rs. 50,000 allotted by Government has so far been expended on artesian borings, the only successful borings being two sunk in the vicinity of Quetta.

The project for the proposed reservoir at the Nar Nulla near Quetta is being worked out. Mr. Cannell's important reservoir project on the Anambar is still in an early stage. The value to the Baluchistan administration of any considerable new irrigation work will be very great. We have three more projects under examination, the Galangur-Kishingi project, that for the taking over of Pakur Khan's Karez, and one for damming the Bur Nulla near Nushki and thus making the irrigation of the *dak* lands possible. This is a project of importance. It is possible that the construction of irrigation works in the Lahri and Nari rivers in the Kachhi country would be successful. We are still in the exploring stage as regards irrigation in Baluchistan. There is ample room for another irrigation officer, and the extension of irrigation work is eminently desirable. It is hoped that in the new *quasi*-provincial settlement a considerably increased provision will be made for irrigation.

Taccavi.

The balance outstanding on taccavi loans at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,20,352. Rupees 43,620 more were advanced during the year, the annual grant for the purpose being Rs. 60,000. After recoveries and remissions the balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 1,92,788-11-6.

Settlement.

The work of settlement in the Nasirabad Tehsil was finished on 23rd April, 1907, and the report is at present under the consideration of the Revenue Commissioner. The important Quetta revision settlement work is in hand. The original settlement expired on the 31st March, 1907. The revision work has been delayed by more than one reason, and it is doubtful whether the new settlement will be sanctioned before next spring. This revision is an important piece of work. The value of the agricultural land in the Quetta valley has risen greatly and should rise further. A fair enhancement of revenue is called for.

The report on settlement operations in the Hindubagh Tehsil shows a total cultivated area of 18,229 acres and uncultivated 15,107 acres, of which 6,341 acres are culturable, the total area surveyed in four circles of the Tehsil being 33,336 acres. The fifth, *viz.*, Khurasan Circle, was excluded from the operations for political reasons. A record of rights of the surveyed area has been prepared and will be kept up to date with a view to the introduction of cash assessment into the Tehsil at some future date.

Excise.

The country liquor contracts for 1907-08 have been disposed of on the lines hitherto followed, no change in accordance with the Excise Committee's recommendations having yet been introduced. The Sind preventive salt establishments have not yet been sent into the Nasirabad Tehsil.

The excise collections of the year (Rs. 1,81,247) show a decrease of Rs. 9,753 over the past year, the contraction in revenue being due to lesser bids for contracts which had fetched abnormal prices in 1905-06 owing to the anticipated increase in the Quetta garrison.

Finance. The total provincial receipts (provisional) were Rs. 29,81,283, as compared with Rs. 30,07,122 in the previous year, the sanctioned estimates being Rs. 28,41,260 and Rs. 29,44,860, respectively. The expenditure rose from Rs. 31,35,016 in 1905-06 to Rs. 33,12,257, in 1906-07 slightly exceeding the estimates, Rs. 33,11,280. The most important increases were under the heads "Civil Works" and "Land Revenue."

Proposals for the new five years' *quasi*-provincial financial settlement have lately been submitted to the Government of India. The new settlement will be one of very great importance to Baluchistan. It is hoped that it will be of a favourable character. The Civil Administration in Baluchistan is continually liable to new and unforeseen demands for expenditure of all kinds, while the growth of revenues is very slow and by no means commensurate with the increase in expenditure that is unavoidable in an undeveloped province where unexpected demands are frequently made on the Civil Administration.

Municipalities and Local Bodies. Steps are being taken to regularise the administration of the various small Local Bodies outside Quetta.

In Quetta the Civil Station continues to expand along with the cantonment: the town will be a very large one in a few years' time, and the municipal body will have to be alive to the demands upon them which are likely to increase year by year.

The income of the Quetta Municipal Fund in 1906-07 amounted to Rs. 2,46,515 and expenditure Rs. 2,33,632.

Forests. The revenue of the department fell slightly from Rs. 21,481 to Rs. 21,195, while its expenditure rose from Rs. 25,729 to Rs. 26,294. The reserved area was increased by 14 square miles and the Zhob forests entrusted to the charge of a trained Ranger who will work under the supervision of the Political Agent in Zhob.

Arboriculture. The work of plantation of roadside trees has received considerable attention. As many as 32,326 young trees were distributed during the year for this purpose. In addition nurseries have been established at a number of places in the province.

Sericulture. Experiments in this useful industry are being carried on at Mastung, Tiri, Pirangabad and Mach. The year's outturn is regarded as satisfactory. The local reelers have evinced great interest in their work. An adequate supply of mulberry leaf, however, is a great desideratum, and to ensure this a large number of cuttings were planted during the year which it is hoped will yield a fairly good supply in the coming years.

Education. The number of boys' primary schools and of pupils attending them shows a noticeable increase compared with the past quinquennium. But compared with the last year the number of schools fell off by 2; the attendance, however, was better by 24. The number of Girls' schools in existence is 6 and of indigenous schools (Maktabs) 60, the total number of institutions of all kinds including the Secondary Schools at Quetta and Sibi being 93. The need of trained teachers for schools in the province is badly felt, and to remove this want it is proposed to open a vernacular Middle School with a training class for teachers. The province is still very backward in the matter of education and the extension of primary schools is an urgent public need.

Horse-breeding. The number of mares covered by the Horse and Donkey stallions maintained in the province was 1,016 and 341, respectively, against 925 and 247 in 1905-06. In addition the pony stallion maintained by the Civil Department covered 44 mares against 30 in 1905-06. The number of branded mares on the register at the close of the year was 1,532, showing an increase of 120 over the past year. Owing to a number of causes there was a falling off in exhibits both at the Quetta and Sibi Horse shows. His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Quetta Horse show and gave away the prizes. The Sibi Horse show in February 1907 was interfered with by rain. The exhibits at both shows were of excellent quality, and horse-breeding in Baluchistan is now on a satisfactory footing, although the operations might be larger. Major H. McN. Patterson of the Army Remount Department has done very good work indeed in Baluchistan during the past four years and has been ably assisted by Captain Quinlan.

Civil Veterinary Department.

During the year under report Mr. K. Hewlett was in charge of the office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, in addition to his own duties as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.

The Superintendent was unable to undertake a tour in the province this year on account of his presence being required elsewhere in his extensive charge.

There were outbreaks of foot-and-mouth diseases in the Quetta and Sibi Districts. A few animals were affected in both the places, but no deaths occurred.

There is at present no Subordinate Veterinary Establishment in the province. As a preliminary step towards the institution of this establishment it is proposed to obtain the services of a qualified veterinary expert for a limited period for ascertaining local conditions. He will be employed in enquiring into the more common diseases which attack flocks and herds in Baluchistan, in finding out the scientific names of diseases of which the local names only are at present known, and in advising the Local Government as to the most practical methods of improving the flocks and herds and protecting them against epidemics.

There were two cattle fairs held during the year under report, *viz.*, at Quetta (Local) and at Sibi (Imperial).

Quetta fair.—This fair was held locally in connection with the Horse fair on the 10th to 13th of October, 1906. Thirty-eight animals attended and Rs. 90 were awarded in prizes from local funds.

Sibi fair.—This fair was held on the 12th to 15th February, 1907, simultaneously with the Horse fair. Two hundred and thirty-seven animals attended and competed for prizes as against 133 the previous year. Rupees 475 were awarded in prizes in addition to the 2 silver medals from Imperial funds. Fifty-seven head of cattle were purchased, 21 by the Supply and Transport Corps, 2 for the Military Works Services, Quetta, 2 by the Sibi Municipality and 32 by others.

Postal and Telegraphs.

The new Telegraph offices opened at Panjgur and Hussain Nikka have already been noticed. A combined Post and Telegraph office at Las Bela and a Post Office at Sonmiani were opened in April, 1907. The Telegraph offices at Hindubagh, Loiband and Kamar-ud-din Karez have been connected by telephone and a similar communication is to be opened between the Zhob Levy Corps posts at Gustoi, Saradirga and Hussain Nikka. An examination of the various postal lines in Baluchistan and the sources from which the expenditure in carrying the mails has been met, indicates that in the past the Governor-General's Agent has incurred a good deal of expenditure that should have been debited to the Postal Department.

Medical.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries open in the year rose to 32, a new dispensary having been opened at Saindak on the Seistan route. The number of patients treated at the dispensaries was 2,66,060 compared with 2,50,225 in 1905, the increased attendance being due to Malaria, of which alone there were 77,046 cases, showing an increase of 40 per cent. over the past year. This increase was shared by almost the whole of the Province excepting Khost and Harnai and is all the more surprising considering that the average rainfall in 1906 was only 8·96 inches compared with 10·12 inches in 1905. The number of beds available rose by 18. The average number of beds occupied was 155, the percentage of beds occupied to the number available (256) being 60·64 compared with 67·43 in 1905. The increase of 6 per cent. in the attendance of Muhammadan women is satisfactory. In the number of operations performed there was also a marked increase of 27·47 per cent. The vaccination figures (13,635) show an increase of 33 per cent. which is highly satisfactory. It is interesting to note that 1,039 persons were vaccinated during the year in the Bugti country to which a vaccinator was sent at the request of the Nawab who bore all the expenses. In the provincial plague inspection camp, which was maintained as usual, 5 imported cases of plague, of which 4 recovered, were detected.

Owing to the outbreak of plague in Seistan an inspection camp was also temporarily opened on the Seistan route.

The opening of Lady Minto's Nursing Home at Quetta on January 1st, 1907, should do much to help the European population there.

No serious epidemics have been reported in the year and the Province has kept free of plague. The recent alarming recrudescence of plague in Northern India will probably render the maintenance of the Sibi-Hirok plague camp necessary for some time longer.

At Quetta the establishment of an isolation hospital, to which cases of infectious diseases from the Civil Station can be sent, is under consideration.

Gazetteers. During the year 1906-07, the work on the District Gazetteers was continued. The Gazetteers of Zhob, Loralai, Sibi, and Khárán were completed, and these, together with the Gazetteers of Bolan, Chagai and Makran, which had been compiled during the previous year, were sent to press. The Sarawan Gazetteer was nearly completed, and parts of the Kachhi Gazetteer were also compiled.

The charge of the operations was held by Major McConaghey up to June 2nd, 1906, and from that date to the end of the year by Major C. F. Minchin, D.S.O.; Rai Sahib Jamiat Rai worked as Assistant throughout the year.

Public Works. The grant for Civil Works (Special Revenues) for the year was Rs. 4,83,800. Fair progress was made on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road in the year. The construction of the new Tehsil buildings at Jhatpat should be completed next year. The Mastung buildings are completed, but a piped water-supply is needed and a new house will be required for a Civil Surgeon, if one is posted to the Kalat Agency. A head-quarter station is needed for the Chagai Agency; when the site has been settled, a good deal of building will have to be undertaken. The retention of Nushki at its present site is a question that is still under consideration; whether the present site be retained or not, a good deal of expenditure on buildings is inevitable. As observed last year a larger expenditure on Civil Works of all kinds can, with advantage, be incurred. The departmental administration has been in the hands of Colonel H. Finnis, R.E., for the greater part of the past two years, and Mr. Tucker has recorded his indebtedness to him for valuable advice and very efficient co-operation in the various departmental and cognate matters that have been under consideration in his time.

Mines. The output of coal for the year was 42,503 tons against 41,131 tons in 1905, the output of the Khost mines alone being 32,500 tons. Two mining leases were issued during the year, one for working a coal mine at Les in the Kalat State and the other for the mine at Davispur in the Duki Tehsil.

The output of chrome iron ore was 4,379 tons against 2,708 tons in 1905.

Trade. The import trade with Afghanistan increased by more than 4½ lakhs, but the export trade diminished by about 5 lakhs, the decrease occurring chiefly under piece-goods, sugar and tea. The value of the trade with Persia too fell by two lakhs which is attributed to the disturbed state of Seistan and the plague preventive measures taken on the route which hampered trade. The increase of 11 lakhs in the value of the inland trade is satisfactory, and though the import trade decreased to the extent of nearly 13½ lakhs, the large increase of 24½ lakhs in the export trade more than counterbalanced this decrease.

(*b*) *Protection.*

Law and Justice. The number of Civil and Revenue cases during the year was practically the same as in the previous year, the figures being 5,429 against 5,448 in 1905. On the other hand the number of criminal cases (4,524) show a slight increase of 68 over the previous year's figures. The civil appellate work of the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan considerably increased during the year, the number of appeals decided by him being 151 against 91 in 1905, the number instituted being 271 against 182.

The growth of Quetta points to the desirability of the improvement of the Judicial Administration in this district and to the release of the Political Agent from judicial work other than Magisterial.

The daily average number of prisoners in Jails in 1906 was 289 against 246 in 1905. Out of six prisoners, who escaped in the year, two were re-captured. **Jails.**

The proposals for the increase of the Zhob, Loralai and Quetta Police forces are still under the consideration of the Government of India; as are those for the application to the Baluchistan Police Force of the recommendations made by the Police Commission which were approved by the Government of India. The police arrangements made during His Excellency the Viceroy's visit by the District Superintendent, Police, Mr. F. M. A. Beaty, under the Political Agents concerned, were satisfactory. **Police.**

Captain A. M. Anscomb, V.D., was in command throughout the year, which opened with 132 members on the rolls, and closed with 155. There were 60 enrolments during the year, and 37 were removed from the rolls, owing to transfers to the other corps, resignations and other causes. **Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps.**

The number of efficients at the close of the year was 146.

The annual inspection was carried out on the 14th April, 1906, by Colonel J. C. Young, Assistant Adjutant-General, 4th (Quetta) Division, his report being very satisfactory.

The corps manned the armoured train, as usual, at the Divisional Manœuvres in October; and it furnished a Guard-of-Honour at the railway station on the arrival in Quetta of His Excellency Lord Minto, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 8th October.

The average shooting of the corps was very good, more than half the members exercised in musketry having qualified as Marksmen.

The miniature cup, in the competition for the Viceroy's prizes held in March, 1907, was won by Volunteer H. E. Pigott of this corps, his being the best individual score in the whole of India.

The following changes took place during the year in the commissioned ranks of the corps:—

Captain L. B. H. Haworth,
transferred to the Supernumerary List.

2nd-Lieutenant F. W. Stranack,
transferred to the 1st Punjab Volunteers.

Lieutenant J. O. Summerhayes,
promoted Captain *vice* Haworth.

2nd-Lieutenant H. T. Holland,
promoted Lieutenant *vice* Summerhayes.

Volunteer R. S. Bliss,
appointed 2nd-Lieutenant *vice* Stranack.

Colour-Sergeant J. W. N. Cumming,
appointed 2nd-Lieutenant *vice* Holland.

The following table shows the number of cases disposed of under this Regulation, the number of persons punished for offences and the number called on to furnish security and the amount of fines imposed in each district:— **The Frontier Crimes Regulation.**

Districts.	Cases.			Number of persons punished.	Number called on to furnish security.	Amount of fines.
	Criminal.	Civil.	Total.			
						Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	101	99	200	49	37	1,286
Sibi	267	109	376	110	108	13,251
Loralai	317	120	437	79	258	2,368
Zhob	249	431	680	59	4	2,459
Bolan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	Not classified.		35	...	...	...
Total	934	759	1,728	297	407	19,364

A comparison of the present with the past year's figures (2,331) show a decrease of 603 in the total number of cases disposed of. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the Quetta-Pishin and Zhob figures, while the Sibi and Loralai figures are normal.

The total number of cases that came before the Governor-General's Agent on revision in the year up to 31st March, 1907, was as follows:—

Quetta	14
Sibi	27
Zhob	12
Kalat	9
Loralai	19
Chagai	...
TOTAL	81

The cases are distributed as follows:—

Civil	36
Criminal	45

The results of revisional action are as below:—

Confirmed	74
Modified	3
Reversed	4

Special Jirgas were convened in the course of the year for enquiring into the case in which Sardar Nawab Bangal Khan was killed at Killa Saifulla in May, 1906, and Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Akbar wounded.

A special Jirga was also convened at Sibi in March, 1907, to deal with the Marris arrested for sharing in the demonstration at Phailawagh and for instigating the demonstration.

At the Sibi Shahi Jirga of February, 1907, one of the more important cases for disposal was that between the Mengals and Jamots already mentioned. The Jirga dealt with the claims and counter-claims on account of the persons killed and injured in these disputes by awarding monetary compensation.

The usual Fort Munro Jirga on the Dera Ghazi Khan and Loralai-Sibi boundaries was held in September, 1906. A similar arrangement has been instituted on the Sind-Sibi border.

The Jirga work of the year has on the whole been satisfactory. Cases connected with women continue to present difficulties at times owing to the revenge that tribal custom sanctions.

The total strength of the district levies exclusive of the Zhob and Mekran Levy Corps was at the close of the year as follows:—

	Number.	Yearly cost. Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	492	1,06,980
Sibi	696	1,70,459
Loralai	329	87,805
Zhob	294	87,607
Bolan	121	22,524
Chagai	*311	89,208
Agent to the Governor-General's Head-Quarter Levies	27	9,960
TOTAL	2,270	5,74,543

All the levies with the exception of some Marris are reported to have done well during the year.

The proposals for increasing the district levies in Zhob, Loralai and Quetta are still under the consideration of the Government of India in connection with the question of increasing the police also and of reducing certain military guards and detachments. Proposals for increasing the Chagai 1st Class Levies and the Mekran Levy Corps were also before the Government of India at the close of the year.

The strength of the corps at the close of the year was 1,265 of all ranks and the expenditure on its maintenance amounted to Rs. 3,96,806. The

* Excluding 17 levies provided by Muhammed Ali Khan, Zagar Mengal, and Sirdar Ali Khan, Sinjarani, in lieu of their allowances.

decorations and other rewards given to the men of the corps for their gallantry on the occasion of the attack on the post at Gudawana were bestowed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Durbar at Quetta on October 9th, 1906.

The corps lines at Fort Sandeman need extensive rebuilding. The corps has suffered much in past winter from insufficient warm clothings, and the inducements to the men in the mounted branch to continue in service for a period longer than two or three years do not appear to be adequate. The Government of India has been addressed on these points.

Mekran Levy Corps.

The actual strength of this corps at the close of the year was 330 of all ranks. The conduct of the corps has been satisfactory and much good has been done by Captain F. McConaghey, who commanded it during the year. The corps has not yet occupied all the posts originally proposed for it.

III.—Political.

Frontier.

The principal occurrences on the Gomal border have already been noticed. Major A. McConaghey's dealings with the Sheranis and the Khoidad Khel have been tactful and successful: his transfer to Quetta will not, it is hoped, interrupt the settlement of the case. The Jogezai case is under course of settlement. On the Toba side the peace of the border has been adequately maintained. The period of seven years' extension of the fixed cash assessment of Rs. 8,000 a year on the Achakzais of Toba, Chaman and Khwaja Amran having expired on 31st March, 1906, the settlement has been renewed on a tribal basis for a further period of five years and the revised assessment has, with the sanction of the Government of India, been fixed at Rs. 7,563 per annum. In October, 1906, an Afghan party under one of the Shorawak minor officials crossed the border and carried off, from within our limits, a caravan from the Kharan side and did other damage. A detachment of regular troops was posted at Robat throughout the year. The detachment suffered severely from scurvy and the mortality among the men has been heavy.

Kalat.

His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan has enjoyed his usual health throughout the year. His Highness attended His Excellency the Viceroy's Durbar at Quetta in October and visited and received a visit from His Excellency.

The Kalat State Administration in the Niabats has been satisfactory. The revenue results of the year show a slight decrease from Rs. 2,81,121 in 1905-06 to Rs. 2,65,798 in 1906-07.

Tribal country.

The Jamot-Mengal quarrels of the autumn of 1906, which were a cause of some anxiety on the Las Bela-Mengal border, have already been noticed.

The Sarawan country has called for no special remarks. The Sardars of Kalat attended the Viceregal Durbar in October. Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan, Chief of Kharan, was among the Sardars who attended the Durbar and accompanied His Highness the Khan on his visit to His Excellency. The Marri Bugti dispute over Phailawagh has been already noticed. In Mekran, the administration of the year under the Nazim, Mir Mehrulla Khan, C.I.E., has been satisfactory. An extension of the telegraph from Pasni to Turbat in the Kej valley and probably on to Mand on the border, will much assist the administration here. With the object of increasing irrigation in the Kej Dasht it is proposed to dam the Dasht river 4 miles above Kalato and close to Santsar. The Lehri water dispute between the Dombkis and His Highness the Khan's Niabat of Lehri is not yet settled. The Dombki Sardar Mehrab Khan died suddenly in the course of the year: he has been succeeded by his son Mir Chakar Khan. The Khetran Sardar Mehrab Khan has also recently died.

Las Bela.

The Jam, Mir Kamal Khan, was present at Quetta during His Excellency's visit, attended the Durbar and also paid a visit to His Excellency. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory. The Jam's connection with the Mengal family, which it is proposed to bring about by a marriage between him and Mir Wali Muhammad Mengal's eldest daughter will, it is hoped, put an end to the disputes between the two families.

Note.—The Kalat and Las Bela reports have been shortened and the appendices omitted owing to considerations of space.

A. H. McMAHON, *Major*,
Agent to the Governor-General
and Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan.

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN AND AGENCY TERRITORIES.

General summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Land revenue.

1. The amount actually credited into the Treasury under this head was Rs. 8,00,632 against Rs. 7,59,435 for 1905-06, showing an increase of Rs. 41,197. The comparison between the two years is more accurately shown as follows :—

1905-06.	Rs.
Gross land revenue exclusive of arrears recovered during the year	7,37,440
Add arrears outstanding on 31st March 1906	24,820
TOTAL ...	7,62,260

1906-07.	Rs.
Gross land revenue exclusive of arrears recovered during the year	7,88,741
Add arrears outstanding on 31st March 1907	63,620
TOTAL ...	8,52,361

The following were the chief causes which contributed towards the increase in revenue in the year under review :—

(*a*) increase in cultivation, a very favourable season, and good harvests ;

(*b*) the generally favourable prices realised for Government revenue grain, owing to there being no large stocks in hand from previous years ;

(*c*) the enhancement of the rate of revenue assessment introduced into the Nushki Tehsil from 1st April 1906 ;

(*d*) the enhancement of the rate of assessment of grazing tax levied on Powindas passing through Baluchistan to the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

The total Rs. 8,00,632 includes Rs. 3,770 on account of Royalty on chromite.

Remissions and suspensions.

2. The following remissions and suspensions were granted during the year 1906-07 :—

Tehsil.	1905-06.			1906-07.			Remarks.
REMISSIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Peshin	2,593	10	3	2,314	15	8	
Chaman Sub-Division	.....			14,362	9	7	
Quetta	.....			1,591	2	0	
Chagai Sub-tehsil	.....			304	1	5	
Kohlu	90	0	0	.....			
Sibi	.....			268	8	0	
Shahrig	137	10	10	.....			
Nasirabad	31,920	11	10	191	6	0	
Duki	57	8	0	.....			
Sinjawi	37	8	0	.....			
Bori	.....			10	1	1	
Musakhel	54	10	0	.....			
Fort Sandeman	18	0	0	124	9	10	
Killa Saifulla	1,325	8	4	.....			
TOTAL	36,235	3	3	19,167	5	7	
SUSPENSIONS.							
Nushki	.....			1,699	14	8	
Duki, Sinjawi and Barkhan	.....			*48,654	0	1	* The purchaser of Government revenue grain having lost heavily in his transactions, the payment of this amount has been suspended until 15th November 1907.
Bori	716	10	7	327	11	5	
Sibi	2,925	0	0	2,925	0	0	
Musakhel	9,021	3	0	.....			
TOTAL	12,662	13	7	53,606	10	2	

The large remission made in the Chaman Sub-Division represented accumulated arrears of the Toba fixed assessment for the years 1897-98 and 1900-01 to 1903-04 inclusive. (See the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's letter No. 1525-Z, dated the 9th August 1906, to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.)

3. *Shebo Canal.*—The revenue realised amounted to :— Irrigation.

	Rs.
Land revenue (including water rate)	15,873
Rent of buildings	60
Receipts from mills (water power)	1,279
Other canal produce	176
Fines	85
TOTAL ...	17,473

The area irrigated was as follows :—

	Acres.
Rabi	2,236
Kharif	134
TOTAL ...	2,370

The revenue per acre was Rs. 7·37, against Rs. 6·58 in 1905-06, the increase being due to the favourable season and timely rainfall which assisted the irrigation. A new method of weighment was also employed in making the 'batai' by which a considerable reduction of the wastage in weighing was effected.

The turbine indented for in the previous year was received and fixed to mill No. 4.

As a result of this improvement the mill fetched twice the rent of the ordinary native 'gird' wheel mill.

The capacity of tank No. 4 has been considerably increased by raising the bank of the tank.

Khusdil Khan Bund.—The revenue realised is given below :—

	Rs.
Land revenue (including water rate)	81,708
Rent of buildings	101
Other canal produce	18
Fines	119
TOTAL	81,946

The areas irrigated were :—

	Acres.
Rabi	6,171
Kharif	461
TOTAL	6,632

The revenue per acre was thus Rs. 12·36, against Rs. 11 in the previous year. The causes which have contributed towards this increase are the same as have been explained in the case of the Shebo Canal. The year as regards the Khusdil Khan irrigation scheme has thus been the most prosperous on record, the canal after deducting maintenance charges having earned 6·43 per cent. on capital outlay; the highest previous figure being 4·046 per cent. and the average of 10 years 1·31 per cent.

Artesian Borings by Government Agency.—The expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 9,300 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Sinking an artesian bore on the Yaru-Pishin Road ...	2,211
Sinking an artesian bore at Kulazai	3,198
Sinking an artesian bore at Girdi Talab	2,288
Withdrawing pipes from the Ahmadwal bore	353
Cost of tools and plant	1,063
Incidental establishment charges	187
TOTAL ...	9,300

An allotment of Rs. 50,000 was granted by the Government of India for artesian borings in 1904-05. Up to the end of the year 1906-07, the expenditure under this head was Rs. 36,725. So far the experiments which have been made have not proved successful.

By zamindars.—Two successful artesian bores were sunk in the vicinity of Quetta during the year.

Nar Nulla Reservoir project.—A preliminary enquiry has been made as to the areas which are likely to be available for irrigation from this reservoir. A discharge weir has been built at Shal Tangi across the Hanna river for recording the available water-supply and the preparation of the project is in progress.

Sibi District.—A regulator for the better distribution of the Nari water from a point near the Nari Gorge Railway Station was commenced and completed during the year.

The karez in the Kohlu Tehsil constructed last year has not proved a success.

Loralai District.—The trial well sunk at Manki in the Duki Tehsil has been found to contain good water and it is now proposed to open out a karez. Even a small supply of permanent water obtained in that vicinity would be of great value, as it would do much to ensure the success of the Anambar Flood Channel Scheme. No further progress was made with this scheme during the year, but a contoured plan of the land commanded by the channel was prepared.

A site for a large reservoir in the Anambar basin was found, and a preliminary project for this reservoir scheme was in progress during the year.

Chagai District.—A preliminary project submitted by the Irrigation Officer for a small irrigation scheme at Kishinghi was under consideration at the end of the year.

The Bur Nullah irrigation scheme was also taken up again. The wind mill erected at Kishinghi has not proved a success, owing to want of sufficient wind power.

Finance.

4. The following statements show the receipts and expenditure according to the major heads in the "Special" (Provincial) section of the budget. The figures under "actuals" are provisional, and have been furnished by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta.

RECEIPTS FOR 1906-07.

Major heads.	Sanctioned estimates for 1906-07.	Actuals.	Standard figures.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue . . .	7,40,600	8,00,632	*7,25,000
III. Salt	4,400	3,271	4,000
IV. Stamps	70,500	88,344	65,000
V. Excise	1,87,800	1,81,247	1,45,000
VIII. Assessed Taxes . . .	17,100	18,783	16,000
IX. Forests	24,100	21,195	16,000
X. Registration . . .	1,900	2,175	2,000
XVI-A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law	26,100	13,314	25,000
XVI-B. Law and Justice, Jails .	800	1,406	.....
XVII. Police	41,200	32,530	8,000
XIX. Education	1,010	1,008	.....
XX. Medical	1,680	3,569	2,000
XXI. Scientific and other minor departments . . .	860	672	.....
XXII. Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances . .	3,200	3,387	2,000
XXIII. Stationery and Printing . .	400	526	1,000
XXV. Miscellaneous . . .	7,300	6,662	7,000
XXXII. Civil Works . . .	5,310	6,494	4,000
TOTAL .	11,34,260	11,85,215	10,22,000
Public Works Department.			
XXX. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation) . . .	62,000	97,419	50,000
XXXII. Civil Works . . .	22,000	25,649	23,000
TOTAL	84,000	1,23,068	73,000
Assignments.			
Ordinary and Special	16,23,000	16,73,000	† 15,94,000
GRAND TOTAL .	28,41,260	29,81,283	26,89,000

* Includes one lakh on account of the revenue of Nasirabad Tehsil.

† Includes one lakh added on account of redistribution of administrative charges and administration of Nasirabad Tehsil.

Expenditure for 1906-07.

Major heads.	Sanctioned estimates for 1906-07.	Actuals.	Standard figures.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,350	1,891	2,000
2. Assignments and compensations	1,95,640	1,95,227	79,000
3. Land Revenue	1,91,400	2,16,667	1,61,000
5. Salt	.....	93	.....
6. Stamps	1,160	1,287	2,000
7. Excise	.....	355	.....
11. Forests	27,730	26,295	22,000
12. Registration	720	838	1,000
15. Post Office	65,900	56,762	24,000
19-A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law	52,130	54,121	45,000
19-B. Ditto Jails	28,220	25,570	25,000
20. Police	3,31,240	3,38,894	2,58,000
22. Education	19,710	16,333	19,000
24. Medical	69,850	69,948	55,000
25. Political	16,05,340	15,31,544	12,00,000
26. Scientific and other minor departments	63,180	66,541	2,000
29. Superannuation	12,150	9,611	4,000
30. Stationery and Printing	8,000	12,208	10,000
32. Miscellaneous	9,760	8,007	5,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	13,370	15,476	12,000
45. Civil Works	1,10,430	1,44,016	1,00,000
TOTAL	28,07,280	27,91,679	20,26,000
Public Works Department.			
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	50,000	52,233	76,000
45. Civil Works	4,54,000	4,68,345	3,87,000
TOTAL	5,04,000	5,20,578	4,63,000
Add—On account of redistribution of administrative charges and Nasirabad administration	.....	.....	2,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	33,11,280	33,12,257	26,89,000

The subjoined statements show the variations between the figures for 1905-06 (verified) and the provisional figures for 1906-07.

RECEIPTS.

	ROUND FIGURES.	
	Plus.	*Minus.*
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	41,200	.....
II. Salt	.....	3,920
IV. Stamps	7,970	.....
V. Excise	.....	9,750
VIII. Assessed Taxes	830	.....
IX. Forests	.....	290
X. Registration	250	.....
XVI-A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law	.....	11,470
XVI-B. Law and Justice, Jails	1,160	.....
XVII. Police	.....	10,200
XIX. Education	.....	20
XX. Medical	1,880	.....
XXI. Scientific and other minor departments	.....	150
XXII. Superannuation receipts	410	.....
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	210	.....
XXV. Miscellaneous	.....	1,880
XXXII. Civil Works	50	.....
TOTAL	53,960	37,680
	or an increase of 16,280 (16,300).	
Public Works Department.		
XXX. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	38,400	.....
XXXII. Civil Works	2,920	.....
TOTAL INCREASE	41,320	.....

The increase under Land Revenue and the decrease under Excise have been explained above and below. The only other increase which calls for remark is that under *IV—Stamps*. There is a steady increase in this head of receipt, due mainly to the extension of the Quetta Cantonments and the active prosecution of public works in and around Quetta.

The decreases which are sufficiently marked to call for notice are :—

II. Salt.—Rupees 3,920 due to the stoppage of the Mamal Salt Works.

XVI-A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law.—Rupees 11,470, due to a further decline in receipts under Fines.

EXPENDITURE.

The principal variations as compared with the figures of 1905-06 are shown below :—

	ROUND FIGURES.	
	Plus.	*Minus.*
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds	.....	690
2. Assignments and Compensations	.....	3,140
3. Land Revenue	19,930	.....
5. Salt	.....	2,170
6. Stamps	.....	240
7. Excise	360	.....
11. Forests	550	.....
12. Registration	.....	40
15. Post Office	.....	70
16-A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law	2,930	.....
16-B. Law and Justice, Jails	.....	2,490
20. Police	1,930	.....
22. Education	.....	1,440
24. Medical	.....	230
25. Political	.....	22,770
26. Scientific and other departments	1,600	.....
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	.....	2,350
30. Stationery and Printing	3,430	.....
32. Miscellaneous	.....	3,210
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	1,090	.....
45. Civil Works	29,360	.....
TOTAL	61,180	38,840
	or an increase of Rs. 22,340.	
Public Works Department.		
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	17,630	.....
45. Civil Works	1,14,830	.....
TOTAL INCREASE	1,32,460	.....

Increases.

3—Land Revenue.—Rupees 19,930 mainly due to the cost of settlement operations in Nasirabad.

45—Civil Works.—Rupees 29,360 partly due to expenditure on construction of a hostel for Sirdars' sons in connection with the Sandeman High School.

Decreases.

The final accounts not being yet to hand the reasons for the various decreases cannot be stated with certainty. They are, however, not of much importance, with the exception of the decrease of Rs. 22,770 under 25—Political, a head in which there are often considerable savings.

The year 1906-07, which was the last year of the quinquennial *quasi*-provincial settlement entered into from 1st April 1902, ended with a deficit of Rs. 2,53,556.* This deficit was made good from Imperial funds. As it had not been found possible during the year to dispose of the question of the revision of the settlement on renewal, it was allowed to continue unaltered for a further term of one year, *i.e.*, up to the 31st March 1908.

* Provisional figures.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure in the Imperial portion of the budget:—

Heads of revenue.	Sanctioned estimates.	Actuals.	Heads of expenditure.	Sanctioned estimates.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
XII. Interest . .	6,200	8,128	23. Ecclesiastical . .	22,780	24,023
			25. Political .	4,63,710	3,72,170
			26. Scientific and other minor departments . .	1,800	55
			27. Territorial and Political Pensions .	33,500	30,834
TOTAL .	6,200	8,128	TOTAL .	5,21,790	4,27,082

5. The subjoined table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturists during the year. **Taccavi advances.**

Outstanding on 1st March 1907.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries during the year.		Remissions granted during the year.	Outstanding on 31st March 1907.
			Principal.	Interest.		
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
2,20,352 2 3	43,620 0 0	2,63,972 2 3	66,433 6 9	5,961 5 0	4,750 0 0	1,92,788 11 6

It will be seen that out of the annual grant of Rs. 60,000, Rs. 43,620 were expended in taccavi advances.

The proposal to extend the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act to British Baluchistan and to apply them to the Agency Territories is still under consideration. A draft of a revised set of rules under the Acts prepared in the Revenue Commissioner's office was sent to the District Officers for expression of their opinion and their replies have lately been received. The rules have been re-examined and revised in the light of these replies and will shortly be submitted for the approval of the Local Government.

It may be observed that, though the new rules are not yet out, the liberal policy recently announced by the Government of India in the matter of taccavi advances is being followed in practice, and that loans are freely given when the necessity for them is established and their repayment duly secured.

Killa Saifulla Tehsil.

Survey and Settlement.

6. For a variety of reasons (chief among them being frequent changes in the incumbency of the office of Revenue Commissioner), the final report on the settlement of this Tehsil has not yet been sent up. The report is, however, now ready and will shortly be submitted.

Bori Tehsil.

Instructions for the maintenance of the settlement records of the Bori Tehsil, which were made over last year (1905-06), have been issued to the Tehsil officials. The list of revenue-free holdings existing in this Tehsil has been received from the Settlement Department and is under consideration. Owing partly to the press of work entailed by the settlement of the Quetta Tehsil and partly to his deputation in connection with the Amir's tour in India, the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner was not able up to the end of the year to complete his report on the settlement of the Bori Tehsil. It is hoped that the report will shortly be completed.

Quetta Tehsil.

The work of the survey and of the preparation of the record of rights of the Quetta Tehsil was in progress throughout the year. Out of the total number of 52 mouzas in the Tehsil, 19 mouzas were completely surveyed in 1905-06 and 11 mouzas were still under survey when that year closed. During the year under report the survey of these 11 mouzas was finished and that of the remaining 22 mouzas taken up and completed, the area and field numbers surveyed being 69,529 acres and 27,994 numbers respectively. Besides the survey work, the settlement establishment carried out the crop-inspections of both Rabi and Kharif crops and recorded and attested the very numerous mutations in the proprietory rights brought to light in the course of the settlement operations. The original (summary) settlement of the Tehsil expired on the 31st March 1907. Efforts are being made to determine and announce the new assessment before November next (when the revenue collection usually commences in this Tehsil), but in view of the large amount of work of check and calculation which has yet to be done it is possible that the introduction of the new assessment may have to be postponed to the next year.

Nasirabad Tehsil.

Mr. Smart continued to be employed during the year in the completion of the Nasirabad Settlement. He finished the work by the 23rd April 1907, when his deputation came to an end and he proceeded on leave. He has submitted the following reports which are now under consideration :—

(1) Settlement report on the Eastern section.

(2) Settlement report on the Western section.

(3) Draft Land Revenue Law and rules thereunder.

(4) Manual of village and Tehsil accounts.

The total area of the Nasirabad Tehsil, including the Manjouti tract, amounts, according to Mr. Smart's estimate, to 7,08,818 acres, out of which 5,13,195 acres are surveyed and the balance 1,95,623 acres are unsurveyed. The whole of the surveyed area was claimed by the people, but their claims were tested and decided by the application of certain principles, which were approved by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, with the result noted below: —

CULTURABLE.		UNCULTURABLE.	TOTAL.
Entered in the name of occupants.	Entered as unoccupied at the disposal of Government.		
3,32,049	1,57,012	24,134	5,13,195

Out of the total area at the disposal of the Government 15,350 acres are at present irrigable, but in respect of a portion of this civil suits have been instituted, and it cannot therefore be definitely said at present what area will eventually remain with Government. The Settlement Officer has submitted proposals to revise the rates of assessment in the Tehsil on the principle of a division of the villages into groups under differential rates of assessment. The Local Government will shortly be addressed on the subject.

The settlement operations in Nasirabad have cost about Rs. 40,000 in all.

7. The subjoined table gives the summary cash assessments sanctioned in 1906-07. Summary cash assessment.

District.	Land Revenue.	Grazing Tax.	Water Mills.	Period.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Loralai .	6,547 6 5	.....	490 0 0	For 1906-07.
	160 0 0	*14,715 0 0	.....	From 1906-07 to 1908-09.
	.....	.....	50 10 0	From 1906-07 to 1910-11.
	.....	175 0 0	.....	From 1907-08 to 1909-10.
	7 8 0	.....	.....	From 1907-08 to 1910-11.
	.....	.....	11 0 0	From 1907-08 to the expiry of settlement.
	.....	150 0 0	.....	From 1st September 1906 to 31st August 1909.
Zhob . .	372 0 0	114 0 0	.....	From 1906-07 to 1908-09.
Sibi . .	26 2 0	.....	.....	From 1906-07 to 1910-11.
TOTAL .	7,113 0 5	15,154 0 0	551 10 0	

* 1906-07. 1907-08. 1908-09.
Rs. Rs. Rs.
14,715 15,234 15,237.

Most of the cash assessments under Land Revenue were, as in the previous year, sanctioned for the Bori Tehsil of the Loralai District. The total number of villages (mouzas) under cash assessment in this Tehsil during 1906-07 was 51 and the revenue realised under this system amounted to Rs. 19,883-4-1 as against Rs. 2,104-9-1 in the previous year. A careful check is being maintained year by year of the incidence of these cash assessments per acre cultivated, so that in a few years we shall have sufficient data for deciding whether or not the imposition of a fixed assessment for a prolonged term is possible and desirable.

Excise.

8. The revenue for the year is compared below with the revenue for 1905-06.

	1905-06.			1906-07.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Foreign liquors (English) . .	3,827	0	0	3,754	0	0
Country spirits and rum . .	1,26,664	7	4	1,19,044	8	0
Duty on Indian-made beer . .	13,446	10	6	12,968	1	6
Opium and its preparations . .	18,779	15	4	17,393	2	8
Other drugs (Ganja, Bhang) . .	23,897	12	0	21,528	8	0
Receipts from Sibi Bonded Warehouse	4,384	15	5	6,559	2	0
TOTAL .	1,91,000	12	7	1,81,247	6	2

The decrease is stated to have been due to the fact that there had been when the contracts were sold no increase in the Quetta garrison, the hope of which had led the bidders to enhance the bids on the occasion of the auction of 1905-06.

An Abkari Inspector was appointed as an experimental measure for Nasirabad to prevent the smuggling of liquor from Kalat territory into Nasirabad and from Nasirabad into Jacobabad. The cost of this appointment was Rs. 354-14-3 during the year.

The duty on the importation of Ganja and Charas has been raised as noted below :—

(a) *Ganja—With effect from 1st October 1906.*

Imports from British India—From Rs. 4 to 5 per seer.

„ „ Foreign Territory—From Rs. 8 to 10 per seer.

(b) *Charas—With effect from 1st April 1907.*

Imports from British India—From Rs. 80 to 320 per maund.

„ „ Foreign Territory—From Rs. 160 to 640 per maund.

The Excise Act, 1896, was amended during the year in order to give Government power to control the traffic in cocaine, which has been declared for purposes of the Act to be included in the definition of "intoxicating drugs." Draft rules governing the possession and sale of cocaine are under consideration and will be issued shortly. The matter of restricting the possession and sale of morphia is under consideration also, together with the question of licensing the sale of medicated wines.

No further action was taken during the year towards the introduction into Baluchistan of the changes in Excise Administration advocated by the Excise Committee in their report, the orders of the Government of India on the Committee's report not having been received when the year closed.

Registration.

9. The total number of documents registered in 1906 was 701 against 607 in 1905.

The total receipts for registration during the year 1906 amounted to Rs. 2,155-4 against Rs. 1,853-4 in 1905.

The charges amounted to Rs. 986-15-4 being 45·79 per cent. of the income.

Local Funds and Municipalities.

10. The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the Local Funds (excluding Zhob Levy Corps Funds) for the year 1906-07.

Name of Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Quetta Municipal Fund ...	38,493 2 8	2,46,515 1 10	2,85,008 4 6	2,33,632 5 4	51,375 15 2
Sibi Municipal Fund ...	16,594 9 11	43,306 4 11	59,900 14 10	46,363 13 11	13,537 0 11
Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.	*58,452 9 9	63,030 12 2	1,21,483 5 11	45,575 15 2	75,907 6 9
Shahrig Bazar Fund ...	6,198 10 11	9,851 14 6	16,050 9 5	11,608 8 3	4,442 1 2
Loralai Town Fund ...	8,271 10 0	20,320 9 6	28,592 3 6	16,811 12 4	11,780 7 2
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	9,384 7 4	16,789 11 2	26,174 2 6	17,764 7 1	8,409 11 5
Minor Funds ...	10,713 14 0	4,895 10 8	15,609 8 8	4,149 7 7	11,460 1 1

* This does not agree with the closing balance shown in the last year's report, as a sum of Rs. 575-3-3 was afterwards debited by book transfer.

The only Municipality, properly so called, is the Quetta Municipality. The Municipal Committee consisted of 19 members, 9 being Government officers (including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman), and 10 non-officials. A non-official member of the European community was added in February 1907. There were 19 meetings of the Committee during the year 1906-07, the average attendance of the members being 78 per cent. as compared with 73 per cent. in the last year.

In view of the excess of receipts over expenditure in the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund and of the importance of encouraging trade at the important frontier station of Chaman, it was decided during the year to effect a considerable reduction in the octroi dues levied in the Chaman Bazar. The duty on fresh fruits was abolished and on other dutiable articles a reduction of 50 per cent. was made with effect from the 1st January 1907. It will be interesting to note the effect of this change on the receipts, and on the trade of the station.

A sum of Rs. 4,000 was spent from the Sibi Municipal Fund on the construction of brick-lined drains in the Sibi Town; while the Bazar at Ziarat was largely rebuilt and its sanitation improved at a cost of Rs. 2,400 spent from the Ziarat Improvement Fund, which is a branch of the Shahrig Fund.

Owing to the withdrawal of the cavalry from Fort Sandeman, the receipts of the Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund have declined considerably. The question of making corresponding economies in expenditure is being considered.

The idea of applying certain provisions of the Quetta Municipal Law to other bazars in the Agency has been approved by the Government of India, and a draft Law and Regulation on the subject are under preparation.

Judicial.

11. The following is a summary of the Revenue, Civil and Criminal cases disposed of during the year 1906† as compared with the figures for the year 1905:—

† Figures given for calendar year.

Civil and Revenue cases.

	1905.	1906.
Original	5,448	5,429
Appeals	182	271
TOTAL ...	5,630	5,700

Criminal cases.

	1905.	1906.
Original	4,456	4,524
Appeals and Revisions	187	185
TOTAL ...	4,643	4,709

There was a slight decrease in the number of original Civil and Revenue cases, but the number of Civil and Revenue appeals rose from 182 in 1905 to 271 in 1906, showing an increase of about 49 per cent. The increase occurred to a large extent in the appellate work of the Judicial Commissioner, who decided 151 cases against 91 in 1905.

There has been a large increase in the numbers of original Criminal cases disposed of in the Loralai, Zhob, and Sibi Districts, and a slight increase in Kalat. The figures relating to the Quetta District, however, show a considerable decrease, the numbers being 2,585 against 3,496 in 1905. The decrease in Quetta occurred principally in petty offences under Special and Local Laws. On the whole, however, there was an increase of 68 cases.

In regard to Criminal Appeals and Revisions the figures relating to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner rose from 70 in 1905 to 79, showing an increase of 9 cases. There was a slight increase in Loralai, and Zhob, Quetta, Sibi and Kalat figures, on the other hand, show a slight increase.

Taking the figures of Civil, Revenue and Criminal cases together, there was an increase, on the whole, of 136 cases or a little under 1½ per cent.

This review does not include civil references to Councils of Elders under Section 8 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

Jails. 12. The daily average number of prisoners in the year 1906 was 289 as against 246 in the year 1905. The cost of maintenance per head was Rs. 79·68 for the year, against Rs. 86·40 in the year 1905.

Six prisoners escaped during the year under report, 3 from the Loralai subsidiary jail, 2 from the Sibi jail and 1 from the Shahrig subsidiary jail. Out of these two were recaptured and the remaining are still at large.

The health of the prisoners was good and there was no epidemic.

Education. 13. A note on education, compiled from information supplied by the officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education, is attached. The note indicates the general progress that has been effected in the past five years. Education is still backward, but it is hoped that the most urgent requirement, the establishment of a Vernacular Middle School, will be provided for during the next year.

Forests. *14. I.—Constitution of State Reserves.*—The area of the reserved forests increased by 14 square miles, on account of the reservation of the Tomagh Forest tract, situated in the Loralai District. The total area of the reserved forests stood at 278 square miles at the close of the year.

The question of the reservation of the following areas was pending at the end of the year:—

Quetta-Pishin District	...	1. Mengal. 2. Muselikh. 3. Murdar. 4. Taga. 5. Khur. 6. Tur. 7—8. Tracts near Marichak and Popalzai reserves.
Loralai District	...	9. Chotiali. 10. Ghairgi. 11. Khumak.
Sibi District ...	...	12. Kup Mazar.
Chagai ...	...	13. Khaisar.

As stated in the last year's report, the Zargah Shela forest in the Quetta-Pishin District remains closed against grazing and is looked after by the Forest Department. It has not as yet been considered practicable to make it a reserved forest.

The question of the establishment of a fuel reserve in the Nasirabad Sub-Division is still under consideration. The scheme for placing Zhob forests under the charge of the Extra Assistant Conservator, Forests, has at present

been deferred on political grounds. A trained Ranger has, however, been appointed since the close of the year, to take charge of forest matters of the Zhob District under the supervision of the Political Agent in Zhob.

II.—Management of Forests.—Several tracts in the vicinity of Quetta, which require immediate rest, have been closed against fuel extraction. The local supply has, therefore, diminished.

The importation of fuel from Sind by the Forest Department to keep down the Bazar rates of that commodity has been found successful. Fuel dealers are now bringing in their supplies from Sind in much greater quantities than they did before, and the selling rates have been kept at a reasonable level.

The Forest Department gave out 9,296 plants free of cost to zamindars and Government departments in the interests of arboriculture, while a large number of fruit and avenue trees are now coming on in the Forest Nurseries at Quetta and will be available for such distribution in the next year.

III.—Financial Results.—The revenue under the various heads of forest produce was Rs. 21,195, and the expenditure for improvements and establishment Rs. 26,294.

Arboriculture and fruit growing.

15. The several nurseries under the Superintendent of Arboriculture and Fruit Growing contained a stock of 84,978 young (fruit and other) trees, of which 32,326 were distributed to the districts and to zamindars and others: 3,185 trees were planted on the different roads about Quetta, and trees were also liberally given to the Quetta military authorities, specially for the new cantonments and the new Quetta Staff College. Large quantities of seeds and cutting were put down during the year. A new orchard containing some 800 fruit trees was planted at the Woodcock Spinney.

In the Sibi District 37,832 trees were planted along the roadsides and water channels; many of them are reported to have perished for want of sufficient water; but a large number of trees planted at Jhatpat, the new head-quarters of the Nasirabad Sub-division, are doing well. In the Chagai District 20,000, and in the Loralai District 3,400 trees were planted out in the year, and the demand for trees and cuttings is reported to be increasing. A number of trees have been planted during the year by the Military Works Department at Deranjan and elsewhere on the Bolan Road. Nurseries have been established at Kishingi and Nushki in the Chagai District, at Nasirabad, and at various places in the Shahrig and Sibi Sub-divisions. The nurseries already established at Pishin, Fort Sandeman and Hindubagh are reported to be in good condition. White mulberry seed has been sown in small specially prepared nurseries at Quetta and in various parts of the Sibi District, with a view to raising trees for sericulture. The mulberry nursery already established at Pishin is doing well. Many mulberry cuttings have been planted at Mastung with the same object.

During the year 2,796 borer beetles were captured and destroyed in the Quetta Civil Lines and Cantonment. The trap trees were also carefully examined, marked and felled, the wood being burnt, and arrangements were made to have the Chenar trees examined periodically so as to keep them as far as possible free from the borer pest.

Sericulture.

16. Sericultural operations in Kalat continued to make good progress during the year. The industry at Mastung suffered a little owing to the want of sufficient supply of the mulberry leaf. The many mulberry tree cuttings planted during the year for sericultural purposes will, it is hoped, ensure a sufficient leaf supply in the course of a few years. About 15 pounds of seed of various sorts were issued for the year's experiment, and distributed between Mastung, Tiri, Pirangabad and Mach. The total yield of cocoons obtained amounted to 78 maunds=26 maunds when dry. For a young industry like this, this is a fairly good return. The outturn of silk obtained from the cocoons was also very satisfactory.

A reeling machine was obtained from France, and four others designed by the Kashmiri experts employed in the State factory were erected and proved

a success. It is satisfactory to note that the local people are showing a great aptitude for learning the delicate work of reeling. The industry, in short, is showing good signs of progress, and seems to have a hopeful future before it.

Trade.

17. *Foreign land trade.*—The value of the Imports and Exports in 1906-07 is compared below with the corresponding figures for 1905-06 :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan . .	18,96,301	14,37,876	3,64,817	8,72,559
Persia . . .	2,62,034	3,34,782	2,76,607	4,11,338
TOTAL .	21,58,335	17,72,658	6,41,424	12,83,897

There was thus a decrease of Rs. 2,56,796 in the total value of this trade in the year under review. The large decrease in the exports to Afghanistan, which fell chiefly under piece goods (European and Indian), sugar and tea, has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

Indian land trade.—The value of the trade for this and the preceding year is compared below :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi by road . .	2,15,330	1,96,274	7,93,002	6,65,840
Indian Provinces by rail.	1,29,78,319	1,43,37,155	1,07,71,878	84,51,221
TOTAL .	1,31,93,649	1,45,33,429	1,15,64,880	91,17,061

Thus there has been an increase of Rs. 11,08,039 in the value of this trade in 1906-07. The figures of the Baluchistan trade *viâ* Dera Ghazi Khan are not available for the year 1906-07, as the Trade Registration Post at Khar was closed from January 1907.

Maritime trade.—The maritime trade of Baluchistan with Bombay (excluding Sind) and Madras is compared below for the two years under notice :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay . . .	72,848	95,604	2,08,311	1,80,516
Madras . . .	12,077	7,781	22,877	24,067
TOTAL .	84,925	1,03,385	2,31,188	2,04,583

The figures showing the maritime trade between the Baluchistan ports and Sind for the year under report are not yet available. They will be published in the "Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of Sind, for 1906-07."

General Remarks.

The trade chiefly consists of:—

IMPORTS.

From Afghanistan.—Animals, drugs, fruits, wheat, ghee, seeds, tobacco, wool, etc., etc.; a good deal of the wool imported escapes registration, the sheep being brought into Baluchistan in the spring and there shorn.

From India.—Piece-goods (European and Indian), drugs, dyes and tans, gram and pulse, jowar, rice, wheat, gunny bags, liquors, iron and steel wrought, dried fruits and nuts, provisions, sugar refined, sugar unrefined, tea, timber, firewood, etc., etc.

From Persia.—Drugs and medicines, ghee, silk manufactured, fruits, wool raw and manufactured, etc., etc.

EXPORTS.

To Afghanistan.—Piece-goods (European and Indian), indigo, rice, hides, leather manufactured, oils, sugar, tea, etc., etc.

To India.—Fruits and vegetables fresh, rice, hides, liquors, dried fruits and nuts, saltpetre, tobacco, wool, etc., etc.

To Persia.—Piece-goods (European and Indian), indigo, leather manufactured, sugar, etc., etc.

Plague.

18. The precautions against plague adopted in the previous years were continued, a camp of inspection being maintained during the summer at Hirok and during the winter at Sibi. The total number of persons examined was 55,946, against 52,815, during the year 1905-06. Of these 26,107 persons, chiefly 'local' passengers, or persons who held certificates of 10 days' residence in a non-infected area and had travelled in separate compartments, were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention; 16,606 persons who held such certificates but who had travelled in ordinary compartments were detained for a few hours, disinfected and dismissed; while 13,233 persons who had come from infected areas were detained under observation. Four cases of pneumonic and one of bubonic plague occurred in the observation camp during the year, of which the pneumonic cases recovered, but the bubonic case proved fatal. Several cases of small-pox also occurred, one of which was fatal. It is reported that owing to the rush of traffic at the end of the cold weather, the accommodation at Sibi is over-crowded at that season. The matter is under consideration.

The five observation camps established at Koh-i-Malik Siah, Mashki Chah, Saindak, Nushki, and Chagai on the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route in February and March, 1906, were also maintained throughout the year 1906-07.

The total expenditure on account of these measures during the year amounted to Rs. 20,293-1-3, of which Rs. 9,000 were paid from the Provincial Revenues, while the balance, Rs. 11,298-1-3, was met from the Civil and Military Local Funds in the Agency.

GENERAL.

Employment of Mahomedans.

19. The percentage of Mahomedans to the total of Mahomedans and Hindus holding ministerial appointments during the year 1906 was 45·71 against 44·75 in 1905 or an increase of 0·96.

Archæological work.

No archæological work was done during the year, as the Archæological Superintendent, Frontier Circle, who is in charge of this work in Baluchistan, was not able to visit the province.

C. ARCHER, *Major,*
Offg. Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

NOTE ON EDUCATION FOR 1906-07.

Munshi Umrud-din, M. A., remained in charge of the Educational duties of the Inspector-General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, up to 11th December last, when he was relieved by Khwaja Sajjad Hussain, B.A., Officiating Inspector of Schools, Rawal Pindi Circle.

Maulvi Umrud-din spent some 70 days in the province during the year under report. He inspected both the secondary schools and many of the primary schools in the Quetta, Sibi and Loralai Districts. He also spent about 18 days at Simla preparing, under the guidance of Mr. W. Bell, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, a draft Education Code for Baluchistan. This Code was afterwards discussed in detail by M. Umrud-din with the Revenue Commissioner and it is now under consideration by the Local Government.

Munshi Firoz-ud-din, B.A., filled the post of Personal Assistant throughout the year. He was on tour for 188 days during the year, besides the 34 days in which he accompanied the officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education.

Model lessons have been given to many schools during the year. The teachers appear to have been benefited by them.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The number of secondary schools remains the same as in 1901-02 and 1905-06, *i.e.*, 2. The Sandeman (Municipal Board) High School and the Sibi (Municipal Board) Anglo-Vernacular Middle School are fairly well managed and equipped. Rupees 500 for the former and Rs. 101 for the latter were sanctioned for furniture and appliances during the year 1906-07. A new teachership carrying pay at Rs. 70—2—80 was created in the former during the last school year, but the staff of the Sibi Municipal Board School continues to be very weak. Class accommodation in both the schools is inadequate. The number of scholars in these schools has risen by 140 since 1901-02 and by 43 since 1905-06. The numbers of scholars learning English and of children of agriculturists show a rise of 69 and 60 in the past 5 years, and of 20 and 4 in the year under notice. The results of the annual examinations were generally satisfactory. The European Station School, Quetta, was not inspected during the year.

The province has no vernacular middle school as yet, but the opening of such a school, with a training class for teachers attached to it, has since the close of the year been sanctioned by the Government, and it is hoped that it will come into existence during the current year.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of primary schools during the past five years. In 1901-02 there were 13 of these schools for boys and 5 for girls. In 1905-06 these numbers had risen to 27 and 5. In 1906-07 the number of boys' schools fell to 25, owing to the closing of two schools, one in Zhob and one in Loralai, the localities having been found unsuitable, while a new school was opened at Alizai in Pishin. Orders have, however, been issued for the re-opening of the two schools in more suitable places. The number of girls' schools rose to 6, the increase of one being due to the enterprise of the Sikh community of Quetta who have started a girls' school during the last school year.

The rolls of the boys' schools show an increase of 332 and 24 and the girls' schools of 25 and 44 as compared with 1901-02 and 1905-06, respectively. An increase of 159 and 20 as compared with 1901-02 is observable in the number of agriculturists and those learning English, while the number of the former has risen by 7 and of the latter fallen by 4 as compared with the figures of 1905-06. The only Anglo-Vernacular Primary School of importance is the Arya School at Quetta, in receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Municipal Funds, as the Fort Sandeman School has only one boy in the Upper Primary Department.

24 schools maintained by public bodies; all these are for ese there are 3 Board, 2 aided and one unaided school for 402 boys reading in the primary departments of secondary the total number of 728 boys reading in primary schools of all kinds, and 711 scholars in private (mosque) schools, we get a total of 1,841 boys receiving primary instruction of one kind or another, besides those receiving secondary instruction.

Private Schools.

The number of such schools (including mosque schools where only the Koran is taught) is 60, with an attendance of 711 boys and 129 girls. No statistics were collected last year.

The general state of education is gradually improving. In the primary schools the class accommodation is reported to be sufficient, except in the case of the newly opened schools which are not located in suitable houses. The instructional work done in the village schools is favourably reported on, but the teaching of Mensuration in all of them, and needle-work in the Fort Sandeman Girls' School, call for improvement.

Work and qualifications of the teachers.

The total number of teachers in boys' schools is 58, of whom 27 are trained, the corresponding numbers in 1901-02 being 34 and 11 and in 1905-06, 54 and 26, respectively. There are 17 female teachers, including 4 trained and certificated, against 12 and 1 five years back and 13 and 3 in 1905-06. Though the number of trained teachers has increased, much difficulty is experienced in filling vacancies and replacing incompetent teachers with better qualified persons. This will continue to be the case till there is a surplus of trained teachers in the Punjab over and above its own requirements, or much better emoluments are offered in the Agency than those current in that province. The work of the teachers, with a few exceptions, was approved by the Inspecting officers.

Examination Results.

In the Entrance examination of the Punjab University held in 1906, 8 boys were successful out of 12, against 1 out of 7 five years ago and 4 out of 8 in 1905.

As the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination was abolished the period under review, no comparison is possible in respect to it. In er Primary Examination, 55 out of 82 candidates, or 67·07 per cent., cessful, against 40 passes out of 50 candidates or 80 per cent. reported in In that year by far the greater number of the boys who were exelonged to the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Quetta and Sibi. The in 1905-06 were 50 passes out of 78 candidates, or 64·10 per cent.

Physical Training.

he province is still without an itinerant Drill Instructor for village ary schools, but during the period under review a Drill Instructor has been appointed for the Sandeman High School, Quetta. In the Chaman primary school this subject is taught by a native sepoy, while in the Sibi Anglo-Vernacular Middle and the Pishin and Nauhissar Primary Schools the work is done by the teachers themselves, who are in receipt of small allowances for the extra duties. Native games are played in most of the boys' and girls' schools. Cricket and Foot-ball are regularly played in both the secondary schools and are encouraged in some of the village primary schools.

Moral Training.

A system of class Monitors and the use of Monitors' badges has been introduced in most of the schools during the quinquennium. Moral poems are committed to memory by the students and their regular recitation, *en masse* and individually, is calculated to enliven the class work, to ensure better pronunciation, and what is more important, the practice helps to impress whole-

some lessons of uprightness, perseverance, fellow-feeling, loy[redacted] youthful minds. The behaviour of the scholars continues to [redacted] and no students were reported as having used unfair means durin[redacted] tions. Teachers' meetings are held regularly in the two secondary s[redacted] several school excursions were organised during the past school year which cannot fail to enlarge the mental horizon of the students and to accustom them to observe things for themselves and to draw correct inferences from facts.

The general attitude of the people towards education continues to be one of indifference, but a slow awakening is observable.

Among the notables who have evinced an interest in educational matters the names of M. Bangal Khan of Thall and K. B. B. D. Patel, C.I.E., deserve special mention. The former has erected a building for the primary school at Thall at a cost of Rs. 800 and the latter has given Rs. 600 for instituting a medal to be called the Lady Minto medal and to be awarded to the best girl in the Lady Sandeman Girls' School.

The erection of a hostel at Quetta for the sons of chiefs at a cost of about Rs. 15,400 during the past year is deserving of notice. It is to be hoped that with improved arrangements for their sons' comfort while at school, the leading men of the Agency will send their children in greater number for education to Quetta.

General.

It may be said generally that the province has made a distinct advance in educational matters during the past five years, and that this advance has been well maintained in the year specially under review. The numbers of scholars and of agriculturists receiving education and the fee receipts have all risen. The capacity of the teachers has improved, and the people are slowly beginning to realize the necessity for educating their sons.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1906-07.

Area. There has been no alteration during the year in the limits of the Quetta-Pishin District. The area is 5,127 square miles.

Population. The population of the district according to the last regular census taken in 1901 numbered 1,14,087 persons.

Principal Officers. Major C. Archer, C.I.E., held charge of the district from 1st April to 2nd July and again from 8th November, 1906, to 16th January, 1907; Mr. L. Russell, I.C.S., from 16th July to 5th November, 1906; Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., from 23rd January to 10th March, and Major A. McConaghey, I.A., from 11th to 31st March, 1907, Captain R. H. Chenevix-Trench, the Assistant Political Agent, officiating during the intervals.

General attitude and conduct of the tribes. The general attitude and conduct of the principal tribes of the district was satisfactory.

There were no inter-tribal disputes of any importance and no serious trouble was given by the Afghan tribes on the border.

K. S. Abdul Majid Khan, a Bazai Malik of the Quetta Tehsil, who exercised considerable influence over his tribe and had done good work in the early days of the Agency, died during the year under report. He has been succeeded by his eldest son Isa Khan.

Horse-breeding Bantoum, the Arab pony stallion, purchased last year from Local Funds, served 44 mares in the district during the year. Both in the Quetta and Pishin sub-divisions, and more especially in the latter, there are considerable numbers of small unbranded mares which are not suited for the large sized Government stallions, and the question of obtaining another pony stallion is under consideration.

The Quetta Show usually held in the last week of September was postponed till the second week of October, so that it might coincide with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy. The total number of horses brought to the Show was 666 as against 762 recorded last year. Of these 178 were awarded prizes, the value of which aggregated Rs. 2,030. The stock exhibited was reported by the special Judging Committee to be of excellent quality. The decrease in the numbers was due in a great measure to the lateness of the Show, as many of the owners had already taken their stock down to the plains in order to avoid the cold.

The cost of the Show which amounted to Rs. 3,324-12-3 including prizes for the fruit and vegetable shows, local races, tent pegging, etc., was contributed by the Imperial Government, Local Government, local bodies and private individuals.

The health of the horses throughout the district during the year was generally good and there were no special or epidemic diseases.

Public Works. About Rs. 43,500 were expended during the year on public works in charge of civil officers. Of this about Rs. 12,520 were spent on the new Library and Museum at Quetta and a sum of Rs. 15,300 on the new hostel for the sons of Sirdars. Both these buildings were completed before the close of the year. The remainder of the money was expended in furnishing the Lady Minto's Nursing Home, improving the water-supply, and on repairs to district roads and buildings.

Postal. There was no change of importance in the postal arrangements during the year.

District Levies. There has been no change in the strength or composition of the Levies during the year. The number borne on the establishment is 492, and their cost amounts to Rs. 8,915 a month. Of the total number 412 are men working at the different posts, 63 are headmen living at their homes and rendering service when required, and 17 belong to the clerical and menial establishments.

The men who are allowed to live at their homes are generally headmen of importance and hold a recognised position in their part of the country. In addition to being liable to be called out for active service when required they are frequently employed in the settlement of cases referred to *jirgas* under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The Levy service generally did very well during the year, and there were no instances of serious misconduct.

Police. The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds given in the Police Returns for 1906 was 1,010 as compared with 1,184 for the previous year, showing a decrease of 174. Class VI which is made up of petty cases of nuisances, etc., within Municipal limits, shows a steady decline from 1,078 cases in 1904 and 914 cases in 1905-06 to 786 cases in the year under report. Eliminating offences under Class VI, the returns also show a decrease of 49 cases as compared with 1905-06, the number being 224 against 273 reported during the previous year. There is, however, an increase as compared with 1904 and the earlier years, and this may be accounted for by the growth of the population and the rapid expansion of

both the Quetta Town and Cantonments. On the other hand, the decrease of the number of cases as compared with 1905-06 is principally due to the more favourable conditions which existed during the year under report.

The following table shows the distribution of cases in each Police Thana, excluding those cancelled by the Courts :—

	1905-06.	1906-07.
City Thana	116	104
Saddar Thana	58	46
Chaman Thana	22	26
Pishin Thana	32	22
Killa Abdulla Thana	25	12
Railway Thana, Quetta	17	13

As regards the more serious crimes the figures are practically the same as those of last year, there having been 5 murders and 53 cases of burglary as compared with 5 murders and 54 burglary cases.

In cognizable cases the percentage of convictions was 91, while 93 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 91 in both cases. The percentage of property recovered to that stolen rose from 62 to 81. These results show that the working of the police has been satisfactory.

The discipline of the force was good throughout the year, and the police arrangements made on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy were creditable. The general turn out of the men of both the mounted and foot police is good.

Cantonment Police.—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds that occurred during the year was 712 against 1,394 in the previous year.

Eliminating Class VI the number of cases was 65 against 55 in the previous year, showing an increase of 10 cases.

The remaining number is made up of petty cases mostly under the Cantonment Act. These amounted to 647 against 1,339 (after deducting 4 cancelled cases) during the previous year.

The number of burglary cases was 11 as compared with 4 during 1905-06. There were also 2 murder cases, in neither of which convictions were obtained.

The cantonment was free from raids by outlaws either for the purpose of obtaining arms or property.

The statement given below shows the number of cognizable cases and the percentage of convictions during the year under review and the preceding year and also the number of persons arrested and convicted.

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1905-06	1,404	1,364	93·8
1906-07	712	583	82·0

Persons.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1905-06	1,421	1,325	93·2
1906-07	751	623	83·0

Property.

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1905-06	4,350 3 9	3,919 15 8	90
1906-07	1,874 5 0	1,037 9 0	55

The Cantonment Magistrate is of opinion that the fact that there has been no practical increase in the number of serious cases is creditable to the police, but he considers that sufficient care is not exercised in bringing up offenders in petty cases under the Cantonment Code, and that in this respect the police have not done such good work as in the previous years. The police force, however, is overworked, and it is much to be desired that it should be strengthened to keep pace with the expansion of cantonments, and that some immediate European supervision should be provided.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

Criminal side.—The total number of cases referred for decision to Councils of Elders during the calendar year was 114. Of these 101 were finally disposed of, while 13 were still pending at the close of the year.

In these cases 49 persons were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, fine, or to both imprisonment and fine, and 37 were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace or be of good behaviour.

Rupees 1,286 were imposed as fine, of which Rs. 780 were to be credited to Government on account of fines and Rs. 506 paid as compensation to aggrieved parties. Out of the total amount Rs. 466-11-3 were recalled during the year, leaving an unrecovered balance of Rs. 313-4-9.

Civil side.—There were in all 119 cases before the court during the calendar year under report as compared with 144 during 1905-06. Of these 30 were disputes regarding landed property, 43 were matrimonial suits, and the remainder cases of a miscellaneous nature. Out of the total number 99 cases were finally disposed of while 20 were still awaiting decision at the close of the year.

General remarks.—The working of the *jirgas* was satisfactory, and in the majority of the cases the awards of the Councils of Elders were confirmed. There were no special cases of any tribal importance during the year under report.

Land revenue.

The land revenue and grazing tax credited into the Treasury during the year under report aggregated Rs. 1,68,451-0-3 (inclusive of arrear collections amounting to Rs. 550-8) as against Rs. 1,47,524-9-8 recovered in 1905-06. This amount is exclusive of Rs. 9,183-12-2 paid in Hak-i-malikana and Jagirdari allowances, and also of the revenue derived from Khusdil Khan and Shebo Canal Irrigation schemes. The Toba fixed cash assessment which expired on the 31st March, 1906, and which now amounts to Rs. 7,563 per annum, was extended for a further period of five years.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Khusdil Khan Band . .	81,707	13	8
Shebo Canal . . .	15,873	0	7
TOTAL .	97,580	14	3

The original term of the Quetta Tehsil settlement came to an end on the 31st March 1907, and operations for the resettlement of the Tehsil were still in progress when the year closed.

Excluding Chaman and Shorarud, which have not been surveyed and in which no field measurement has been done, the area harvested during the year under the different kinds of crops amounted to 1,15,979 acres as under:—

	Acres.	Roods.
1. Wheat	90,379	0
2. Barley	10,522	2
3. Gardens	1,242	2
4. Indian corn	5,696	3
5. Mung	15	2
6. Jowar	234	1
7. Potatoes	207	3
8. China	1	3
9. Lucerne	1,656	2
10. Tobacco	11	1
11. Palezat (Melons, etc.)	4,989	1
12. Vegetables	78	2
13. Azdán	294	0
14. Kangni	416	0
15. Gram	...	...
16. Miscellaneous	234	0
TOTAL ...	1,15,979	2

Owing to the want of timely rain and snow in the earlier part of the winter the rain-fed crops are poor in both the Quetta and Pishin sub-divisions, but the latter rains have greatly improved the grazing throughout the district, and the prospects of the irrigated crops generally are very satisfactory. Peaches and apricots also promise to do well, though the almond crop is a practical failure owing to the abnormal mildness of the winter which was followed by severe bursts of cold and frost in the months of February and March. The grapes are also reported to have suffered from the same cause.

The total amount of revenue remitted during the year aggregated Rs. 18,268-11-3. Of this amount Rs. 15,935-3-7 were on account of the arrears of past years.

The balance of arrears outstanding on the 31st March, 1907, amounted to Rs. 973-15-9. No difficulty was experienced in recovering the revenue and no compulsory measures were resorted to.

The net grazing tax, exclusive of Hak-i-malikana, amounted to Rs. 18,253-9-8 against Rs. 13,098-3-11, the net realizations of the year 1905-06. The increase is due to the improved conditions of the pasturage.

The whole of this amount was collected from the nomads grazing in the district, from whom the tax is recovered either by the means of contracts (ijara) or by the enumeration of their flocks. The settled inhabitants of Quetta and Pishin are under a fixed cash assessment which includes grazing tax, and the tax assessed on those in the Chaman district is also included in the Toba fixed cash assessment.

General condition of the district and people.

(*a*) The conditions of the district were satisfactory owing to the timely and abundant rains of the preceding winter. The crops were generally good, and the year was a favourable one for flock owners.

(*b*) The prices of the chief agricultural products were also more favourable than those of 1905-06, and in Quetta itself they compared as under :—

	1906-07.		1905-06.	
	Seers.	Chittaks.	Seers.	Chittaks.
Wheat	12	14	11	6 per rupee.
Barley	16	3	15	5 „
	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
Bhoosa	0 10 6		0 15 0	per maund.

(*c*) There were many cases of foot-and-mouth disease in the district, and active measures were taken to segregate the infected cattle and check the spread of the disease. A veterinary assistant had to be borrowed from Jacobabad to supervise these measures, for, as reported last year, there is no veterinary dispensary or veterinary assistant in the district. The year was a somewhat unhealthy one. Severe epidemics of small-pox broke out in several villages, and in Quetta itself there were many cases of typhoid. Malarial fever was also very rife, and in some portions of the district it prevailed to such an extent that the harvest operations were considerably delayed.

(*d*) The Taccavi advances outstanding on the 1st April, 1906, amounted to Rs. 1,13,566-10-11, and Rs. 9,630 were advanced during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

The recoveries made during the year amounted to Rs. 25,096-12-9 as detailed below :—

	Rs. As. P.
1. Principal	22,570 0 0
2. Interest	2,526 12 9

leaving a balance of Rs. 1,00,626-8-6 outstanding on the 31st March, 1907, as compared with Rs. 1,13,566-10-11 outstanding on the 31st March, 1906.

(*e*) There was no notable emigration or immigration during the year beyond the usual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the population and of the similar tribes in Afghanistan.

(*f*) There were no new mineral discoveries or developments during the year. Coal mining near Quetta and chrome iron extraction in Pishin continued as in previous years.

(*g*) The import trade with Afghanistan shows an improvement as compared with last year, but as will be seen from the figures given below there was a large decrease in the export :—

	1905-06.	1906-07.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	13,07,553	17,42,475	4,34,922	.....
Exports ...	8,18,664	3,40,749	.....	4,77,915

The increase in imports chiefly falls under the heads of wool, fruits, grain and ghee, and the decrease in exports under piece-goods, both European and Indian, sugar, tea, and manufactured articles of merchandise. The reasons for the decrease have not yet been correctly ascertained.

The figures of the road-borne traffic with Kalat are compared in the following statement with those for the previous year :—

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs.
	1905-06.	1906-07.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imports ...	1,39,014 8 0	1,49,504 8 0	10,490	...
Exports ...	1,07,060 0 0	67,079 0 0	...	39,981

The continued decrease in the exports, which falls mainly under the heads of Indian piece-goods and sugar, is due to the growing popularity of the Nushki Railway.

Irrigation. The sources of irrigation benefited considerably in most cases by the heavy rain and snowfall of the two previous winters, and in the neighbourhood of Quetta six small springs which had succumbed during the years of drought broke out again. Two successful artesian wells were sunk in the vicinity of Quetta, but an experiment made in the Pishin District near Yaru was a failure. Karez sinking has been successful in Shorarud and there would appear to be opportunity for still further developments in that part of the country.

Forests. No additional reservations were made in this district during the year under report. The dry wood in the existing forest reservations is becoming rapidly exhausted and considerable hardship is experienced by a number of people, who in former times made their livelihood by bringing in fuel for the Quetta market. The prices have been kept down by the importation of fuel from Sind by the Forest Department. This arrangement has worked successfully during the year under review.

Thirty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-six fruit and other trees were distributed by the Forest Department and the Superintendent of Arboriculture in Baluchistan for planting in gardens and along roads during the year as against 11,546 trees supplied for the same purpose during 1905-06. Three pounds of white mulberry seed were supplied by the Forest Department to start fresh nurseries in the district. The nurseries already established at Pishin are doing well.

Excise. The income from the duty on locally manufactured beer continued to fall during the year under report. It amounted to Rs. 12,968-1-6 as against Rs. 13,230-10-6 during the previous year and Rs. 21,534-10-6 in 1904-05. The reason is said to be that one of the British regiments preferred imported beer. The duty on country liquor and drugs including opium amounted to Rs. 1,28,208-1-6 for the year as against Rs. 1,24,820 in 1905-06. In addition to this Rs. 2,753 were realized as license fees for the sale of foreign liquors and locally manufactured beer.

Criminal Justice. The total number of criminal cases disposed of during the calendar year 1906 amounted to 2,585, as against 3,472 in 1905-06* and the number of persons under trial to 3,373 as compared with 4,360.* The decrease occurred principally in petty offences under special and local laws. Of persons under trial 1,383 were acquitted or discharged, 1,896 convicted, 27 died or escaped, and 67 remained under trial at the close of the year.

* Official year.

Two hundred and seven persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 1,671 to fine, 24 to whipping, and 52 were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace or be of good behaviour.

The total amount of fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 6,265-9-9, of which Rs. 2,869-13-5 were realised and credited into the Treasury.†

† Besides Rs. 1,941-8-7 credited to Local Funds.

The number of appeals and applications for revision that came before the courts was 76, of which 38 were rejected, 33 were upheld, and 5 were awaiting decision at the close of the year.

Civil Justice. There were altogether 3,061 original civil suits, including 170 pending from last year, and 405 miscellaneous cases. Of these 209 civil suits and one miscellaneous case remained pending at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for 1905-06 ‡ were 3,328 civil suits and 150 miscellaneous cases.

‡ Official year.

The total value of suits capable of valuation was Rs. 2,98,209-10-1 against Rs. 2,59,979 in 1905-06.

Of the 2,891 original suits instituted during the year, 2,703 were for money or moveable property, 11 under the Rent Law, while title and miscellaneous accounted for 177 cases.

Of the 83 appeals that came before the courts, 23 remained pending at the close of the year, in 37 the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed, modified in 5, reversed in 8, while the remaining 10 cases were remanded for further enquiries.

There were 21 miscellaneous appeals, in 11 of which the decisions of the lower courts were upheld, in one suit the decision was reversed, four cases were remanded and five remained pending at the close of the year.

Registration. Four hundred and fifty-six compulsory registrations were effected during the year affecting immovable property of the value of Rs. 11,06,878-7-4. The corresponding figures for 1905-06 were 404 compulsory registrations affecting immovable property valued at Rs. 7,58,635-0-6. There were only three option registrations affecting property worth Rs. 176-10-8. The total number of registrations affecting moveable property was 54, the property affected being valued at Rs. 55,914. Four wills were registered during the year.

The receipts on account of registration fees amounted to Rs. 1,220 and the expenditure on account of copying fees, commission, etc., to Rs. 610-3.

Education. The number of scholars in the district was 993 as compared with 824 in 1905-06, the number of local Mahomedans being 251 against 207. These results are encouraging and indicate that the local people are taking a greater interest in the spread of education among their children. But as reported last year the progress of primary education is retarded by the want of knowledge of the people and the language on the part of some of the teachers, the lower ranks of which are not sufficiently well paid to retain the services

of capable men. Fifteen boys were sent up from the Sandeman High School for the Entrance examination held in March, 1907, and of these 11 were successful, 10 being Hindus and one a Mahomedan. This result is satisfactory and reflects credit on the teaching staff.

The question of opening new primary schools in the district is under consideration.

Her Excellency Lady Minto visited the Lady Sandeman Girls' School on the 11th October, 1906, and was pleased to record her appreciation of the way in which the work of the school was carried on. In commemoration of Her Excellency's visit, Miss Patel generously gave a donation of Rs. 500 which was subsequently raised to Rs. 600 to provide a silver medal to be called "The Countess of Minto Medal" and presented annually to the best girl in the school.

Jails and Lock-ups. The condition and health of the prisoners in the Quetta Jail, the subsidiary Jail at Pishin, and the lock-ups in the district have been satisfactory throughout the year. There were no escapes from either the Quetta or the subsidiary Jail.

Local funds. The Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund, the only Excluded Local Fund in the district, opened with a balance of Rs. 59,027-13. The receipts amounted to Rs. 63,030-12-2 and the expenditure to Rs. 46,151-2-5, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 75,907-6-9 on the 31st March, 1907. In order to encourage the Chaman trade with Afghanistan, octroi duty on fresh fruits was abolished, and on other dutiable articles a reduction of 50 per cent, was made. These orders came into force on the 1st January, 1907. Of about Rs. 3,800 allotted from this source for public works, about Rs. 2,100 were spent on original works chiefly in the Chaman and Pishin Bazars, and the balance on the maintenance and repairs of the existing works belonging to the fund. The amount spent on education from this fund during the year aggregated Rs. 3,674 as against Rs. 3,565 during 1905-06.

Municipal. During the greater part of 1906-07, the Quetta Municipal Committee consisted of 19 members, 9 officials (including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman) and 10 non-officials. A non-official member representing the European trading community was added in February, 1907. The Committee held 19 meetings altogether in the year, the average attendance being 78 per cent. of what it would have been if every member had attended each meeting.

The Municipal Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 38,493-2-8.

The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,46,515-1-10 and Rs. 2,33,632-5-4, respectively, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 51,375-15-2. A sum of Rs. 36,000 in round figures was spent on sanitation and public works.

General. The chief event of general interest during the year was the visit to Quetta of Their Excellencies the Viceroy of India and Lady Minto on the 8th October, 1906. During his stay at Quetta His Excellency witnessed the manœuvres of the garrison at Yaru on the 8th and 9th, and also visited Chaman and Nushki. The towns of Quetta and Chaman were decorated in Their Excellencies' honour, and a Public Durbar was held by Lord Minto in the Sandeman Hall on the afternoon of the 9th October, 1906, which was attended by His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Las Bela and the principal chiefs and headmen of the Baluchistan Agency.

There were nine substantive vacancies during the year among the clerical establishments, all of which were given to Mahomedans.

A. McCONAGHEY, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Sibi Agency for the year 1906-07.

Area in square miles.

1. There has been no alteration during the year under review in the limits of the Sibi District. Its area is 12,579 square miles, of which 4,168 forms the administered areas and 8,411 the areas under political control.

Population.

2. According to the census of 1901, the population of the district numbered 1,32,354 persons. Of this 73,893 are in the administered areas and 58,461 in the areas under political control.

Principal officers during the year.

3. Major F. Macdonald, I.A., held charge of the district from 1st April, 1906, to 7th March, 1907, when he was relieved by Lieutenant J. A. Brett, I.A., who held it up to the close of the year.

Attitude and conduct of the tribes.

4. The general attitude and conduct of tribes other than the Marris was good throughout the year. On the Marri Chief's appeal to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General against Major Tighe's settlement of the Phailawagh Land Dispute, the case was re-opened and made over to Major Macdonald. Major Macdonald succeeded in effecting an amicable settlement between the contending parties, and in accordance with the terms of the settlement proceeded to Phailawagh to demarcate the boundary. Despite this amicable settlement the Loharani Marris and some Ghazni Marris assembled an armed gathering at Phailawagh to oppose the demarcation and attacked the Bugti Chief's encampment at Gandidab a few hours after he had left it to meet Major Macdonald at Vitakri. The Marri Chief and the headmen having expressed their inability to disperse the gathering, a military escort was placed at the disposal of Major Macdonald. With this military escort Major Macdonald proceeded to Phailawagh and demarcated the boundary with pillars. Having done this Major Macdonald pressed the Marri Chief and headmen for the surrender of the ringleaders of the unlawful gathering which they did. Having secured the ringleaders he returned to Sibi. The case was placed before a special *jirga* who found the accused guilty and recommended certain punishments for them. The *jirga* also proposed that the Chiefs and headmen of both tribes should furnish personal security for Rs. 12,000 each for the good behaviour of their respective tribes, and that in the event of the Marris or both tribes failing to furnish the required personal security, a military detachment of 50 cavalry and 50 infantry should be posted at Thadda or Malum Dab as the case may be. The Bugti Chief is quite ready to furnish the required security, but the Marri Chief has not yet done so, and his general attitude is most unsatisfactory.

5. The relations between the Dombki Chief and the Lehri-Niabat officials have been very strained during the year, the long standing Khanwah irrigation channel dispute being at the bottom of this unsatisfactory state of affairs. The *bund* constructed last year for distribution of flood water was strengthened at great cost under the directions of the Irrigation Engineer, Baluchistan, but it did not give satisfaction, and the question will be taken up shortly by the Political Agents of Sibi and Kalat.

6. On the 12th December, 1906, Nur Muhammad, a driver of the 2nd Mule Corps, whilst driving a tonga from Loralai to Hurnai, was shot by an unknown Pathan at a place two miles from Dilkuna on the road to Sinjawi. The driver died from the effect of the wound. The murder took place within the limits of the Mukhianis of the Sharigh Tehsil. They have been given three months to trace the murderer. Suspicion has fallen on two men, and the case is being referred to a specially selected *jirga*. Necessary arrangements have been made for the protection of travellers on the Hurnai-Loralai road.

7. On the 25th December, 1906, a fanatic named Khuda Bakhsh *alias* Sandhoo of Zahri in Kalat attacked Messrs. Durand and Cook of the Railway Department with a bamboo stick in the Sibi Bazar. The fanatic was caught by some policemen and others after he had given two or three blows of the stick to his intended victims. He was tried and sentenced to separate imprisonment for life under the Murderous Outrages Act. The question of tribal responsibility has been referred to the Political Agent, Kalat, to whose district the fanatic belonged.

8. Sardar Mehrab Khan, Dombki, died in September, 1906, and has been succeeded by his son, Mir Chakar Khan.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

9. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 453 (176 Civil and 277 Criminal) as against 481 in the preceding year. Of these 376 (109 Civil and 267 Criminal) were finally decided, 10 were marked for further references to *jirgas*, 55 were under investigation and 12 required orders of the District Officer. Almost all cases in which both parties were local Mahomedans were referred to *jirgas*. The only case worthy of special notice tried by the *jirga* was the one about the Gandidab affair which has been noticed in paragraph 4. In nearly all cases the findings of the *jirgas* were accepted. The working of the *jirgas* has been satisfactory. The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 13,251-8 of which a sum of Rs. 746-8 was realized before the close of the year under review. The disparity between the amount of fines imposed and the amount realized is mainly due to the fine (Rs. 7,100)

inflicted on the Marris in connection with the recent Marri-Bugti disturbance not having been realized. The number of persons criminally punished was 110, and that of persons required to furnish security was 108.

Horse-breeding.

10. Two Horse and one Donkey stallions were again located at Usta and Daulatpur in the Nasirabad Tehsil during the year under report and this concession has been greatly appreciated by the public. The people were anxious to have more mares branded, but the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, was unable to visit this part of the country, and therefore nothing was done in this respect.

The stallion belonging to the Pishin Sadar Bazar Fund remained at Sibi during the winter season, and its expenses were borne by the Sibi Municipal Fund. The services of this stallion were utilised as before in covering unbranded mares.

Sibi Horse Show.

11. The annual Sibi Horse Show was held from 11th to 14th February, 1907. The number of exhibits was 607 as against 767 last year, showing a decrease of 160 which is due to the fact that owing to the heavy rain and cold many breeders were prevented from coming in. The quality of mares and stock exhibited was an improvement on former years.

Thirty-three remounts and 8 mules were purchased for Government, and the average price for each was Rs. 245 and Rs. 156, respectively. The total expenditure including the amount given in prizes was Rs. 3,739-12-4.

The general management was, as usual, excellent, and the Show, on the whole, was a success.

Cattle Show.

12. A Cattle Show was held at the same time as the Horse Show. The number of exhibits was 237 as against 133 last year. The increase is due to the fact that on account of an encouragement in the shape of award of prizes the people are gradually realising the benefits of breeding these animals, and also to the fact that the breeders were informed beforehand that a certain number of cattle would be purchased at the Show. Twenty-one bullocks were purchased by the Supply and Transport Corps for siege train, and 36 bullocks by zamindars and others. The prices averaged from Rs. 33 to Rs. 140 each.

A sum of Rs. 475 was given in prizes and two silver medals were also awarded to the best bull and cow in the Show. Rupees 25 were spent on printing of forms, etc.

The Show was an excellent one, but it is to be regretted that no officer of the Veterinary Department attended the Show this year.

District Levies.

13. The number of Levies in the district was 696 and the cost on account of their maintenance was Rs. 1,70,458-13-7.

The utility of the service in the working of the district administration cannot be over-estimated.

All the Levies with the exception of Loharani Marris and some Ghazni and Bahawalanzai Marris did very well during the year under report.

Police.

14. No change was made in the strength of the police force during the year under report.

Public Works.

15. The following major works were carried out through the Public Works Department during the year under report:—

(1) Police lines, guard-room and office at Sibi;

(2) An office and house for the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad, as well as quarters for his clerks and menials at Jhatpat.

The construction of quarters for Tehsil establishment and Police at Jhatpat were in progress when the year closed.

No new work of importance was carried out through Civil Agency during the year under report, and no new communications were opened.

Land revenue.

16. The amount recovered during the year, exclusive of arrears, was Rs. 2,37,805-4-8, thus representing a net increase of Rs. 2,638-13-5 as compared with the receipts of the preceding year.

The following table shows the figures for the years 1905-06 and 1906-07:—

Tehsils.	1905-06.			1906-07.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Sibi . . .	90,925	15	2	72,564	6	8	...	...	...	18,361	8	6
Sharigh . . .	21,645	1	0	22,789	9	11	1,144	8	11	...	...	...
Nasirabad . .	1,14,234	13	4	1,31,175	11	3	16,940	13	11	...	...	...
Kohlu . . .	8,360	9	9	11,275	8	10	2,914	15	1	...	...	...
TOTAL .	2,35,166	7	3	2,37,805	4	8	21,000	5	11	18,361	8	6
							Net increase .			2,638	13	5

The decrease under Sibi is due to the fact that the Rabi crop was greatly damaged by windstorm at the time when it was quite ripe and about to be harvested, and the Kharif crop suffered from scarcity of water owing to the Nari river having brought down continuous floods and washed away the *bund* across the stream and thus stopped the flow of water into the main Sibi Nalla.

The increase under Sharigh and Kohlu is due to timely rains, whereas in Nasirabad it is due partly to good rain and partly to new rates levied on Dubari cultivation and to enhanced rate of assessment on unauthorised rice cultivation.

The total amount credited to Government including arrears of past years amounted to Rs. 2,47,919-9-10.

17. *System followed.*—There was no change in the system for recovery of Government revenue during the year under report.

In Sibi.—Partly recovered by cash assessment and partly by *batai.*

In Sharigh.—By cash assessment for lands irrigated with perennial water and by *batai* or *Tashkhis* on lands dependent on rain water.

In Kohlu.—By *batai* and *Tashkhis.*

In Nasirabad.—In cash at certain prescribed rates on lands irrigated by Sind Canals and by *batai* or *Tashkhis* on lands dependent on rain water.

18. The area under crop was as under— **Area under crop.**

	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.
Sibi Tehsil	29,866	0	0
Sharigh Tehsil	9,788	2	2
Nasirabad Tehsil	1,06,085	1	4
Kohlu Tehsil	Not known.	...	...

19. In the Nasirabad Tehsil the Rabi crop suffered to a certain extent from insufficiency of water and from locusts, insects and cold. **Nature of crop and character of harvest.**

The Kharif crop suffered extremely at first from the Tiddi (grass-hopper) in the Eastern circle, and the sudden change in the river Indus just at the time of the last watering also caused damage to a great extent.

In the Sibi Tehsil wind caused great damage to the Rabi crops which were quite ripe at the time. The Kharif harvest was damaged owing to scarcity of water, as the continuous floods in the Nari river washed away the *bund* across the stream and thus stopped the flow of water into the main Sibi Nalla.

The state of the crops in the Sharigh Tehsil and the Kohlu Sub-tehsil was on the whole good.

20. A sum of Rs. 10,114-5-2 on account of arrears of past years was recovered during the year under report, while Rs. 11,409-9-6 remained outstanding at the close of the year, *viz.*— **Arrears.**

Rs. 5,609-10-11 in Sibi Tehsil.

Rs. 5,799-14-7 in Nasirabad Tehsil.

Owing to non-receipt of orders before the close of the year regarding the revenue rate to be levied on grass lands the Jamabandi of the Nasirabad Tehsil could not be prepared and hence the full amount of revenue could not be recovered.

21. The question of remissions to be given for the Rabi and Kharif crops in the Nasirabad Tehsil was under consideration when the year closed. A sum of Rs. 191-6-0 on account of Dubari cultivation on the Nurwah Canal was remitted as there was practically no produce. **Remissions and suspensions.**

Rupees 2,925 on account of cost of revenue grain sold to the zamindars of Khushkaba villages of the Sibi Tehsil in 1905-06 was suspended for another year by the orders of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, they having paid up the value of the grain given to them in the year 1904-05.

22. No coercive measures were employed in the recovery of revenue, but in a few cases the zamindars of the Nasirabad Tehsil living in Sind gave trouble in paying up their dues and the amount had to be recovered through the Sind authorities. **Compulsory process if any.**

23. The period of settlement of the Sharigh Tehsil will expire in 1910-11. **Position as to the current or expiring settlement.**

Mr. W. W. Smart continued to hold the post of Settlement Officer in Nasirabad during the year. The post of Assistant Settlement Officer was held by Kazi Abdulla Jan up to **Settlemen. Operations.**

2nd January, 1907, and by Munshi Aziz-ud-din for the remaining portion of the year. The whole work was completed during the year, and Mr. Smart's final report is under consideration by the Revenue Commissioner and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

Grazing tax.

25. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 13,309-0-3 as against Rs. 13,298-5-3 of the preceding year. The small increase does not call for any remarks.

General condition of the district and people.

26. The condition of the people during the year was on the whole satisfactory. The zamindars of the Khushkaba villages of Mal and Tali circles in the Sibi Tehsil were able to pay off the Taccavi instalments due from them as well as the cost of revenue Jowari, which was given to them from the Government share of the Sibi Kharif harvest for the year 1904. It was, however, considered advisable to postpone, till next year, the recovery of the price of 1,200 maunds of Jowari given to them in 1905.

Public health.

27. A great deal of malarial fever was prevalent throughout the district from October, 1906, to February, 1907. There were also a good number of cases of Measles and Small-pox.

Vaccination.

28. At the request of Bugti Nawab, Sir Shahbaz Khan, K.C.I.E., a Vaccinator, was sent to the Bugti hills in June, 1906, and he vaccinated 661 persons there. The whole expenditure on account of pay and travelling allowance of this Vaccinator was paid by the Bugti Nawab himself.

Vaccination work was also done in the Sibi, Shahigh, and Nasirabad Tehsils.

Plague.

29. The Plague Camp was, as usual, maintained at Hirok during the summer, and at Sibi during the winter months. The total number of persons examined was 55,946 and of those segregated for a period of ten days 13,233.

30. During the year under report, four cases of pneumonic and one of bubonic plague occurred in the camp. The former all recovered, but the latter proved fatal. In addition to this, several cases of Small-pox occurred and one of these proved fatal.

Prices of food and labour.

31. As compared with the preceding year the prices of the chief agricultural products were somewhat better during this year. The average rates in Sibi compare as under—

	1906-07.		1905-06.	
	Seer.	Chk.	Seer.	Chk.
Wheat	12	15	12	8 per rupee.
Barley	16	0	12	0 „
Ghee	0	15	0	15 „

These rates are also comparatively high as far as the poor people are concerned.

Labour was scarce owing to prevalence of malarial fever. A labourer earned six annas a day.

Agriculture and agricultural stock.

32. There was no disease among cattle or livestock except in the Gishkori village of the Sibi Tehsil where there was an unusual mortality among goats.

There was sufficient fodder for cattle.

Taccavi advances.

33. The following figures show the transactions under this head during the year :—

	Outstanding on 31st March 1906.	Advances made during 1906-07.	Total.	Recoveries during 1906-07.		Outstanding on 31st March 1907.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act	10,940	3,350	14,290	2,965	458 11 9	11,325
Agriculturists Loans Act	13,594	1,180	14,774	7,206	774 4 3	7,568
Total	24,534	4,530	29,064	10,171	1,233 0 0	18,893

A large number of instalments due from the zamindars of the Khushkaba villages of the Sibi Tehsil which were suspended during the last year were recovered during the year under report owing to good rains which were favourable to the Khushkaba crops of the affected villages.

Immigration and Emigration.

34. There was no emigration from the district, but the people of the Khushkaba villages of the Sibi Tehsil who, owing to scarcity, had emigrated to Sind the previous year returned to their homes during the year under report.

There was no immigration into the Sibi District.

35. The coal mines at Khost continued to be worked as before by the North-Western Railway. The net output for the year was 31,691 tons. **Mineral discoveries and developments.**

There has been no change in the general conditions or system of work during the year except that the work has suffered owing to labour being exceptionally scarce and dear.

There were four fatal accidents resulting in five deaths.

The Nari river brought down continuous floods and washed away the bund across the stream and thus stopped the flow of water in the main Sibi Nalla. The question of making certain improvements to the head regulator was under consideration by the Irrigation Officer. A regulator for the better distribution of water from a point near the Nari Railway Station was commenced at the end of the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,963 and practically completed. **Irrigation and Artesian Wells.**

37. With a view to put a stop to the disputes as to the division of the Nari water between the different villages a scheme for constructing three distributing tanks at certain main points was under consideration when the year closed.

38. The Pil rift scheme was abandoned.

39. Proposals regarding the extension and remodelling of the Begari Canals have been under consideration of the Sind Irrigation Department.

40. The Karez in the Kohlu Sub-tehsil made last year from the grant for relief works has unfortunately not proved a success.

41. No new forest was reserved or demarcated during the year under report. **Forests.**

Satisfactory progress has, however, been made towards the completion of enquiries into the claims of the people in the two areas in the Nasirabad Tehsil which it is proposed to reserve.

42. The question of starting a fuel plantation in the Nasirabad Sub-division could not be disposed of as the land selected for the purpose was given up on its being declared by the Executive Engineer, Begari Canals, to be a "Lift land". Arrangements are being made to select an equally extensive area elsewhere near the railway line in that sub-division.

43. The revenue under this head during the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,775-7-4 as under :— **Excise.**

	Rs.	As.	P.
Foreign liquors	446	0	0
Country Spirits and Rum	13,257	10	8
Opium and its preparations	2,015	0	0
Other Intoxicating drugs, Bhang, Charas, etc.	3,500	10	8
Receipts from the Bonded Warehouse	6,556	2	0
TOTAL	25,775	7	4

This shows a net increase of Rs. 1,348-7-11 as compared with the receipts for the year 1905-06 which is chiefly due to the receipts from the Bonded Warehouse.

44. With effect from the 1st June, 1906, and as a temporary arrangement, a new Excise System was introduced into the Nasirabad Tehsil, whereby the Excise Contractor agreed—(*a*) that the country liquor made in the Distillery at Nasirabad shall be of the strength and sold (retail) at the rates cited in the margin; (*b*) that the contractor may sell below these rates only to retail dealers in the Nasirabad Tehsil at such rates as will permit of the retail dealers selling at the rates given in margin of (*a*) above.

Strength.	Rate per bottle. Rs.	As.	P.
Liquor (red) 8° to 10° U. P.	1	2	0
Do. 10° to 17° U. P.	1	0	0
Liquor (white) 17° to 20° U. P.	0	13	0
Do. 20° and under	0	12	0

45. An Abkari Inspector was appointed with effect from the 11th September, 1906, to test the liquor from time to time by means of a Hydrometer, to see that it is not sold below the authorised rates and to restrict the illegal import into Nasirabad and export to Sind.

46. During the year under report the services of the Killa Saifulla teacher were transferred to the Kohlu school as a temporary arrangement, and this change has been very beneficial in increasing the attendance of Marri boys there. **Education.**

The schools at Kurk and Kowas have made good progress during the year under report.

Three boys out of four reading in the Third Middle Class of the Barnes School, Sibi, passed their final examination which was held by the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education. The staff of this school is insufficient, and application has been made for appointment of three more teachers.

There has been a larger attendance of Brahui girls in the Girls' School, Sibi, which is a wholesome and encouraging sign of the times. Much attention was paid during the year to needle-work and sewing classes.

There was a decrease of 23 students in the schools at the close of the year as compared with the number of last year which is chiefly due to the apathy of the people of Sharigh towards the education of their children.

Criminal Justice.

47. The following table shows the number of criminal trials for the years 1905-06 and 1906-07 :—

	1905-06.	1906-07.
(*a*) Original	313	328
(*b*) Appellate	19	14
TOTAL	332	342

Civil Justice.

48. The number of civil suits disposed of during the year under report as compared with the previous year was as under :—

	1905-06.	1906-07.
Regular Civil and Revenue Suits—		
(*a*) Original	1,005	1,086
(*b*) Appellate	13	21
(*c*) Execution of decrees	461	487
TOTAL	1,479	1,594
Miscellaneous (Civil and Criminal)	421	381
Revenue cases	382	284
	803	665

Jails and Lock-ups.

49 .The total number of prisoners in the different Jails and Lock-ups at the close of the year was 110 as against 85 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners amounted to Rs. 7,555-5-8 and the average cost per head to Rs. 68-10-10.

Two prisoners escaped from the Sibi Jail during the year under report. One was recaptured and sentenced and the other is still at large. As the latter is a Marri, efforts are being made to arrest him through the Marri Nawab.

One more prisoner escaped from the Sharigh Sub-Jail and was re-captured and sentenced.

Registration and Stamps.

50. The total number of documents registered was 78 as against 77 in the previous year. The total receipts on this account amounted to Rs. 247-12-0.

51. The net receipts from sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 18,571-9-6 as against Rs. 10,922-8-0 during last year. The increase is due to the large number of civil cases instituted in Nasirabad in consequence of the expiry of the term of three years which was allowed for old debts on the administration of the Nasirabad Tehsil being taken over by the British Government.

Local Funds.

52. The revenue and expenditure of the Sharigh Bazar Fund was Rs. 9,851-14-6 and Rs. 11,608-8-3, respectively. The opening balance on 1st April, 1906, was Rs. 6,198-10-11 and closing balance on 31st March, 1907, was Rs. 4,442-1-2.

Municipal Funds.

53. The revenue and expenditure of the Sibi Municipal Fund was Rs. 43,306-4-11 and Rs. 46,363-13-11, respectively. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 16,594-9-11 and closed with a balance of Rs. 13,537-0-11.

The excess expenditure over the receipts is due to a sum of Rs. 4,000 having been contributed towards the construction of *pucca* drains in the Sibi town.

GENERAL.

Employment of Mahomedans.

54. One Mahomedan was given a substantive appointment and one a sub. *pro tem*, post. Three Mahomedans were brought from other districts to fill up acting vacancies. Every effort is made as usual to increase the number of Mahomedan officials.

55. One Government servant was dismissed in November, 1906, on account of disobedience of orders, and submission of several false reports. Later on he was given another chance by appointment to an acting appointment on probation.

Arboriculture.

56. A large number of trees was planted at Jhatpat, the new Head-Quarter station of the Nasirabad Sub-division and they are all in a flourishing condition as special attention is being paid to their maintenance.

Besides this, nurseries have been started at Nasirabad and at various places in the Sharigh and Sibi Sub-divisions and a good number of fruit trees have been planted in them.

In all about 37,832 trees were planted along the roadsides and water channels in the district during the year under report, but most of them are reported to have perished for want of sufficient water.

During the year under report, seven seers of white mulberry seed was supplied by the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests. Nurseries for plantation of this seed have been started in different parts of the district.

A. RAMSAY, *Capt.*,
Political Agent, Sibi.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX III.

Administration Report of the Loralai District for the year 1906-07.

Area and population. The area of the district is 7,747 square miles with a population of 67,864 according to the Census of 1901.

Principal officers. The following officers held charge of the District during the year :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kemball, C.I.E., from the 1st of April, 1906, to 5th of March, 1907.

Captain H. Stewart, I. A., from 6th of March, 1907, to 31st of March, 1907.

General attitude and conduct of tribes. The conduct of the tribes has on the whole been satisfactory.

An affray took place between the Sabozais and the Waranzais at Zor Zabri in the Musakhel Tehsil in connection with a water dispute, one man on either side being seriously wounded while the others sustained slight injuries. The case was settled by a local *jirga*. The Sabozais were fined Rs. 45 and Waranzais Rs. 65, the weapons used were confiscated to Government and both sides were ordered to furnish securities of Rs. 1,000 to keep the peace.

A serious fight took place in October, 1906, between the Hasankhels and the Adinzai Musakhels in connection with grazing rights. Seven persons were seriously wounded and fifteen received slight injuries. The case was placed before a local *jirga* and the Adinzais who were found to have been the aggressors were made to pay Rs. 600 by way of compensation to the Hasankhels.

Sirdar Mehrab Khan, *Tumandar* of the Khetran tribe, died on the 27th February, 1907, leaving three sons, Shah Ghazi Khan, Shah Nawaz Khan and Jamal Khan, all minors. The proposals submitted for the succession to the chiefship are still under consideration.

Sona Khan, son of Alihan Hasani, of Rankan, died on the 12th of March, 1907.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. Four hundred and thirty-seven cases were referred to councils of elders of which 317 were criminal cases and 120 civil suits.

On the 29th November, 1906, Anwar Batezai murdered another Batezai named Shah Alam, in consequence of an old feud. The murder took place in front of the Loralai Tehsil. The parties were residents of Zhob and the case was referred to a joint *jirga* of Zhob and Loralai headmen. Anwar was found guilty and sentenced by the Political Agent, Loralai, to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment, the usual tribal compensation of Rs. 1,200 in cash and four girls being awarded by the *jirga* to the heirs of the murdered man.

Two cases of suspected murder, which took place in Duki last year, were referred to the Fort Munro *jirga*. The proof, however, was not considered sufficient and the suspected persons were discharged.

The Political Agent did not accept the award of the Quetta Shahi *jirga* in a civil suit for Rs. 3,200 brought by Torkhan Shadozai against Jangi Khan of Duki Tehsil and directed the plaintiff to file a regular suit if he wished to do so. It is believed that the case has been settled out of court. The application for review in connection with the Shadozai-Tarin drinking-water dispute was rejected by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

A serious case occurred on the Hurnai-Loralai road on the 12th December, 1906, a transport cart driver, who was driving his cart on the road, being shot in broad daylight by some person, whose identity is not yet known. The murder took place between Ushghara Kotal and Dilkhuna and within the limits of the Sibi Agency, though close to the border of the Dumars of the Loralai Agency. Enquiries are still proceeding, and the responsibility of the Dumars has been enforced by obliging them to furnish posts of men to patrol the road.

Two cases of murder took place in the Barkhan-Musakhel sub-division and were decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

In the first case, one Isa Bozdar, suspecting Jamal Khetran of criminal intercourse with his wife, murdered Jamal's relative Haibat. The case was referred to the general *jirga* held at Fort Munro in September, 1906, and Isa was found guilty and was sentenced by the Political Agent, Loralai, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 which, if recovered, will be paid as compensation to the heirs of the deceased. The question of the guilt of Jamun and Muhammad Bozdars, who were charged with having been implicated in the murder, is pending and will be referred to the next Fort Munro *jirgas*.

In the second, one Hamal Waga Khetran, having a grudge against Musa on account of the purchase of some land by the latter, struck him with a stone and killed him. The case was referred to a local Khetran *jirga* and Hamal Waga was sentenced by the Political Agent, Loralai, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 which, if recovered, will be paid as compensation to the heirs of the deceased.

The fines imposed under *jirga* decisions amounted to Rs. 2,368-11-0 of which Rs. 2,113-12-3 were recovered during the year. Seventy-nine persons were criminally punished under *jirga* awards and 258 were required to furnish securities.

This amount includes compensation awarded to aggrieved parties.

Horse Shows and horse-breeding.

The second Gumbaz Horse Show was held on the 5th, 6th and 7th of April, 1906. The third Show was held a few days after the close of the year under report. Both Shows were fairly successful. The total number of animals exhibited in 1906 was 225. The total expenditure on the Show amounted to Rs. 1,000 including a sum of Rs. 610 given in prizes. One hundred and eighty-one mares were covered during the year by the Government stallions located in the district.

District Levies.

The total number of effective levies at the close of the year was 329 and the cost of establishment for the year amounted to Rs. 87,805-6-7. The levies are employed as bailiffs, process-servers, detectives, watchmen, messengers and guides. They assist the revenue staff in the collection of revenue and supplies for troops. In short they play a very important part in the district administration and it would not be possible to carry on the district work without them.

Police.

The district possesses five police stations, Loralai, Duki, Sanjawi, Barkhan and Musakhel. The strength of the force has not been altered during the year. The work of the police has been satisfactory.

Postal.

The levies employed on postal duties in the district numbered 64 and cost Rs. 20,215-10-2. Between Hurnai and Loralai, a tonga service exists for carrying mails. Elsewhere in the district, mails are carried by levy sowars on horseback.

Land revenue.

The total net collections under this head amounted to Rs. 2,80,154-14-3* showing an improvement of Rs. 64,384-13-8 over the last year's realizations. Details will be found in the subjoined table:—

* This includes Rs. 48,653-11-3 suspended as under:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Duki Tehsil . .	23,741	1	0
Sinjawi „ . .	1,791	3	5
Barkhan „ . .	23,121	6	10

Tehsil.	Actual land revenue receipts for 1905-06.	Actual receipts for 1906-07.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bori . . .	57,302 14 1	53,519 0 2	.....	3,783 13 11
Duki . . .	58,027 8 3	74,019 12 5	15,992 4 2	.....
Sinjawi . . .	17,629 14 0	21,690 11 10	4,060 13 10	.....
Barkhan . . .	62,395 2 7	90,965 5 0	28,570 2 5	.....
Musakhel . . .	20,414 9 8	39,960 0 10	19,545 7 2	.....
TOTAL	2,15,770 0 7	2,80,154 14 3	68,168 11 7	3,783 13 11

The increase in the receipts of the Duki, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Musakhel Tehsils is due to better harvests, favourable rates for the revenue grains, and to an increase in the grazing tax collections.

In the Bori Tehsil the revenue shows a fall of Rs. 3,783-13-11 compared with the last year's figures. The *Rabi* crops suffered a good deal owing to high winds and want of timely rains, while the outturn of the *Kharif* crops was appreciably diminished by the ravages of an insect pest locally known as *laram*. A further diminution of revenue was caused by the fall of prices at the time of the *Kharif* harvest, due to the expectation of a good *Rabi* crop.

Remissions and suspensions.

The following remissions and suspensions were sanctioned during the year:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Remissions	10	1	1
Suspensions	48,653	11	3

Mode of assessment.

Except in the irrigated parts of the Sinjawi sub-tehsil where revenue is recovered according to the settlement assessment, and certain villages of the Bori Tehsil, which pay revenue according to fixed cash assessments, revenue is recovered by division or by appraisement of crops. Endeavours are being made to employ the cash assessment system more extensively in the Bori Tehsil, and it is satisfactory to note that during the year under report the revenue realized under this system rose to Rs. 19,883-4-1 from Rs. 2,104-9-1 in the past year. The number of villages brought under cash assessment was 51.

The area under crop was as under :—

	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.
Bori	13,124	2	20
Sanjawi	6,818	3	16
Duki	(Not available.)		
Barkhan	42,362	1	28
Musakhel	14,876	0	39

The crops cultivated were wheat, barley, Indian corn, tobacco, *juari*, rice, *china*, *bajra*, *sowank*, *kangni*, *mung*, potatoes, onions, lucerne, melons, etc. No difficulty was experienced in recovering the revenue demand, and it was not found necessary in any case to have recourse to coercive measures.

The following table shows the cash and grain allowances and remissions and assignments of land revenue made up to and for the year 1906-07 :—

Nature of grants.	TOTAL VALUE OF GRANTS IN RUPEES. FOR LIFE OR LIVES OR FOR A FIXED PERIOD.				
	Grants on the 31st March 1906.	Grants made in 1906-07.	Total.	Resumed in 1906-07.	Balance on 31st March 1907.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
(*a*) For the maintenance of public servants.	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) For other purposes .	...	...	...	...	...
(1) Assignment of land revenue.	3,270 0 6	64 6 11*	3,334 7 5	29 7 6	3,304 15 11
(2) Grain allowances .	4,101 2 4	...	4,101 2 4	...	4,101 2 4
(3) Cash „ .	3,018 8 8	...	3,018 8 8	...	3,018 8 8

General condition of the district and the people.

The year was a normally prosperous one, but the public health was not good. Malaria prevailed throughout the district during the Summer and Autumn months. In the Duki-Sanjawi and Barkhan-Musakhel Sub-divisions, however, it assumed a virulent form and several deaths occurred. In the Barkhan-Musakhel Sub-division mortality among children was particularly heavy. Small-pox prevailed in the Bori Sub-division during April and May, 1906, and March, 1907, and 22 cases out of 195 proved fatal. Measles broke out in the Musakhel and Sanjawi Tehsils, and many deaths occurred in the winter from Pneumonia.

The prices of the staple grains were fairly low during the year and the general material condition of the people was good. Fodder was sufficient throughout the year and the condition of the agricultural stock was satisfactory.

The following figures show the transactions under taccavi advances during the year :—

	Rs. As. P.
Advances outstanding on the 1st of April, 1906 . .	31,665 7 4
Advances made during 1906-07	9,000 0 0
TOTAL .	40,665 7 4
Recoveries made during 1906-07 . .	14,289 13 4
Balance outstanding on the 31st of March, 1907 .	26,375 10 0

Migration.

The periodical winter and spring migration from and to Afghanistan took place as usual. The permanent emigrants were Abdul Aziz, his family and followers, who returned to Afghanistan on the death of Baz Muhammad Khan, Ghilzai, a refugee from across the border, who died during the year. Baz Muhammad Khan was in receipt of a monthly allowance of Rs. 37-8, which was stopped on his death.

No mineral discoveries were made during the year.

The transit trade is considerable. It is conducted chiefly by Powindahs from Afghanistan, who enter the district from the North *via* Kamardin Karez and proceed to Dera Ghazi Khan and other parts of India *via* Mekhtar on the North and Thall and Baladhaka on the South. The local trade is not extensive. The chief articles of export are wheat, barley, tobacco, wool, ghi, dried apricots and pomegranates. Grain is exported to Zhob, Sibi and Quetta, and the other commodities to Sind and other Indian Provinces. The imports consist of piece goods of Indian and English manufacture both in the case of local and transit trade. The local trade is in the hands of Hindus.

Vide Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 2682, dated the 18th September 1906.

Forests.

The contract for the recovery of royalty on wood cut from the five reserved forests in the Bori Tehsil, mentioned in the last year's report, fetched Rs. 2,100 against Rs. 2,000 in the last year. The Tomagh forest in the Duki Sub-division was reserved during the year; the question of the reservation of the Khumak and Narechi forests is still under consideration.

Excise.

There is a small distillery at Loralai. The Excise contracts for the district were sold for Rs. 6,800. The liquors and the intoxicating drugs are almost exclusively consumed by the alien population from India. A few of the indigenous inhabitants use *charas* to a small extent.

Education.

The district possesses five schools located at Loralai, Mekhtar, Duki, Ismail Shahr and Haji Kot. Those are all rural primary schools. The school at China Alezai was closed during the year for want of pupils. The question of opening new schools at Smallan and Rarasham is under consideration. The number of pupils receiving instruction at the end of March, 1907, was as follows:—

Loralai	35
Mekhtar	14
Duki	18
Ismail Shahr	29
Haji Kot	24

The total expenditure on schools in the district amounted to Rs. 1,721-15-5.

Education is in a very backward state; the people are apathetic, and see no advantage in getting their children educated. Progress must needs be slow and signs of increased interest, in parts of the district, are not wanting.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

The total number of cases including appeals disposed of during 1905-06 and 1906-07 were as under:—

	Civil.		Criminal.	
	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.
Cases	712	718	168	313
Appeals	2	7	11	7
Revisions	4	4	...	...

Jails and Lock-ups.

Statistics of prisoners are given below:—

	Bori.	Duki.	Barkhan.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year	31	16	21	68
Number admitted during the year	161	195	271	627
Number released during the year	178	202	258	638
Number at the close of 1906-07 in jail	14	9	34	57

The cost of maintenance of the prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 4,278-14-8. Three jail offences were committed during the year. In addition to these, three prisoners escaped from the Loralai Jail in January, 1907. They are still at large and are believed to have crossed the border into Afghanistan. The general health of the prisoners was good.

Registration and Stamps.

Fifty-five documents were registered during the year and the registration fees amounted to Rs. 145-6; Rs. 8,234-7 were realized from the sale of stamps at the various sub-treasuries.

Local Funds.

The following table shows the transactions of local funds in the district :—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st of April, 1906.	Receipts for 1906-07.	Total.	Expenditure for 1906-07.	Balance at the credit of the funds on 31st of March, 1907.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Loralai town fund	6,430 5 6	18,456 11 7	24,887 1 1	15,523 15 1	9,363 2 0
Duki-Sanjawi Bazar Fund	744 11 5	1,133 13 2	1,878 8 7	898 9 10	979 14 9
Barkhan-Musakhel Bazar Fund.	1,133 14 11	666 5 9	1,800 4 8	389 3 5	1,411 1 3
TOTAL	8,308 15 10	20,256 14 6	28,565 14 4	16,811 12 4	11,754 2 0

General.

No Municipality exists in the district.

The character of Government servants has been generally satisfactory. The following statement gives statistics of Mahomedans holding pensionable ministerial appointments in the district on March 31st, 1907 :—

Particulars.	Total number of appointments.	Number of appointments held by Mahomedans.	Number of appointments held by Hindus (including Sikhs).
Appointments over Rs. 100	3	1	2
Appointments over Rs. 50 up to Rs. 100.	11	2	9
Appointments over Rs. 30 up to Rs. 50.	31	12	19
Appointments on Rs. 30	9	2	7
Appointments on Rs. 25	23	16	7

Tree planting is making good progress : 3,401 trees were obtained during the year and planted in different parts of the district. The demand for trees and seedlings is daily increasing.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Loralai.

APENDIX IV.

Administration Report of the Zhob Agency for the year 1906-07.

Area.

There have been no alterations during the year under review in the limits of the Zhob District. Its area is 10,101 square miles as before.

Population.

According to the last Census taken in 1901 the population of the district was 69,718; males 39,637 and females 30,081.

Principal officers.

The table below shows the changes that occurred among the principal officers of the district during the year under report :—

No.	Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
1	Lt.-Col. G. C. Trench, I. A. ...	Poll. Agent, Zhob ...	1st April, 1906 ...	12th June, 1906.	
	Major A. McConaghey, I. A.	Ditto ...	13th June, 1906...	5th March, 1907.	
	Capt. E. H. S. James, I. A....	Ditto ...	6th March, 1907...	31st March, 1907.	
2	Lieut. T. H. Tucker, I. A. ...	Asst. Poll. Agent, Zhob	1st April, 1906 ...	24th September, 1906.	From 25th September, 1906, to 19th October, 1906, and from 6th March, 1907, to 31st March, 1907, L. Bhag Mal held charge of the current duties of the Assistant Political Agent's office in addition to his own duties as Extra Assistant Commissioner.
	Capt. E. H. S. James, I. A....	Ditto ...	20th October, 1906	5th March, 1907.	
3	Major R. E. Roome, I A. ...	Comdt., Zhob Levy Corps.	1st April, 1906 ...	31st October, 1906	
	Capt. C. B. Loring, I. A. ...	Ditto ...	1st November, 1906.	31st March, 1907.	

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

The general attitude and conduct of the tribes of the district, with the exception of the Sheranis, was satisfactory during the year under report.

There has been some unrest among the Jogezais of Killa Saifulla, owing to the affray which took place between their two factions, and which is mentioned in detail under 'Tribal disputes.'

Desertion of Arozai Sheranis.—In the month of April, 1906, a large number of Arozai Sheranis deserted Zhob, and moved across the border, as a protest against the reservation of the Shinghar and Sherghali forests.

In the following month they burnt down the two bungalows at Shinghar. The Arozais are still across the border.

His Majesty the Amir has given them land, to cultivate, at Karabagh near Ghazni as well as large advances of Taccavi in cash and grain. In the autumn and winter several of the leading Arozais came to Hussain Nikka and were interviewed at Gulkach. They expressed their desire to return to Zhob, but only on condition that Government would release them from their debt to His Majesty the Amir, and further grant them increased allowances, allow them to resume the forests of Shinghar and Sherghali, and relieve them of supplying provisions to the Military and Zhob Levy Corps Posts in the Sherani country and other minor concessions. The question could not be settled before the spring, when it was time for the Arozais to migrate back to Karabagh. They were consequently informed that a definite reply would be given them in the autumn, when they came down again. In the meanwhile they agreed to refrain from committing mischief in British India. Besides the Arozais many individuals and families of other sub-sections of the Sheranis have joined the Colony at Karabagh, specially those who believed they had a grievance. Exaggerated reports have been circulated in the Sherani country about the fertility of the lands at Karabagh and the liberality of His Majesty the Amir to refugees. The consequent result is that the

Sheranis as a tribe are at present in an exceedingly unsettled state. Many are undecided whether to leave or remain behind, while others are only awaiting a final decision regarding the acceptance or otherwise by Government, of the terms put forward by the absconders, to follow the dictates of the latter. The administration of the tribe under the circumstances is difficult.

Other matters of importance.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sheranis, wired on the 12th April, 1906, from Daraban that Mian Khan Khattak, sepoy, Border Military Police, had absconded the night before with a snider rifle and 20 cartridges, a sword and pistol with 12 cartridges, belt and lungi. Orders for his arrest, if met with in this district, were issued. The deserter was, however, captured in the Dera Ismail Khan District on the 20th April.

Atta Khan, the young Sardar of the Sherani tribe who had been residing at Fort Sandeman since the Sherani disturbance of 1904, was allowed to return to his home in the Sherani country in the month of August, 1906.

When Sadagul returned to Zhob he claimed compensation from Atta Khan for a murder committed before our occupation. The settlement did not please Atta Khan, so he and his two brothers again absconded across the border in December last, but on being interviewed by the Assistant Political Agent at Gulkach he returned again to his home within a few days. Since then he has worked loyally.

Zarghun Khan, son of the late Purdil Khan Largha Chuharkhel (Dera Ismail Khan), who left his country in the summer of 1906 with certain Sheranis belonging to both districts, applied for permission to return to his home. The case was referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. Zarghun Khan has since returned to his home in the Largha Sherani country.

In the month of October, 1906, a meeting was arranged at Hussain Nikka between the Political Agent, Zhob, and Haji Sadagul, Abokhel Sherani deserter, who agreed to avail himself of the pardon given him by Colonel Trench. A Durbar was held at Hussain Nikka on the 22nd October, 1906, at which Fatteh Khan, the son of late Shahabuddin Khan, Gulai Khan, Jangi Khan and a large number of the Khoidad Khels, Suleman Khels, from across the border, were present. Haji Sadagul attended with 20 other deserters. On the following day Sadagul accompanied the Political Agent to Fort Sandeman in order to settle in his home in Zhob. He remained in the district during the winter, attended to his lands and water-mills and appeared to be contented with his lot. He and Atta Khan, Sardar of the Sheranis, were at loggerheads over a "walwar" case, which, by the assent of both parties, was to have been referred to the Daraban Joint *jirga*, but just before the *jirga* assembled, Sadagul again went across into Afghan Territory, in company with several members of his family. He sent a message in to the Political Agent to say that unless his case with Atta Khan was settled in his favour and other demands agreed to, he would give trouble. He refused to meet the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, who happened to be at Hussain Nikka, but demanded that the Political Agent should proceed to that place, and meet him, when he would collect a large following of absconding Arozais, to enable their case, as well as his own, to be settled all at the same time. Word was sent to Sadagul that he could come into Fort Sandeman on safe conduct to discuss his case with the Political Agent. His reply was not received before the end of the year.

On the 30th October, 1906, the Mandokhels of Walla (a village 12 miles north of Fort Sandeman) captured six cows and two bullocks, which were being taken across the border by some Suleman Khels. The thieves themselves escaped and could not be identified beyond the fact that they were Suleman Khels. The cattle belonged to the village of Kingri in the Loralai district. The Political Agent of Loralai gave a reward of Rs. 20 to the captors.

Bishan Singh, a Naik of the detachment of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry, stationed at Hindubagh, ran amock on the night of the 6th January, 1907. He took possession of the magazine and *Kot* and kept the detachment at bay during the night. He was said to have fired 19 shots, but no one was hit. He gave himself up on the following morning. The man was addicted to drink and the use of drugs. He was sent to the head-quarters of the regiment at Loralai.

In the month of January, 1907, the Assistant Political Agent in Zhob was placed in charge of a separate Sub-division, comprising the tribes of Sheranis, Haripals and Suleman Khels. He was invested with the powers of an Additional District Magistrate.

During the month of February, 1907, the Political Agents, Wana and Zhob, as well as Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, met at Gulkach. They discussed the important and threatening case of the abduction of Mussammat Takhtoo, the widow of Malik Shahabuddin, Khoidad Khel, by Muhammad Ali, and settled several inter-district cases.

Two Sarwans with six camels of the 81st Ghilzai Camel Corps, who deserted between Fort Sandeman and Baber on the 31st March, 1906, were captured by the men of the Zhob Levy Corps at Kamardin Karez. One Shadi Khan, Mardanzai, of Kamardin Karez, who actually found out and gave the camels into the hands of the authorities, was granted a reward of Rs. 100 by the Commandant, Camel Corps.

Raids.

On the 6th April, 1906, some unknown raiders looted a caravan, which was taking grain to the Zhob Levy Corps outposts near Shinbaz. The raiders took the looted camels across the border, where they released the camels and the camel men, while they retained the goods. Abdul Rahman and Gulzar, Dotanis, wrote to say that they, with about twenty companions, had committed this offence. They averred that they had done so as a protest against the settlement of a murder case in the Wana Agency.

On the morning of the 14th May, 1906, the Political Rest House and Dâk Bungalow at Shinghar were burnt by certain Sherani malcontents. The reason assigned for this mischief was the reservation of the Shinghar and Sherghali forests, which the tribes objected to. The actual participators in the raid were, however, not themselves interested in the forest reservation, but resented the administrative control, which, they saw, forest reservation would bring about. The raiders were followed by parties of the Zhob Levy Corps and shots were exchanged, but they eventually succeeded in crossing the border.

A small party of Zhob Levy Corps sowars, who were escorting grain from Tank, were fired upon on the night of the 2nd July, 1906, between Khajuri Kuch and Nili Kach in the Wana District. There were no casualties.

A party of the Zhob Levy Corps, who were returning from the dismantled post of Chachobi, were fired upon at Shinbaz on the night of the 14th August, 1906. There were no casualties.

In September, 1906, information was received from the Political Agent, Wana, that two Martini-Henry carbines, Nos. 535 and 552, lost during the attack made on Khuni Burj in the month of July, 1904, had been recovered by Political Agent of Tochi.

On the morning of the 29th September, 1906, half-way between Mir Ali Khel and Moghal Kot, a patrol of the Zhob Levy Corps, while escorting the mails between Mir Ali Khel and Moghal Kot, were ambushed by a party of raiders, afterwards found to be Abdul Rahman Khel Mahsuds headed by Mianji. Two sowars of the escort were killed and three wounded. A local dâk runner was also killed. Parties from Mir Ali Khel and Moghal Kot went in pursuit, but the raiders had too long a start, and got away into the Wana Agency, where they attacked some coolies near Adam Kot in the Gomal Tangi. The raiders were well armed, as was proved by the quantity of empty cases left behind by them at the place where they ambushed the Zhob Levy Corps. A reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered for the capture of any of the principal members of the gang, and Rs. 500 for any of the others, but so far none of them have been brought to book. Two carbines fell into the hands of the raiders.

The new telegraph line between Gulkach and Hussain Nikka was cut near the junction of the Gumal and the Kundar by the Khoidad Khel, Suleman Khels, on the 10th December, 1906. Three of the telegraph poles were also pulled down and carried away. A fine of Rs. 100 was recovered from the tribe.

The telegraph line between Girdao and Gulkach was cut at two miles from the former post on the 16th December, 1906. Two Khoidad Khel, Suleman Khels, were said to have committed the offence, but no reliable information could be obtained, as the place where the line was cut is very sparsely inhabited.

On the 1st January, 1907, the mail between Fort Sandeman and Mir Ali Khel was robbed near Safi by Jamal Khan and Muhammad Jan, the sons of Usman Ghani, Safi, an outlaw from this district, now living across the border. Usman Ghani has written to say that the outrage was committed as a protest against his stoppage of pay by Government. Some time ago Usman Ghani was paid a monthly allowance from savings of the local levies, but the payment was stopped as the procedure was irregular.

Usman Ghani then absconded across the border and has ever since considered himself aggrieved.

Frontier cases.

On the 7th April, 1906, a Khassadar of the Afghan Army, named Abdul Baqi, Durrani, with a companion named Nur-ud-din, was arrested at Tirkhawar by the Native officers in command of the Zhob Levy Corps Post. It appears they had absconded from Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Both were sent to Hindubagh. They were afterwards released.

On the 13th July, 1906, one Abdulla Khan, Durrani, absconded from Afghanistan and came to Ghazlunawar, a Frontier Post in British Territory. He was removed to Hindubagh and was subsequently sent to live in Quetta, under orders from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

On the 25th February, 1907, nine cows with one bullock and one calf were lifted across the border by four Khoidad Khels. These animals belonged to the people of Mir Ali Khel, and were grazing in the Regi pasturage near by. Eight of the animals were subsequently recovered and restored to the owners.

Tribal disputes.

On the 1st May, 1906, a strife took place at Killa Saifulla between Ishak and Nawab Kahols, the two rival factions of the Jogezai tribe. It resulted in the death of S. B. Nawab Bangal Khan, Ishak Kahol, and the wounding of S. B. Muhammad Akbar Khan and Baran Khan, Nawab Kahols. The case was referred to a special *jirga* convened at Quetta on the 1st September, 1906. It was composed of Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., President, and Nawab Bahram Khan, Sardar Jalab Khan, C.I.E., Gurchani (both of Dera Ghazi Khan), Captain Mauzuddin Khan, A.-D.-C., and K. B. Azim Khan, Kundi, from Dera Ismail Khan, and Nawab Khair Bakhsh, Marri, and Nawab Shahbaz Khan, K.C.I.E., Bugti, as members. They gave their award on the 7th idem, which is still under consideration.

About the 4th November, 1906, one Muhammad Ali Khoidad Khel, Suleman Khel, eloped into British Territory with Mussammat Takhtoo, widow of Shahabuddin, the late head of the Khoidad Khel tribe. Muhammad Ali was engaged to the daughter of the widow and according to Muhammadan Law it is a heinous offence for a man to marry his prospective mother-in-law. The Khoidad Khels as a tribe were greatly incensed and assembled on the border. They demanded that the guilty pair be given up to them.

In consideration of the policy always adopted with regard to refugees, their demand was not complied with. The Khoidad Khels then took up a threatening attitude, and cut the telegraph wire between Hussain Nikka and Gulkach. In February the Political Agents, Wana and Zhob, met and subsequently a settlement was arranged with the Khoidad Khels, by which they were to be paid a sum of Rs. 500 as a solatium to their wounded dignity. A sum of Rs. 100 was, however, recovered for the damage done to the telegraph line. The woman Mussammat Takhtoo has been ordered to live beyond the limits of the territories, to which Frontier Crimes Regulation extend, under Section 36, Frontier Crimes Regulation; while Muhammad Ali has been ordered to furnish security for Rs. 3,000 to keep the peace for a period of three years or in default to undergo simple imprisonment under Section 40, Frontier Crimes Regulation.

Casualties among principal Sardars, Maliks and successions.—

1. S. B. Nawab Bangal Khan, Jogezai of Killa Saifulla, was shot dead on the 1st May, 1906.

2. Malik Janga Khan, Motabir of Khoidadzais of Shina Khura, in the Hindubagh Tehsil, died on the 6th June, 1906.

3. In the month of November, 1906, Ismail and Surat, two of the Arozai Maliks, were reported to have died across the border. They were men of some influence among the Arozais.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The number of cases referred to the *Jirgas* during the year was 680 as detailed below :—

Civil ...	309
Criminal	249
Revenue	84
Miscellaneous	38
TOTAL	680

Besides the above 963 cases were disposed of politically without reference to *jirga*. Out of these 195 were Civil, 134 Criminal, 476 Revenue and 158 Miscellaneous.

The findings of *jirgas* were accepted by the Political Agent in 677 cases, while the findings in the remaining 3 cases were rejected.

It will be seen that the total number of political cases during the year has been 1,643 against 1,949 for the preceding year. No special cause can be assigned for the decrease.

The principal cases referred to *jirga* were :—

(*a*) Affray at Killa Saifulla between Ishak and Nawab Kahols, Jogezais, on the 1st May, 1906, in which S. B. Nawab Bangal Khan was killed and S. B. Muhammad Akbar Khan and Baran Khan were wounded. This case was referred to a special *jirga* convened at Quetta on the 1st September, 1906.

The finding of the *jirga* is still under consideration.

(*b*) The case of the murder of Akhtar Muhammad, Duffadar, who was killed near Omzha on the Fort Sandeman-Shinghar road in the month of June, 1905, was referred to the Sibi Shahi *Jirga* in 1905-06, who declared that Ramzan, Laghoon, Sarwarai and Nazak, Haripals, were among the murderers of the Duffadar. These accused being in Afghanistan, the *jirga* recommended that a fine of Rs. 2,000 should be recovered from their property or failing that from the Haripal tribe.

The Political Agent approved the *jirga* award, but the relatives of the accused men have applied to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for revision. Final orders have not yet been passed in the case.

(*c*) *Badinzai Outrage Case.*—

In 1904 the sweeper chowkidar and two other persons were attacked and wounded at the Badinzai Rest House. As the offender could not be traced, the Bandinzai people, in whose limits the crime was committed, were given an opportunity to produce him. They, however, failed to do so and were fined Rs. 200.

As a rule almost all the cases in which people of the country are concerned are settled by the *jirga* system, and the working of this system has been fairly satisfactory. It is suited to the people of the country.

The amount of fine inflicted during the year was Rs. 2,459. The amount of such fines outstanding from the previous years was Rs. 800, thus making a total of Rs. 3,259.

Out of this a sum of Rs. 323 was recovered and credited into the treasury within the year. A sum of Rs. 9 was paid as compensation to complainants, while Rs. 850 were remitted and the balance of Rs. 2,077 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

The number of persons criminally punished under *jirga* findings was 59 against 42 for the preceding year. Out of this number 3 persons were punished with imprisonment and fine, 17 persons with imprisonment only and 39 persons with fine alone. There has been no remarkable increase or decrease in these figures.

The number of persons called upon to furnish security under *jirga* proceedings was 4 against 14 for the preceding year. In that year 9 Sheranis were required to furnish security owing to unrest in their tribe.

Horse-breeding.

There are no horse or donkey stallions in the district, and the country is at present not much suited for horse-breeding operations.

Levies.

The strength of the Zhob Levy Corps, a drilled and disciplined corps under the command of its own officers on the 31st March, 1907, was 1,265 of all ranks and the expenditure on their maintenance for the year amounted to Rs. 3,96,806-7-6.*

* This includes Rs. 1,994-10-6, drawn by the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, under 45—Civil Works, in March, 1907.

The number of the district levies commonly known as Local Levies on the same date was 294, the maintenance of whom cost Rs. 87,607-6-8.

All the Levy Thanas were inspected from time to time by various officers during the year under review.

Postal.

The combined Post and Telegraph Office at Girdao was closed during the year and opened at Hussain Nikka on the 4th March, 1907.

Establishment of a weekly Dak service between Hindubagh, Loiband, and Gwal Haiderzai and Kamardin Karez has been sanctioned at a monthly cost of Rs. 140.

Telegraph offices at Hindubagh, Loiband and Kamardin Karez were connected by telephone during the year under report.

The establishment of telephonic communication between the Zhob Levy Corps posts at Gustoi, Saradirga and Hussain Nikka was sanctioned as a temporary measure. The work on the line has not yet been commenced.

Police.

Mr. E. J. Gleeson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, held charge of the Police in the Zhob and Loralai Districts throughout the year.

2. The total cost of the Police Force during the year amounted to Rs. 92,558-0-11 as under :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Pay and allowances	76,911	12	4
Travelling allowance	6,425	12	6
Supplies, Services and Contingencies	5,884	8	1
Clothing and equipment	3,336	0	0
TOTAL	92,558	0	11

3. The proportion of the police of all grades, excluding clerks and servants, to the population during the year under report was :—

1 Policeman to 427 persons of the total population,

1 Policeman to 405 persons of the rural population, and

1 Policeman to every 22 persons of the urban population.

The strength compared with the area represents 1 Policeman to 55 square miles.

Cognizable crime.—

4. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year was 216 against 248 in the last year.

5. Eliminating class VI, *i e.*, petty cases, the number of cases was 71 against 52 in the last year.

6. The following is a distribution of the cases in each thana :—

	1905.	1906.
Fort Sandeman	19	14
Loralai	16	22
Killa Saifulla	1	...
Hindubagh	...	...
Musakhel	3	3
Duki	5	18
Sanjawi	1	1
Barkhan	7	13
TOTAL	52	71

7. Eleven cases of murder occurred in the Loralai District and four in the Zhob District. The number of persons murdered in the former was 13 and of that in the latter was 6.

8. The percentage of conviction in cases investigated by police was 86·57 against 82·10 in the last year. The percentage of persons convicted was 83·2 per cent. against 85·07 per cent., the percentage in the last year of the persons arrested.

The percentage of property recovered to stolen was 49·67 against 76·04 in the last year.

Strength.

9. The total number of Police of all ranks and file is 334.

10. Of the total strength there are 1 Christian, 223 Muhammadans, both Punjabis and local Pathans, and 99 Hindus including Sikhs.

There are 7 sweepers and 1 bhishti.

There were three vacancies among constables at the close of the year.

Land revenue.

The total collections under this head amounted to Rs. 1,16,982 against Rs. 1,09,268 for the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 7,714 as detailed below :—

—	1905-06.	1906-07.	Increase.
Ordinary revenue	68,712	71,658	2,946
Grazing tax	40,556	45,324	4,768
TOTAL .	1,09,268	1,16,982	7,714

The reason for the increase in the ordinary revenue was due to better outturn.

The greater influx during the year of Powindahs bound for the Punjab accounts for the increase in grazing tax.

The revenue was collected without difficulty.

A sum of Rs. 101-0-10 was remitted on the *rabi* crops in the Fort Sandeman Tehsil. In addition to this a remission of 6½ maunds of wheat and 6½ maunds of bhoosa was also granted in the Fort Sandeman Tehsil on account of *rabi* harvest of 1906-07.

There were no suspensions of revenue and no arrears remained outstanding at the close of the year.

General condition of the district and the people.

Good deal of rain fell during the year which benefited the springs, the water of which had decreased during the last year. There were heavy floods in very many streams in August 1906 which did considerable damage to the irrigation channels.

Most of the people of Central Zhob who were obliged to migrate last year on account of drought, returned to their homes and again cultivated their lands.

To enable the people chiefly of Central Zhob to purchase seed and bullocks, taccavi advances were freely distributed.

The total amount of advances was Rs. 12,500,* or Rs. 3,500 in excess of the average given in ordinary years. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 14,442-7-0. A sum of Rs. 1,750 was remitted out of the amount outstanding against Mulla Tabib.

	Rs.
* Under Land Improvement Loans Act	4,970
Under Agriculturists Loans Act	7,530
TOTAL .	12,500

The public health was good and there was no epidemic disease in the district excepting some cases of Typhus, Small-pox and Measles.

At the present time the grazing is good and plentiful. The standing *rabi* crop was very favourable, but unfortunately it has been attacked by *surkhi* (rust) which has done considerable damage.

Some more seams of metal ore have been discovered in the Hindubagh Tehsil. Enquiries are being made into the locality of the seams and description and quality of the ore.

During the year under report there were 9 vacancies in the different offices of which 3 were given to Hindus and 5 to Muhammadans. The ninth vacancy had not yet been permanently filled up when the year closed.

Forests.

No new forest areas were reserved during the year under report. The proposals for the reservation of the Shinghar Forest which were under consideration at the close of the year 1905-06, had to be held in abeyance owing to the discontent and protests of the local inhabitants.

A considerable number of trees infected by borers were however cut down and burnt during the summer of 1906 under the supervision of the Political Agent and the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Excise.

The revenue realised from excise during the year 1906-07 was Rs. 9,351 as compared with Rs. 12,184 for the past year. The fall in receipts is due to the withdrawal of the regular Cavalry Regiment from Zhob.

Education.

The working of the Killa Saifulla School being unsatisfactory owing to the rivalries and jealousies of Nawab Kahols and Ishak Kahols, the school there was abolished with effect from the 8th May, 1906.

Efforts are being made to open a school at Akhtarzai instead. The teacher of the Killa Saifulla School, though paid by the Political Agent, Zhob, for the present, works at Kohlu in the Sibi District. There are therefore only 3 schools against 4 during the last year.

The number of pupils on the rolls of these schools on the 31st March, 1907, was 65 against 62 on the same date of the year preceding.

The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,363-12-1 and Rs. 1,695-5-8 against Rs. 1,520-0-0 and Rs. 2,000-9-0, respectively, for the preceding year.

The Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education visited the schools once during the year.

During the year under report the pay of the appointment of the teacher of the Fort Sandeman Boys' School has been raised to Rs. 40, but the services of a qualified teacher could not be procured till the close of the year.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of criminal cases before the various courts in the district during the year was 451 against 77 for the past year. Out of this 389 were disposed of and 62 remained pending at the close of the year.

The increase is due to the political cases having been included in these returns this year for the first time.

Civil Justice.

The total number of regular civil cases before the various courts in the district, during the year under report, was 152, including those pending from previous years, against 167 for the preceding year. Out of this 146 were disposed of and 6 remained pending at the close of the year.

There has been no notable increase or decrease in these figures.

Jails and Lock-ups.

Three hundred and ninety-two prisoners were received in the different jails in the district during the year under report as against 452 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred in connection with their maintenance amounted to Rs. 2,531-11-8, giving an average cost of Rs. 76-11-6 per head per annum.

Registration and Stamps.

The total number of documents registered during the year was 31 against 33 during the preceding year. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 72-8-0 and Rs. 37-12-0 against Rs. 100 and Rs. 49-12-0, respectively, during the preceding year.

The revenue realised from stamps during the year was Rs. 3,823-10-0 as compared with Rs. 5,104-9-0 during 1905-06, showing a net decrease of Rs. 1,280-15-0.

Roads and communications.

No new road was constructed in the Agency in Civil Department.

Local Funds.

The following table shows the receipts, expenditure and opening and closing balances of the several local funds in the district during the year :—

Name of the Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund .	9,384 7 4	16,789 11 2	17,764 7 1	8,409 11 5
Zhob Police Fund . . .	10,477 10 3	10,364 5 1	13,437 14 7	7,404 0 9
Zhob Levy Corps—Government Fund	*Nil*	1,607 10 3	1,488 8 5	119 1 10
Zhob Levy Corps—Private Fund .	1,153 12 7	3,54,799 6 3	3,51,852 14 9	4,100 4 1

General.

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on Malik Paindan Khan, Kibzai.

A sum of Rs. 900 was distributed in rewards to various men of the Zhob Levy Corps, who were reported to have behaved well at the time of the attack made by outlaws on the party of the Zhob Levy Corps, who were escorting mails from Mir Ali Khel to Mughal Kot.

For gallantry displayed at the time of sudden night attack on the Gadwana Post, one Naik and one Lance Naik of the Zhob Levy Corps were admitted to the 3rd class of the Military Division of the Order of Merit, and a reward of Rs. 150 each was given to four other men of the same post for their good behaviour at the time.

Of Shimbaz, Gadwana and Chachobi Zhob Levy Corps Posts that were under orders to be given up, the first named was demolished last year and the last two during the year under report.

Three thousand two hundred and twenty-two fruit trees were obtained from Quetta, Kashmir and England during the year. Of these 1,448 were distributed among zemindars, and 1,774 were planted in the Government gardens at Fort Sandeman.

The nursery at Fort Sandeman also supplied 3,113 trees and the one at Hindubagh 588 trees which were also distributed among the zemindars.

Four thousand vine cuttings and 5,000 pomegranate cuttings were obtained from Pishin. All these with 20 olive trees obtained from France were planted in the nursery at Fort Sandeman.

One hundred olive cuttings were also obtained from France and grafted on to wild olives at Manikhwah.

E. H. S. JAMES, *Capt.*,
Political Agent in Zhob.

APPENDIX V.

General Administration Report of the Bolan Sub-Division, including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway lying in the Kalat Agency, for the year 1906-07.

Area.

The area of the Bolan Pass and the section of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency is the same as reported last year, *viz.*, 100 square miles and 61 miles, respectively.

Population.

2. The population of the Bolan Pass is the same as last year, while that of the Quetta-Nushki Railway section is 399.

Principal officers.

3. The subjoined statement shows the principal Civil Officers in the Kalat Agency during the year under report:—

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Major H. L. Showers	Political Agent	1st April, 1906	14th July, 1906	
Ditto	Ditto	22nd January, 1907	26th February, 1907	
Major R. A. E. Benn	Ditto	15th July, 1906	21st January „	
Ditto	Ditto	12th March, 1907	31st March „	
Lieutenant H. R. Lawrence	Ditto	27th February, 1907	11th „ „	In addition to his own duties.
Ditto	Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.	1st April, 1906	31st „ „	
Captain F. McCanaghey	Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, and Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps.	Ditto	31st „ „	
Lieutenant J. A. Brett	Adjutant, Mekran Levy Corps.	Ditto	31st July, 1906.	
Lieutenant N. E. Reilly	Ditto	1st August, 1906	31st March, 1907.	

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

4. The general attitude and conduct of the principal Bolan tribes has remained unchanged and there have been no casualties among the principal Sardars and Maliks. Sardar Yar Mahomed Khan, Kurd, owing to his old age and feeble health resigned the Chiefship of the Kurd tribe in favour of his eldest son Khan Sahib Sardar Mir Mian Khan, to whom the allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem enjoyed by his father was continued. Mir Mian Khan married the daughter of Jan Muhammad Rind of the Sibi District.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

5. Seven Political cases were instituted in the Bolan during the year as per details below:—

Land Revenue	1
Cattle lifting	1
Miscellaneous	5
	7

All these cases were decided amicably by the Tahsildar, Bolan's court, and none were referred to *jirga*. No fines were imposed. No criminal punishments were awarded and no one was called upon to furnish security.

Horse-breeding.

6. No Government stallions are located in the Bolan.

District levies.

7. The number of levies employed in the Bolan Pass and on the Quetta-Nushki Railway section and their monthly cost was the same as in 1905-06, *viz.*:—

	No.	Cost.
		Rs.
Bolan	105	1,671
Quetta-Nushki Railway section	16	206

Their duties include process-serving, the detection of crime, the conveyance of the dâks, escort duty, the watching of crops, the collection of land revenue, the protection of the military roads, etc., etc.

The fact that no cases of outrage or serious crime have occurred during the year under report is the best evidence of the utility of the Levy Establishment.

The head-quarter levies who are attached to the Political Agent's office and who accompany him on tour remained the same as in the previous year.

The question of accommodation for the levies on the Quetta-Nushki Railway section is still under consideration.

Police. 8. The District Superintendent of Police, Quetta, will submit his own report about the working of the Police as in former years.

Roads and communications. 9. No new roads were constructed during the year under report.

Postal. 10. There has been no change in the postal arrangements in the Bolan. It may, however, be mentioned that the post office at Rindli was removed to Dhadur from 1st April, 1907. There was a proposal to convert this office into a combined post and telegraph office, but the question was dropped, as His Highness the Khan of Kalat was disinclined to furnish the guarantee of Rs. 450 per annum required by the postal authorities.

As regards the Quetta-Nushki Railway the undermentioned post offices existed on this section during the year under report :—

1. Mastung Road.
2. Kanak.
3. Sheikh Wasil.

Letters, etc., for Spezand and Nishpa Railway staff are delivered by the Railway Mail Service sorters, and those intended for the residents of Kirdgap and for the gangmen working on this section of the railway line, by village postmen.

There has been a regular service of trains running daily between Quetta and Nushki with effect from the 1st April, 1906.

Owing to the railway staff at Mastung Road Station being short-handed the goods traffic at that station was very congested for a considerable time. This was subsequently remedied by the Railway Department.

Land revenue. 11. The total collections of land revenue in cash and kind during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,164-2-4 or a decrease of Rs. 276-8-3 over the previous year's figures. The decrease is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 405-0-10 due from the contractor on account of royalty on coal for the months from November, 1906, to February, 1907, was not credited by him before the close of the year. Had this been done there would have been an increase of Rs. 128-8-7. The condition of the harvest was good. No arrears were left outstanding at the close of the year except about 167 maunds of Kirbi for which no purchasers were forthcoming. No remissions and suspensions were granted. No grazing tax is levied in the Bolan.

General condition of district and people. 12. The general condition of the district and people was good ; but Malarial and Typhus fever was unusually prevalent in the months of September and October. The season was favourable. The prices of food in the Bolan Pass remained nearly the same as the previous year and those on the Quetta-Nushki Railway section were steady and regular. No taccavi advances were granted during the year. A sum of Rs. 340 on account of principal and Rs. 129-7-2 on account of interest was recovered during the year. There were no new mineral discoveries and developments. The quantity of coal and coal-dust exported from the Mach coal mines during the year under report was as under :—

	Mds.	Srs.
Coal	66,437	2
Coal-dust	22,229	38

These figures compared with those of last year show a considerable increase in the outturn. No trade is carried on in the Bolan. There has been no immigration or emigration in the Bolan Pass during the year under report.

Irrigation. 13. No irrigation work was done during the year under report.

Forests. 14. There are no reserved forests in the Bolan.

Excise. 15. The excise contracts in the Bolan Pass for the year 1906-07 were sold for Rs. 1,500 * and those of the Quetta-Nushki Railway section for Rs. 1,200, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,940 and Rs. 1,500, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1905-06. The decrease is due to the completion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway line.

Education. 16. There are no schools in the Bolan.

* NOTE.—According to the figures of 1905-06 this should be Rs. 2,335, but it appears that Rs. 835 on account of octroi was included in this item through an oversight.

17. The number of cases decided by the various courts of the Kalat Agency during the year under report is as given below :— **Criminal and Civil Justice.**

Criminal.

Political Agent	*Nil*
Assistant Political Agent	5
Tahsildar, Bolan	66

Civil.

Political Agent	*Nil*
Assistant Political Agent, Kalat	4
Tahsildar, Bolan	127

18. A lock-up was constructed at Mastung Road during the year under report and the under-trial prisoners of the Quetta-Nushki Railway section are kept in that Thana. **Jails and Lock-ups.**

19. No registration work was done during the year. The sale of stamps for the year under report amounted to Rs. 285 which shows a decrease of Rs. 268-10 over the previous year's figures. The decrease is due to the fact that the general value of the suits instituted was lower. **Registration and Stamps.**

20. The details of the receipts, expenditure, etc., of the Bolan and Quetta-Nushki Railway Bazar funds are as follows :— **Local funds.**

—	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bolan	2,723 15 0	869 9 11	722 7 2	2,871 1 9
Quetta-Nushki Railway	3,862 13 0	111 13 0	698 8 5	3,276 1 7

21. Seven permanent vacancies including those newly sanctioned occurred during the year under report. These were given as follows :— **General.**

With the approval of the Revenue Commissioner.	Mahomedans	2
	Parsi	1
	Hindus already employed in the district	2
	Hindu from Gazetteer Office	1
	Vacant	1

22. The plague inspection camp which was transferred for the Summer months from Sibi to Hirok returned to Sibi in November, 1906.

23. Arrangements are being made for establishing a nursery at Rindli.

24. The total receipts from Provincial Revenues in the Kalat Agency during the year under report amounted to Rs. 12,229-12-8 against the sanctioned estimates of Rs. 13,211, while the expenditure was Rs. 3,24,261-2-9 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,19,005.

25. The following additional quarters were built by the Military Works Department during the year 1906-07 :—

At Mastung.

Assistant Political Agent, Kalat's house.
Native Assistant Sarawan's house.
Three quarters for clerks of the Native Assistant Sarawan.
Ditto ditto Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.
One quarter for Daftri, Political Agent's office.
Eight menial quarters for menials of the Assistant Political Agent and the Native Assistant Sarawan.
Verandah in front of stables of Political Agent's house.
Coach-house ditto ditto.

Bolan.

Five bath rooms for family quarters at old Mach.

26. The compensation for the land taken up for the first section of Quetta-Nushki Railway section in the Kalat district, *viz.*, Spezand to Nishpa, was to be disbursed in April 1906, but as there arose several disputes about the ownership of the land between Kurds, Shahwains and Bungalzais, the amount could not be disbursed and is still in deposit.

27. There were no accidents worthy of record on the Quetta-Nushki Railway section while there were two on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway. In one case a passenger in order to avoid quarantine jumped off the train and received slight injuries. In the other No. 2 Down Mail ran into a slip siding at Peshi station which resulted in the death of a European driver and two Mahomedan firemen.

28. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Mach on the 15th May, 1906, at about 6 P. M.

29. No coal mining accident occurred during the year under report.

30. The Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, inspected the levy posts on the Bolan and Quetta-Nushki Railway section stations. He also inspected the post at old Mach during the year.

31. Locusts visited the Bolan Pass during the year under report and caused considerable damage to *rabi* crops in Dasht and slight damage to gardens and date trees at Mach and Rindli.

32. A case of Small-pox was reported in new Mach during the year under report.

R. A. E. BENN, *Maj.*,

Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHAGAI POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1906-07.

Area.

The area of the Chagai Political Agency which comprises the Nushki Tehsil, the Dalbandin Sub-Tehsil, and the large tract known as the Western Sinjarani country, is about 20,000 square miles.

Population

2. The last census taken was in the year 1900-01. This showed the population of the Nushki and Dalbandin Tehsils to be 15,689, the major portion of whom are nomads. It was not considered advisable to depute an official to the Western Sinjarani tract and therefore no census returns of this part of the Chagai district are available.

Principal officers.

3. The charge of the district was held, in the course of the year, by three officers in succession. From 1st April, 1906, to 14th July, 1906, the Political Agent was Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E. From 14th July, 1906, to 8th November, 1906, charge was held by Mr. Bray, I.C.S., and thenceforth until the end of the year by Major F. Webb Ware, I.A., C.I.E.

Mr. T. O. Hughes held charge of the district levies and of the office of the Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Chagai, throughout the year.

General attitude and conduct of the principal tribes.

4. The general bearing of the tribes, during the year under report, was exemplary. The Chagai Sirdar experienced some little trouble with the Latifzais, the section of the tribe to which he himself belongs. The quarrel originated by his stopping the small doles which he makes them out of his Government allowance. The Latifzais on their side entered into negotiations with Sirdar Atta Mohammad, Sinjarani of Garmsel, the eventual outcome of which was they received permission to return to Afghanistan and also the promise of the restoration of the property they had held on the Helmand which had been confiscated by the late Amir Abdur Rahman. This action awakened Sirdar Ali Khan to his responsibilities and the dispute was amicably adjusted.

At the close of the year under review a fracas took place at Sanduri, near Nushki, between certain Smalani and Badini Rakhshani tribesmen, in which several persons on either side were injured by sticks and stones. It originated in some Smalani cattle straying on to Badini cultivation and injuring the standing crops. The case has been put back for settlement by next Quetta Shahi *jirga*.

Excluding these two incidents the attitude of the Baluch and Brahui tribesmen of the Agency was all that could be desired.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

5. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation amounted to 37 as against 26 for the preceding year. Of these 35 cases were finally decided and 2 were put back for further action. In all the former cases the decision arrived at by the *jirga* was accepted.

No person was criminally punished and no one was required to furnish security for his good behaviour.

Horse-breeding operations.

6. In the year 1901 a stallion was located at Nushki but was afterwards withdrawn as its services were not made use of to the extent which was anticipated. The inhabitants of the district have now requested that an Arab stallion may be placed at their disposal next Spring, and provided that they are able to show that a sufficient number of mares will be forthcoming, steps will be taken to meet their wishes.

District levies.

7. No change worthy of note took place in the distribution of the district levies during the year under review.

The full strength of the Chagai levies, as it stood on April 1st, 1907, amounted to 291 rank and file divided as follows :—

A.—Chagai first class Levies.

Resaldar	1	
Jemadars	2	
Duffadars	4	
Sowars	89	
		96

B.—General Levies.

Jemadars	4	
Duffadars	8	
Sowars	59	
Havildars	3	
Footmen	19	
		93

C.—Postal Levies.

Jemadar	1	
Duffadars	10	
Lance Naiks	2	
Sowars	82	
		95

D.—Railway Levies.

Sowars	3	
Footmen	4	
		7
		291 *

It is to be noted that the total given above does not include the tribal levies, 17 in all, maintained for Government service by Sirdar Mohammed Ali Khan, Zaggar Mengal, and Sirdar Ali Khan, Sinjarani, in lieu of their allowances.

The average pay of the Chagai levies, including the pay of the levy clerical, menial, and other establishments, amounts to Rs. 7,434 monthly. The levies discharged the duties entrusted to them with zeal and efficiency and they are rapidly becoming a thoroughly serviceable body of men.

Police.

8. The strength of the Nushki Police force, district and railway, amounts to 20, distributed as follows :—

Stations.	Sub-Inspectors.		Head Constables.		Constables.		Total.	
	District.	Railway.	District.	Railway.	District.	Railway.	District.	Railway.
Nushki	1	...	3	1	7	4	11	5
Kishingi	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Galanzur	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total	1	...	3	1	7	8	11	9

The above are under the Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Peshin and Sibi. The force worked well. Only three criminal cases occurred during the year. In each one person was implicated and in all three cases the persons concerned were apprehended and convicted and the stolen property, Rs. 9-14-3, was recovered.

Roads and communications.

9. Considerable damage was caused by rain and flood to various sections of the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route. These were all made good, with the exception of the most western section where no labour was available. The cost of these repairs amounted to Rs. 2,247-10.

Public works.

(2) Excluding a small building at Chagai which was required as a cattle pound, the only original work which was taken in hand and completed was a telegraph office at Mashki Chah. In addition to this the erection of an extensive building at Robat comprising levy lines, godowns, and offices for the first class levies, detailed to hold this post, was begun. The building was not fully completed in consequence of difficulties resulting from sickness and dearth of labour, but very little remains to make the building ready for occupation. Similar reasons militated against the completion of the Saindak and Robat Telegraph Offices. All the necessary material is *in situ*, but labour was unprocurable and it will probably be found necessary to send this out from Quetta.

(3) The *Chappar khanas* which mark the various stages along the route were, with one exception, re-painted and repaired as were the serais and *patwar khanas*. The same applies to such of the civil works in Nushki as it was considered advisable to maintain in view of the transfer of Nushki to a more favourable site. In addition to the foregoing the wells along the Trade route were cleaned out and repaired as were the open karezes which exist at three of the halting places. The Mall storage bund was repaired and heightened.

Postal.

10. No change of any importance took place in the course of the year in the district postal arrangements.

Land revenue.

11. The total revenue realised during the year under review under all heads of receipt was Rs. 42,857-12-8, *vide* detail given below, as against Rs. 27,343-3-5 for the previous year:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	I—Land Revenue	39,337	1	5
2.	IV—Stamps	548	0	0
3.	V—Excise	2,000	0	0
4.	VIII—Assessed taxes	521	5	8
5.	XVIA—Law and Justice	383	13	7
6.	XVII—Police	12	10	0
7.	XXV—Miscellaneous	54	14	0
		42,857	12	8

* In addition to the foregoing there are 7 muharrirs, 7 shopkeepers, 2 mochis, 2 sweepers, 1 bhishti and 1 salutri.

The expenditure under Officials' pay, Ministerial and Revenue establishments, and Police, which had to be met, amounted to Rs. 41,430-8-7 as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
A.—Office of the Political Agent, Chagai	18,090	1	9
B.—Nushki Tehsil and Dalbandin Naib Tehsil	10,298	7	11
C.—Police	13,041	14	11
	41,430	8	7

The land revenue of Rs. 39,337-1-5, realised on crops and grazing tax, was divided as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Land revenue collections in kind	32,151	0	1
Do. do. cash	106	7	7
2. Grazing tax in cash	6,984	12	5
3. Miscellaneous	94	13	4
	39,337	1	5

Under the orders of the Local Government the assessment of the Nushki Tehsil was raised to Re. 1-6, thus bringing it into conformity with that in force in the Dalbandin Naib Tehsil, which differs, however, from Nushki in so far that in this sub-tehsil grazing tax is levied on all alike, whether nomads or cultivators, whereas, up to the present, this tax has only been taken, in the case of the Nushki Tehsil, from the former class and not from the latter.

The revenue in cereals is taken either by "Batai" or "Tashkhis," while that on *Sabzkhurda* and *Palezat* is recovered at cash rates.

The assessment of revenue on *Palezat* in the Nushki Tehsil has been remitted by the Local Government for three years.

The Spring crops in the Nushki Tehsil and Dalbandin Naib Tehsil were, owing to exceptional and timely rainfall, very much above the average, while the Autumn crops were poor and suffered damage from locusts. A sum of Rs. 304-1-5, which was outstanding from the Sinjaranis of the Dalbandin Naib Tehsil, was remitted by order of the Revenue Commissioner. During the year under report no suspension of revenue was granted to zamindars, the entire revenue being collected with the exception of a sum of Rs. 1,699-14-3, due on account of the sale proceeds of certain bhoosa in the Nushki Tehsil. Half of this sum has since been recovered and the Revenue Commissioner has sanctioned the balance being paid by monthly instalments.

Muafis to the extent of Rs. 1,433-12-0 were granted to zamindars as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. To zemindars in the Nushki Tehsil	753	15	0
2. Do. do. Dalbandin Naib Tehsil	513	9	4
3. Temporary exemptions from paying revenue made under the Land Improvement Act to zemindars in the Dalbandin Naib Tehsil	166	3	8
	1,433	12	0

Grazing tax, aggregating Rs. 6,984-12-5, was collected as under:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Nushki Tehsil	1,345	6	5
Dalbandin Naib Tehsil	5,639	6	0
	6,984	12	5

12. *Nature of the season.*—The season was exceptionally favourable for both zemindars and graziers alike. An abundant supply of grass assured the welfare of the flocks which have largely increased in number during the last three years. The crops were abnormally good and the harvest was so plentiful that the future of the cultivators is assured for several months to come. General Condition of the District and People.

Public health.—Throughout the year this was good. There were the usual cases of Malaria and one case, which terminated fatally, of Typhus fever. In November Small-pox made its appearance in one of the outlying villages of the Nushki Tehsil, having no doubt been imported from Shorawak where owing to insanitary conditions this disease appears to be more or less endemic. Only a very few cases occurred. One of the results of the visitation was that a large number of persons, both adults and children, presented themselves at the local dispensary for vaccination, the protective value of which is now fully recognised.

Mr. C. D. Simons, party No. 24, Trignometrical Survey of India, succumbed at Merui on the 18th November, 1906, to an acute attack of Laryngitis aggravated by severe fever. Mr. Simons was taken ill while surveying in the Chagai Sarlat Hills and all that was possible was done for him but without avail. The death of this promising young officer is much to be deplored.

As in previous years full advantage was taken of the Nushki dispensary not only by the local population but also by the inhabitants of Kharan, Shorawak and the Registan.

To insure Baluchistan against plague entering the province from Seistan, observation camps were established and maintained throughout the year at Koh-i-Malik Siah, Saindak, Mashki Chah, Chagai and Nushki. No case of plague occurred at any of these camps.

The rainfall registered at Nushki itself amounted to 5·15 inches against 7·47 for the year 1905-06.

Prices of food and labour.

13. There was no noticeable variation in the prices of food or labour.

Agriculture and agricultural stock.

14. For the major part the population of the Chagai Agency are nomads whose tastes do not lean towards agriculture. Despite this however signs are not wanting to show that they are slowly beginning to realize that in their lands and water they possess assets of considerable potential value. Several new karezes have been opened, the one near Merui in a bend by the Amuri Nullah being an especially promising one.

The cattle of the district were free from disease throughout the year.

Taccavi advances.

15. The number of advances made amounted to sixteen, divided as under :—

	Rs.
A.—Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act	1,950
B.— Do. do. Agriculturists Loans Act	6,010
TOTAL .	7,960

The outstanding balance on March 31st stood at Rs. 15,085. The recoveries made during the year were principal Rs. 7,620 and interest Rs. 703-11-2.

Immigration and Emigration.

16. Of the former there is nothing of any importance to chronicle, but as regards the latter a Garmsel Pathan named Sher Jan made his appearance on the Chagai Frontier in the month of January accompanied by his possessions in flocks and herds and a band of followers armed with 32 breech-loaders. His story was that a case in which he was personally interested had gone against him and that he had to flee to Garmsel. His sojourn in Chagai is not likely to be a lengthy one, and in taking up his residence in British territory, it was no doubt his intention to use it as a base of operations against his enemies. Steps were, however, taken to prevent this.

Mineral discoveries and developments.

17. There is nothing to record under this head.

Trade.

18. The total value of the trade which passed through Nushki during the year amounted to Rs. 12,43,900 divided as follows :—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan	24,068	1,53,826	1,77,894
Persia	2,76,607	2,62,034	5,38,641
Baluchistan	3,14,591	2,12,774	5,27,365
TOTAL .	6,15,266	6,28,634	12,43,900

A comparison made between these figures and those for the year 1905-06 gives the following result :—

Trade with Afghanistan for the year under review shows a decrease of Rs. 6,324. Trade with Persia shows a decrease of Rs. 2,07,479 and local trade with Baluchistan a falling off of Rs. 87,278.

Afghanistan.—Under exports there is a decrease of Rs. 29,827 and under imports an increase of Rs. 23,503. Out of the total decrease just noted under the heading "Exports" no less than Rs. 29,708 is ascribable to a falling off in the cotton piece goods trade. Persian trade as well as local trade with Baluchistan also show a marked decrease in the cotton piece goods trade. No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming for this, but as the season in Persia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan was in the case of all three countries good, the inferences are either that the stocks were sufficient or that the supply of this commodity was derived from other sources, Indian or foreign. The increase under the heading "Imports" is attributable to larger imports of ghi (clarified butter), the result of increased production following on a favourable season.

Persia.—Trade with Persia shows a decrease under the heading imports of Rs. 72,748 and of exports of Rs. 1,34,731. The outbreak of plague in Seistan was undoubtedly responsible for the falling off here.

Baluchistan local trade.—This trade shows an increase to the extent of Rs. 67,538 in imports and a decrease of Rs. 1,54,816 in exports. The more important decreases in exports fall under the heads of (*a*) Cotton piece goods Rs. 65,738, (*b*) Grain Rs. 42,772, (*c*) Provisions Rs. 20,212. As regards (*a*) *vide* Afghan trade above. The explanation of (*b*) and (*c*) is due to the recent favourable season. The chief increases in imports were ghi Rs. 67,388 and wool Rs. 21,756.

The increase in imports would have been still more marked had it not been for the failure of the Mashkel date harvest which shows a falling off on the previous year's figures of no less than Rs. 21,931.

Arboriculture.

19. A sum of Rs. 1,053-6 from Provincial Revenues and of Rs. 394 from the Nushki Town Fund was devoted to this purpose. Small nurseries were established at Kishingi and Nushki and 20,000 trees and cuttings were planted out. Of these 9,000 were fruit trees and the rest were trees and cuttings of various kinds.

Irrigation.

20. The inhabitants of Nushki threw several small bunds across the Bur Nullah, the nullah which bisects the Nushki Dak lands. These were very fairly effective, but the floods were so heavy that they were all carried away. The heads of water which come down the Bur Nullah, in normal years, are so heavy that it is doubtful whether any earthen bund, no matter how well designed or constructed, can withstand these. The encouragement which has been extended to zemindars has met with response, more especially, perhaps, in the Dalbandin Naib Tehsil where considerable tracts of land exist which are suitable for irrigation by this means.

Forests.

21. The Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests deals with all matters in this connection. The receipts under this head, which were credited into the Nushki Sub-Treasury, amounted to Rs. 733-9-6 as against Rs. 955-2-6 for the previous year.

Excise.

22. The receipts under this head for the year under review total Rs. 2,000 divided as under:—

	Rs.	As.
1. Receipt from duty on spirits of country manufacture	615	8
2. Do. do. intoxicating drugs other than opium, ganja, bhang and charas	923	0
3. Receipts from duty on opium and poppy-heads	461	8
TOTAL .	2,000	0

The sales were effected through the medium of only one shop.

Education.

23. There is only one primary school in the Agency, that maintained in Nushki itself. The attendance, 15 boys, was somewhat disappointing and shows no improvement on that of the previous year. The explanation is due to the distance which separates Nushki from the surrounding villages. The question of a more favourable position for the school is being considered. The annual cost of maintaining the school amounted to Rs. 444.

Jails and Lock-ups.

24. There are no jails or subsidiary jails in the Chagai district. The number of prisoners in the Nushki Lock-up at the opening of the year was 4. The number received during the year was 30 males and 1 female. The number of prisoners discharged was 33 males and 1 female.

Registrations.

25. The Registration Act not having been made applicable to the district, there were no receipts under this head.

Stamps.

Receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 548 as against Rs. 1,144 for the previous twelve months. The falling off is due to the completion of the Railway.

Local Funds.

26. The opening balance of the Nushki Town Fund (excluded local fund) on April 1st, 1906, was Rs. 4,127-2. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 3,914-3-9, and expenditure to Rs. 2,728-8. The closing balance on March 31st, 1907, was Rs. 5,312-13-9. This fund is self-supporting.

Municipalities.

There are no municipalities in the Agency.

General.

27. The percentage of Mahomedan and Hindu officials employed in the district, during the year under review, was 70·37 to 29·62.

His Excellency Lord Minto paid a visit to Nushki on the 16th October 1906. He was received with marked loyalty by the tribesmen and his visit made an excellent impression in the country. This is the first occasion on which the district has been honoured by a visit from the Viceroy.

F. C. WEBB WARE, *Maj.*,

Political Agent, Chagai.

APPENDIX VII.

Administration Report on the Public Works Department in Baluchistan for the year 1906-07.

45—Civil Works—Imperial.

The total of grants for the Postal and Telegraph Buildings, allotted by the Government of India and the Directors-General of Posts and Telegraphs, during the year, amounted to about Rs. 10,600, and the whole amount was advantageously utilised on the objects for which allotted.

During the year the following Major Works were in progress from the last year :—

	Expenditure during 1906-07.
	Rs.
(*i*) Constructing telegraph office at Robat	2,513
(*ii*) Do. do. Saindak	434

The original estimates of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,660 for these works respectively will not prove sufficient and supplementary estimates are being prepared.

There was an allotment of Rs. 4,000 for telegraph office at Dalbandin, but this was surrendered *in toto*, owing to no site having so far been decided on for the Dalbandin Sub-Tehsil. Representations on this point are being made and it is anticipated that a decision will be come to shortly, but while this is so, there would appear very little chance, under the most favourable circumstances, of this office being erected in 1907-08.

Minor Works.

A sum of about Rs. 4,200 was spent to the best advantage on minor works in connection with the Postal and Telegraph Buildings in this Agency during the year and Rs. 2,300 on repairs of such buildings.

45—CIVIL WORKS (SPECIAL REVENUES).

EXPENDITURE.

45-A. The original grant for the year was Rs. 4,54,000, but this was subsequently increased to Rs. 4,83,800.

The increase of Rs. 29,800 is due to the following :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Special grant sanctioned by Government of India in their No. 2799-F, dated 31st August, 1906, for improving and realigning Loralai-Fort Sandeman Road	50,000
(*ii*) Transferred to Civil Department Budget	—16,900
(*iii*) Transferred to Irrigation Budget	—3,300
Total increase	29,800

The whole of the grant was utilised with advantage.

Civil buildings.

During the year the following major works were carried out:—

(*a*) Works in progress on 1st April, 1906, and completed during the year :—

	Expenditure during 1906-07.
	Rs.
1. Nasirabad buildings at Jhatpat (court house and quarters for Extra Assistant Commissioner and some subsidiary buildings)	11,698
2. Reroofing Police Thana, Peshin	3,900
3. Constructing a dispensary at Saindak	3,802

4. Constructing library and museum at Quetta—This work was sanctioned by the Government of India in their Nos. 1718-A, dated 14th March, 1904, and 2690-A, dated 29th April, 1904, at a cost of Rs. 55,000 including building, furniture and fixtures.

The work was started in 1904-05 and finally completed in 1906-07 at a cost of—

	Rs.	Rs.
Building	43,657	
Furniture / Fixture	11,051	
		54,708
Expenditure during the year was	13,000	

(*b*) Works commenced and completed during the year :—

	Expenditure during 1906-07. Rs.
5. Constructing Assistant Political Agent's quarters, Mastung	15,000
6. Additions and alterations to Administrative Medical Officer's house, etc., Quetta	10,000
7. Constructing house for Native Assistant Sarawan at Mastang	4,500
8. Constructing lock-up at Hindu Bagh	6,531
9. Constructing dispensary and quarters at Musakhel	2,822
10. Constructing guard-room, cells, office, etc., in police lines at Sibi	5,406

(*c*) Works commenced during 1906-07 but still in progress on 1st April 1907 :—

11. Constructing 8 married Police Quarters at Fort Sandeman	3,274
12. Constructing Political Agent's office Record-room at Loralai	2,983
13. Rebuilding Political Agent's house at Shingarh	5,882

14. Constructing Tehsil and Thana at Jhatpat.—This project amounts to Rs. 68,850. A kutcha tank for holding water for constructional purposes is being built. Materials to the extent of Rs. 3,800 were purchased during the year for the construction of the following buildings :—

(*i*) Quarters for 3 married Police sergeants.
(*ii*) Do. 6 do. constables.
(*iii*) Do. 6 Tehsil officials.
(*iv*) Do. 9 Tehsil menials.
(*v*) Do. Deputy Inspector of Police.

	Rs.
Expenditure during the year was	4,069

Communications.

	Rs.
15. Constructing rest-house at Wali Khan	3,100
16. Rebuilding Dâk Bungalow, Shinghar	3,064

17. Improving and realigning Loralai-Fort Sandeman-Road—This project amounts approximately to Rs. 5,38,000.

The following works which were commenced in 1905-06 were either completed or were in progress during the year :—

(*i*) Mile 171-172 (on Dera Ghazi Khan-Peshin Road)	Completed.
(*ii*) 15 Shabozai to 24½ Maratangi	Still in progress.
(*iii*) 24½ to 29	Completed.
(*iv*) 81 to 87	Still in progress.
(*v*) 96—107, (*vi*) 107—112 } Babèr to Fort Sandeman	Ditto.

	Rs.
The total approximate expenditure up to 31st March, 1907	1,34,335
The expenditure during the year was	73,400

Miscellaneous public improvements.

	Rs.
18. Purchasing pipes for water-supply at Mastung completed	2,900

19. Artesian borings in Baluchistan. The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for this project in their No. 1718-A, dated 14th March, 1904. The work has been in progress since 1904-05. Up to end of March 1907—tools, plant and pipes have been purchased to the extent of 23,433

The borings have been made at the following places :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Sinking an artesian well at Ahmedwal	4,385
(*ii*) Do. do. Yaru-Peshin Road	2,211
(*iii*) Withdrawing pipes from Ahmedwal boring	353
(*iv*) Sinking an artesian bore at Kulazai	3,198
(*v*) Do. do. Girdi Talao	2,288

No water has however been found at any of the places named.

The hostel for Sardars' sons attending the Sandeman High School at Quetta has been built under the civil officers, *viz.*, Political Agent, Quetta-Peshin, at a cost of Rs. 15,318.

Minor Works. A sum of about Rs. 57,200 was spent on original works costing under Rs. 2,500 each under all the three heads, *viz.*, Civil Buildings, Communications, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, during the year. It was advantageously utilised in improving and making additions to the existing buildings and improving additional accommodation where necessary, as far as funds could permit.

Repairs. An expenditure of about Rs. 1,55,700 was incurred on repairs, special and ordinary, to the buildings, roads, etc., during the year. The buildings and roads were maintained in a fairly good state and the funds available were spent to the best advantage. But a larger grant for repairs would be well laid out.

Revenue. Receipts under this head chiefly comprise recoveries of rents for civil buildings and they approximately amounted to Rs. 25,000.

Famine Relief works. *Nil.*

Contribution works. *Nil.*

43—Minor Works and Navigation. The original grant for the year was Rs. 50,000, but this was subsequently increased to Rs. 53,300, by transfer of Rs. 3,300 from Public Works Department (Special Revenues) Budget and distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	
Capital—		
Works	23,284	
Tools and plant	1,720	
Establishment	1,155	
		26,159
Revenue works—		
Works	18,220	
Tools and plant	100	
Establishment	8,778	27,098
TOTAL		53,257 or say 53,300.

The actual expenditure during the year was—

	Rs.
Capital works, about	25,725
Revenue works, about	18,604

The detail is given below :—

2. The following capital works were carried out :—

	Rs.
(i) Shebo Canal—	
(*a*) Fixing turbine to one of the Shebo flour mills No. IV	547
(*b*) Increasing capacity of tank No. IV	17,607
Total Shebo Canal	18,154

(*a*) A turbine was purchased during the previous year and fixed during current year. It is working very well. Mill IV now fetches twice the rent of the ordinary native "gird" wheel mill.

(*b*) The embankment of tank IV was raised 4·0 and its capacity increased thereby from 28¾ to 46 millions cubic feet.

	Rs.
(ii) Anamber Canal—	
(*a*) Levelling over the land commanded by Anamber canal and digging trial wells for 2 karezes for a permanent supply	551
(*b*) Survey of Anamber reservoir	381
(*c*) Constructing Anamber Flood Channel	17
TOTAL	949

	Rs.
(iii) Nari Canal—	
(*a*) Building a distributary at Nari canal R. D. 1,600	1,963
(*b*) Increasing waterway of sluice openings in head regulator	286
TOTAL	2,249

	Rs.
(iv) Surveying and investigating a reservoir site on Arambi River near Killa Abdulla	471
(v) Testing sub-soil water in the Glangoor River bed	497

	Rs.
(vi) Nar Nullah Project—	
(*a*) Constructing a measuring weir across Hanna River at Shal Tangi	1,498
(*b*) Nar Nullah survey	108

3. Tools and plant, capital :—

Obtaining certain mathematical instruments for general use	1,729
Making a ferrotype machine	70
TOTAL	25,725

Revenue works. 4. The following was the expenditure during the year chargeable to revenue grant :—

	Rs.
(i) Shebo Canal—	
(*a*) Annual repairs to existing canals and works	2,922
(*b*) Building a pier stop dam across Kakor Lora at head works to replace temporary earth bunds	2,045
(*c*) Digging catch water drains along Main Line, Shebo Canal	592
TOTAL	5,559

	Rs.
(ii) Khusdil Khan Scheme—	
(*a*) Annual repairs to existing canals and works	4,786
(*b*) Rebuilding east verandah of Khusdil Khan bund bungalow which fell by winter rains of 1906	339
(*c*) Repairing cross and escape bunds washed away in 1906	375
(*d*) Repairing Sardar Khan's karez damaged through overflow of water from reservoir	1,738
(*e*) Building two boulder training bunds in Barshore river above Tor Murgha head works	810
(*f*) Partly canalizing the Tarikha (Timrak) Nullah	2,537
(*g*) Constructing length of 72′ of piers at Barshore head works to replace temporary boulder bunds	1,485
Total Khusdil Khan Canal	12,070
(iii) Anamber Flood Channel—	
Annual repairs to flood channel and head works	975

The following is a narrative progress report of the irrigation works in hand throughout the Agency :—

Quetta-Peshin District.

5. *Shebo Canal.*—The capital outlay during the year on works as specified above was Rs. 19,029 and total to end of year Rs. 7,00,372. As pointed out in last year's report, the working of this canal can be considerably improved by diverting and taking in more flood water to be run either direct on to the fields or stored in tanks. In pursuance of this policy a 70′ length of piers with flash boards was built during the year, just below and in conjunction with the head regulator of the canal to act as a stop dam and under-sluices. In the current year a waste weir will be added to complete the structure. Tank IV has been enlarged and in process of time as funds permit, the remaining tank will also be enlarged and all channels widened to discharge greater supplies than at present, so that eventually large supplies can during floods be quickly spread over the fields or stored in tanks. The new method will entail expenditure on silt clearance in the main line and in silt traps to be dug in tanks, but the increased revenue should more than justify any possible expenditure on this account. The silt in flood water is now said to be prejudicial to crop growing, and a chemical report on one specimen of it containing 4% of sodium chlorates and sulphates has been sent to the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India for opinion ; should his verdict be favourable I do not see why this canal should not be raised out of its present slough of failure. More expenditure is needed, and rather than increase the large capital account of the canal I would suggest that, if possible, the revenue grants be increased each year by reducing those on the Khusdil Khan Canal.

The supply in the canal ran as follows :—

1905	September average	3·5 Cusecs.
„	October „	5·4 „
„	November „	7·4 „
„	December „	12·2 „

and by the 17th December 1,430 acres had been given a first watering for sowing :—

1906	January	56·8 Cusecs.
„	February	36·5 „
„	March	18·1 „
„	April	25·7 „
„	May	7·6 „
„	June	2·8 „
„	July	12·7 „
„	August	6·7 „

During January-March, tanks III and IV were filled, and with the good rainfall a total *rabi* area of 2,236 acres were watered and matured by June. From June to August a small area of 134 acres *kharif* were irrigated. The crop is really negligible and the small Summer supply goes to working mills, watering cattle and waste.

The total *rabi* crop was 2,236 acres and the Government share of

	Acres.	
The total *rabi* crop was	2,236	} and the Government share of revenue collected Rs. 15,873, giving a return in water rate per acre for the *rabi* 6·85 and 4·61 per acre for the *kharif*.
„ *kharif* „	134	

Beside this—	Rs.	As.
Sale of water power produced	1,279	0
Rent of buildings	60	0
Fines	84	8
Miscellaneous canal produce	170	0
Total	17,472	8

The maintenance charge amounts to Rs. 8,607 giving a net revenue of Rs. 8,866, thus paying 1·26 per cent. on the capital outlay.

6. *Khusdil Khan Canal.*—There was no capital expenditure on this canal during the year, but some improvements were effected by utilising part of the usual maintenance grant, thus :—

	Rs.
Ordinary repairs cost	4,787
Special repairs	2,452
Extensions and improvements, *viz.*, two boulder training bunds, partly canalising Tirkha Nullah and constructing a length of 72′ of regulating piers	4,830
TOTAL	12,069

On the 11th October, 1905, at the beginning of the *rabi* season the reservoir gauge stood at 21·38′. The canal was opened and ran till 9th December 1905 with an average discharge of 30 Cusecs, giving a first watering to 4,762 acres. The winter rainfall was good and the canal was not opened till 15th April, 1906, with a supply of 17·5 Cusecs. In May it ran 55 Cusecs, and in June 25·3 Cusecs when, with the help of rain, a total *rabi* area of 6,171 acres was watered and matured. In July the canal ran with an average discharge of 12·5 Cusecs, in August with 6·6 Cusecs, and in September 5·58 Cusecs, watering and maturing a small *kharif* area of 461 acres.

The winter storage was good and at the end of the *kharif*, *viz.*, in September 1906, the reservoir gauge stood at 19·1′. The gross revenue collected and credited to the canal for the year was—

	Rs.
Water rates	81,707
Rent of buildings	101
Fines	119
Miscellaneous canal produce	18
TOTAL	81,946

Deducting the maintenance charge (exclusive of indirect charges) of Rs. 15,873 the net revenue amounted to Rs. 66,073, the canal thus earning 6·43 per cent. on the capital outlay, the highest previous figures being 4·046 in 1904-05 and the average of the previous 10 years 1·31. The gross Government share of produce gave a yield valued :—

at *rabi*	12·93 per acre.
at *kharif*	4·04 „

The year was therefore a very prosperous year due to good rainfall, the reservoir gauge reached a maximum of 31 feet and water ran to escape over the bye-wash for the first time in the history of the canal.

No progress was made with the Haikalzai Branch project beyond the preparation of a map showing the available irrigable land.

7. *Nar Nullah Project.*—This was made over to the Irrigation Officer in February 1907, and a discharge weir was built at the Shal Tangi ; flood observations taken from 1st January, 1907, to 30th March, 1907, and the available water supply investigated from recorded rainfall.

8. A few karezes were inspected in the district by request of the Political Officer.

9. A preliminary estimate was submitted for Pakur Khan's Karez.

Loralai District.

10. No progress was made on the Anamber Flood Channel Scheme, but the land it is meant to irrigate was levelled over and a contoured plan of it prepared. It is possible now therefore to make definite proposals as to continuation of the scheme. The preliminary project for the reservoir scheme was in progress.

Rupees 2,700 only were spent in maintenance of existing flood channel head works including establishment.

Sibi District.

11. A regulator for the better distribution of water from a point near the Nari Railway station was commenced at the end of the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,963 and practically completed.

12. The Pil rift scheme was abandoned and the Lehri water distribution question kept in abeyance.

Chagai District.

13. A preliminary project was submitted for a small irrigation scheme at Kishingi. The Dosi basin near Nushki was surveyed at a cost of Rs. 497.

14. The Bur Nullah irrigation scheme was again taken up and the site inspected.

15. A wind mill was erected at Kishingi at a cost of Rs. 929, but there was found to be little or no wind power available, and as there was no competent man available to watch and keep it in order, it has not proved to be a success.

Revenue.

The Revenue from Irrigation works for the year is expected to amount to about Rs. 99,000 against the original estimate of Rs. 62,000.

Coal Mining.

The establishment consisting of one Sub-Inspector and one Khalasi was maintained as before at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,000.

Messrs. Hassonalli and Company, Peroz Shah, Sorabji and Company, Khan Bahadur, B. D. Patel, C.I.E., Sardar Bahawal Khan, Abdulla Asgarali and Ali Bhoy and Brothers continued their work at the Sor range, Mach and Degari Mines as before.

In addition to the above-noted mines, one more concession was granted during the year to Messrs. Sorabji and Company, *i.e.*, a mining lease was granted to them for working a coal mine at Les in Kalat District.

A mining lease was also granted to Messrs. Abdulla Asgarali and Company for the mine at Davispur in Duki Tehsil of Loralai District for which they had been given a prospecting license in previous year.

The Sub-Inspector of Mines Mr. Ahmed Din paid frequent visits to the mines and has given necessary instructions and advice to the concessionaires for the ventilation and safe economical progress of the work.

Mr. Mort, Mining Manager, North-Western Railway, Khost, continued his half-yearly inspections as sanctioned in the Secretary of State for India, No. 140-R.W., dated 18th September, 1903, and his reports show fair progress in coal mining throughout the Agency.

The mines at Khost continued to be worked as before by the North-Western Railway. There were 4 fatal accidents causing 5 deaths during the financial year. There has been no change in the general conditions or system of working of the Khost Mines during the year. Labour has been exceptionally scarce and dear, hence the work has suffered.

The following table shows the output from the various mines for the calendar year 1906 as compared with that for 1905 :—

Year.	Khost.	Mach.	Sor Range.	Degari.	Duki.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1905	34,140	2,754	3,705	532	...	41,131
1906	32,500	2,862	5,379	962	800	42,503

Chromite iron ore mining.

Mr. C. R. Lindsay of Manchester and the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate continued their work on the mines in the Quetta and Zhob Districts. The total outturn from these mines during the calendar year 1906 is compared with that of 1905 as shown below—

	1906.	1905.
	Tons.	Tons.
Mr. C. R. Lindsay	1,040	1,125
Baluchistan Mining Syndicate	3,339	1,583
TOTAL .	4,379	2,708

In the mine of Mr. S. Peroz Shah at Sor Range one fatal accident occurred on the 2nd July, 1906, at 12 A. M. The victim named Muhammad Raza was a Hazara, aged about 30 years and was employed as a miner. The accident was caused by the fall of roof shale. The accident was duly reported.

Railways.

Both the Sind-Peshin and Mushkaff-Bolan Railways have been worked continually throughout the year with the following exceptions :—

(1) On 25th July, 1907, the line was breached at miles 496/4, 498/8-12, 498/10, 504, 506/4, 509 and 516-P/13 on Sind-Peshin section by floods at 4-25 hours ; the water tapped rail level on lower Sunari Bridge and the road was blocked from mile 498/12 from morning of 25th July, 1906, till 16 hours on the 27th July, 1906, at which place transhipment was made.

(2) On 9th September 1906 at 21-41 hours 2 Down Mail ran through Peshin station into slip siding there and the main line and first loop were blocked from 21-41 to 4 o'clock. The train was pulled back by Banker and proceeded on its journey with a fresh engine from Sibi.

(3) Bridge No. 653 at mile 585/11-12 between Saiyed Hamid and Gulistan which was reported as washed out in last year's report, was rebuilt of 3×40 feet span girders and completed in March, 1907.

(4) Quetta-Nushki Railway construction was made over to the open line Quetta District, North-Western Railway, on the 1st December, 1906.

Tree-planting.

In accordance with the instructions issued in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture Resolution No. 21-34-14, dated 11th July, 1905, the trees have been planted as follows:—

(*a*) Some 200 trees (Kandahar willows and ashes) have been planted at Baleli alongside the high road—wire netting protection is being provided for these.

(*b*) Some 150 mulberries have been planted in the second and third miles of the Sariab Road to fill in the gaps in the existing avenues. The Pisé walls enclosing these trees are being repaired.

(*c*) Negotiations with a view to obtaining the use of a small plot of land as a Nursery at Mach are in hand.

(*d*) A few mulberry trees have been planted near the Mach M. W. S. Inspection Bungalow and near certain small springs between Mach and Kolepur.

(*e*) Some 20 or 30 mulberries have been planted near the Sar-i-Bolan Spring.

(*f*) A few more mulberries and some Shishams have been planted near Dranjan Levy Post.

(*g*) Some hundred Shishams have been planted alongside the Bolan Road near Kirta.

(*h*) Some 300 Shishams have been planted at Rindli alongside the roads on the two camping grounds and near the M. W. S. Inspection Bungalow.

(*i*) A number of overgrown trees have been cleared out of the Rindli Nursery and seedlings and cuttings have been put in their place.

(*j*) Twenty-five apricots have been planted at Gandak civil rest-house and an equal number at Sarantangi Bungalow.

(*k*) A number of willows and some mulberries have been planted alongside the overflow from the Bogra karez. More mulberries and a few Shishams (as an experiment) have been planted in Chaman and on the Mobilisation Camp.

(*l*) Some more mulberries and other fruit trees have been planted at Peshin near the Civil Rest House.

(*m*) A few trees have also been planted at Yaru civil rest-house.

(*n*) It is proposed during the year 1907-08 to establish nurseries at Chaman, Peshin, Baleli, Mach and, if possible, at Kundilani and to replenish the existing nursery at Rindli.

(*o*) With regard to planting it is hoped that it may be possible to largely extend the planting at Chaman on the Mobilisation Camp (where the Station Staff Officer proposes to assist). Also at Baleli on miles 2 and 3, Sariab Road, at Kirta and at Rindli. It is also hoped that it will be possible to take some planting in hand at Kuchlak (Quetta-Chaman Road) at mile 4, Quetta-Chaman Road, at Mach on the camping ground and at Kundlani.

(*p*) On Kach Ziarat Road planting was done to the extent of some 200 trees.

(*q*) On the Hurnai-Loralai Road arrangements are being made—

(*i*) To bring a water channel into Torkhan Dâk Bungalow enclosure.

(*ii*) To make the enclosure walled and thus have more room to plant, while the water being brought in will enable the present establishment to look after the greater number of trees to be planted.

(*r*) A good place for an avenue ½ mile long has been picked out above Dil-Kuna and a nursery ground enclosed at Dil-Kuna itself.

(*s*) Planting of trees is in hand at Smallan, Lahore, Zirra, where water is available, and on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman Road.

(*t*) Lakabund, Babur and Kapip are also being extended and given better enclosures.

(*u*) Two places where water is available are being planted on the Fort Sandeman-Chuhar Khel Dhana Road and the rest-houses there given better enclosures and more trees planted in them.

HENRY FINNIS, *Col.*,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual Report for the year 1906, by the Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

1. All the hospitals and dispensaries remained open during the year and an additional one was opened at Saindak on the Seistan Route bringing up the total to 32.

2. The Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Mekran Levy Corps attended a considerable number of civil patients from the surrounding population and an attempt will be made to provide suitable accommodation for both in and out-patients if the necessary funds can be obtained. The statistics connected with these civil patients were included by the Assistant Surgeon in the returns of the Levy Corps and therefore cannot be shown separately.

3. In the dispensaries of the various classes, a total of 2,66,060 patients were treated, being an increase of 15,835 as compared with the previous year, this increase being wholly accounted for by the increase in the number of Malarial fever cases, the total of all other diseases being nearly 4,000 less than in 1905. The total increase in the number of Malarial cases was 22,251.

The number of cases in the Quetta-Nushki line was reduced by half, due again to the number of workmen on construction work being reduced in numbers, and as all construction work on this line has now ceased, in future we shall be able to see what the normal sickness will be. Excluding the figures from the Quetta-Nushki line, Las Bela and Mastung, it may be taken that there has been an increase of 6·4 per cent. in the sickness treated in the various dispensaries of the province, double the increase of last year. The number of in-patients was 5,657, being an increase over last year of 114, and the number of in-patients on the Quetta-Nushki line was reduced by 325.

In State-Public, Local Fund and Private-aided dispensaries there were 4,134 in-patients, being an increase of 170 or 4·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year, whilst the death rate among these patients was reduced from 5·12 to 4·72 of the total treated. There were available 256 beds, 198 for men and 58 for women, being an increase of 18, of which 15 were for men and 3 for women. Out of the total beds 155·25 were occupied daily on the average. From the figures it appears that 60·64 of the beds provided were constantly occupied, a slight falling off compared with last year. The large increase in the number of Malarial diseases does not appear to have increased the number of in-patients to any marked extent, from which it may be concluded that most of these patients were able to come to the hospitals and be there treated as out-patients.

4. The chief cause of sickness as usual has been Malaria. The total cases of Malaria were 77,046, being an increase of 40·60 per cent. over last year, whilst in bowel complaints as represented by Diarrhœa and Dysentery there was a decrease of 23·76 per cent. There was an increase of 16 per cent. under the heading of diseases of the spleen which was to be expected as a consequence of the increased prevalence of Malaria. The various other diseases slightly more or less than last year do not call for special mention.

Cases of poisoning by opium and other poisons show a decrease of 5·17 per cent. Out of the total number of these cases 59 per cent. occurred in Quetta or the district.

5. Cases treated in the State-Public, Local Fund and Private-aided dispensaries constitute about 75 per cent. of the total cases treated in the province. Owing to the prevalence of Malaria there appears a marked increase in the attendance by all classes, and the increase in the number of females is noticeable. The attendance in the case of Mohamedan women shows an increase of 6 per cent.

6. The operations performed in the State-Public, etc., dispensaries amount to 5,262, being an increase of 1,134 or 27·47 per cent. over those of last year which must be considered highly satisfactory. The returns from the Railway and Private non-aided dispensaries taken together show a small decrease in the numbers performed, but taking the total from all the dispensaries in the province there is still an increase of 20·44 over last year's figures, and it is hoped that this may even be improved on when the chief hospitals have been better equipped in the matter of instruments, operating rooms and facilities for performing serious operations, many of which cannot now be undertaken or if performed are done under serious risks which can be avoided with proper equipment.

7. The total income of State-Public and Private-aided dispensaries was Rs. 89,548, being Rs. 9,172 less than last year, and the total expenditure Rs. 69,507, being Rs. 19,454 less than 1905.

The accounts show an unexpended balance of Rs. 20,041 ; this sum, however, is made up almost entirely from the totals of the invested funds belonging to the Dufferin Hospital and Quetta Civil Hospital, which it is customary to include in the closing balance for the year.

8. *Infectious and epidemic diseases.*—Small-pox was very prevalent at one time in Quetta and the district, 96 cases occurring out of a total of 131 for th ewhole year.

As usual the vaccinators were kept hard at work vaccinating those who fail to adopt precautionary measures and then fly to be vaccinated when the disease appears in an epidemic form. Measles and Typhus were occasionally reported as occurring in a few places, but, so far as can be ascertained, do not appear to have been so frequent as to constitute an epidemic in any place. No cases of cholera were reported during the year.

9. *Malarial fever.*—The year 1906 was a very unhealthy one as regards Malarial fever and it appears that all parts of the province, with two exceptions, shared in the increase. The total cases treated were 77,046, being an increase of 40·60 per cent. over the previous year. The increase was very marked in the following places: Pishin, Gulistan, Chaman and Nushki. Sharigh also shared in the general increase in the number of Malarial cases; there the total cases were 2,612 as compared with 1,447 in 1905, being an increase of 80 per cent. While practically the whole of the province suffered severely from Malaria there were two very remarkable exceptions, *viz.*, Khost and Hurnai, situated on either side of Sharigh; both those places show a decrease, *viz.*, 13 per cent. at Khost and 21 per cent. at Hurnai. In connection with the commonly accepted idea that a wet year is also a bad year as regards Malaria, the following facts, taken alone, are of interest:—

Average rainfall in Baluchistan	1905	10·12 inches.
Do.	do. 1906	8·96 „

The following table shows the rainfall in inches at three places in 1905 and 1906:—

	Khost.	Sharigh.	Hurnai.
1905 . .	7·37 inches.	12·14 inches.	9·63 inches.
1906 . .	8·26 „	10·31 „	16·30 „

It will be seen that Sharigh with a decreased rainfall (and a restricted area for rice cultivation) shows an increase in Malarial cases of 80 per cent., Khost with a slightly increased rainfall and a similarly restricted area for rice cultivation has a decrease of 13 per cent. and Hurnai with its rainfall nearly doubled shows a decrease of 27 per cent. in Malaria; at Hurnai rice cultivation, as far as I know, has been unrestricted. At present I am not prepared to offer any explanation on this subject which I can consider fairly satisfactory, and it must be left until more facts come to light. The Quetta-Nushki line showed fewer cases than in 1905 which is explained by the decrease in the number of workmen on the line, and the fall in the numbers at the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Quetta, was due to the closure of the hospital for a few months.

10. *Vaccination.*—The total persons vaccinated in 1906 were 13,635, being an increase of 33 per cent. as compared with last year. The Nawab of Bugti asked for the services of a vaccinator. A temporary man was engaged at the expense of the Nawab, and he travelled in this territory for two-and-a-half months during which time he reported having vaccinated 1,035 persons. His returns (which however could not be checked locally) show a very high and unusual percentage of successful cases, *viz.*, 1,034 out of 1,035. Excluding these Bugti cases the returns show an increase of 23 per cent. in the total persons vaccinated. Including the Bugti cases the percentage of successful cases works out at 84·5 per cent., but excluding them the percentage for the rest is 83·33 per cent. and this would probably be higher if the "doubtful and unknown" cases could be taken into account.

There was an increase in the number of vaccination performed in the Sibi and Zhob Districts, but Loralai shows a marked falling off which is explained by the Civil Surgeon as being due to the comparative absence of Small-pox in the district and consequently the unwillingness of the people to be vaccinated during a period of apparent safety. Quetta city on the other hand shows the large increase of 243 per cent. due no doubt to the fears engendered by a smart outbreak of Small-pox in the city. On the whole the vaccination work must be considered very satisfactory.

11. *Plague segregation camp.*—The Plague segregation camp was kept open as before at Hirok in the Summer and at Sibi in the Winter. The number of persons inspected was 55,946, about 3,000 more than in 1905; of these 26,107 were passed on at once, 16,606 were disinfected before release and 13,233 were detained in quarantine up to ten days, counting from the commencement of the journey, having come from plague-infected areas. Several cases of imported Small-pox occurred at the camp and also five cases of plague, four of which were Pneumonic and one Bubonic plague. These were all imported cases. The Bubonic case of plague died, the remaining four recovered. Owing to the prevalence of plague in Seistan observation camps were established on the Seistan Route which remained in operation at the end of the year. No cases of plague were detected at any of these camps.

12. *New Buildings.*—

Chaman.—A ward for infectious diseases was added.
Quetta Civil Hospital.—The new ward of 20 beds for surgical cases was completed.
Loralai.—A room for dressing surgical out-patients was made.
Saindak (Seistan Route).—The dispensary buildings here were completed.

13. *Inspections.*—The Administrative Medical Officer inspected all the dispensaries at least once with the exception of Las Bela, Panjgur (Mekran) and Saindak (Seistan Route), and the Civil Surgeons inspected the dispensaries in their districts.

W. A. SYKES, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Agency Surgeon and
Administrative Medical Officer,
Baluchistan.

APPENDIX IX.

BALUCHISTAN.

Annual Imperial Report of Army Remount Department for the year 1906-07.

I.—Horse-breeding.

Horse stallions.

There were 24 horse stallions present in Baluchistan during the year under report.

Class.	No.
T. B. E.	7
T. B. A.	3
Arabs	14
Total	24

Fourteen were received in transfer and 17 removed from the register during the year.

The number present at close of the year was 21 as under:—

	No.
T. B. E.	7
T. B. A.	2
Arabs	12
Total	21

Cost of feed and keep.

2. Cost of feed and keep of the horse stallions was Rs. 12,116-2-11 this year against Rs. 16,232-12-5 last year.

Number of mares covered.

3. The number of mares covered was 1,016 this year against 925 last year.

	1906-07.	1905-06.
Quetta-Peshin	206	258
Kalat	377	364
Sibi	289	219
Loralai	144	84
Total	1,016	925

Produce.

4. The table below shows the result of the 925 mares covered during the last year.

District.	Covering.	Number of foals produced.	Number not held.	Number not known.
Quetta-Peshin	258	115	103	40
Kalat	364	186	134	44
Sibi	219	98	98	23
Loralai	84	40	28	16
Total	925	439	363	123

Castration.

5. The number of colts castrated this year was 141 against 90 last year.

District.	1906-07.	1905-06.
Quetta-Peshin	48	34
Kalat	50	18
Sibi	32	23
Loralai	11	15
Total	141	90

Branded mares.

6. One thousand four hundred and twelve mares were present at commencement of the year. One hundred and ninety-eight mares were branded during the year and two received transfer from other districts, thus raising the register number to 1,612.

Of 1,612, as shown above, 80 were struck off the register for having died or being sold and transferred to other districts.

Number present at close of the year, after deducting mares struck off the register, was as under :—

	No.
Quetta-Peshin	322
Kalat	713
Sibi	268
Loralai	229
TOTAL	1,532

II.—MULE-BREEDING.

Donkey stallions.

7. Four donkey stallions were present in Baluchistan at commencement of the year under report.

Six were received and five transferred. Number present at close of the year was five.

Cost of feed and keep.

8. The cost of feed and keep of the donkey stallions was Rs. 1,828-13-2 this year against Rs. 1,785-8-9 last year.

Number of mares covered.

9. The number of mares covered is as below :—

	1906-07.		1905-06.	
	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.
Quetta-Peshin	25	65	26	58
Kalat	60	93	31	80
Sibi	90	8	44	8
TOTAL	175	166	101	146

Produce.

10. Of 101 pony mares and 146 donkey mares covered last year, 21 mule foals and 80 donkey foals have been verified.

One hundred and five were reported as not held and the result of 41 is not known.

Horse fairs and shows.

11. Three shows, Quetta, Sibi and Gumbaz, were held in Baluchistan.

The following is a brief report on each :—

(*a*) *Quetta.*—Held from 10th to 13th October, 1906.

Number of animals exhibited was 666 this year against 762 last year. The cause of decrease is that the show was postponed till the middle of October and many breeders who own land below the Pass, could not afford to wait. Also the importation of Northern and Meshed horses and ponies has practically ceased.

Although the numbers exhibited fell short of former years, the quality showed a marked improvement and the number of undesirable animals exhibited was very small. The quality of brood mares and branded fillies exhibited was remarkably good and would be hard to beat anywhere. The two-year old and yearling fillies were also a very fine class.

Number of remounts purchased at this show was 65 as under :—

4 by Army Remount Department.

33 by Native Cavalry.

28 by Police Department.

(*b*) *Sibi.*—Held from 11th to 14th February, 1907. Six hundred and seven animals were present this year against 767 last year. Owing to the heavy rain and cold the show was not such a success as usual, as many breeders were prevented from coming in, but the quality of mares and stock shown was an improvement on former years.

Three remounts were purchased by Army Remount Department, 11 by Native Cavalry and 19 by Police Department.

Also one mule, one donkey colt and two donkey mares by Army Remount Department and 7 mules by Native Cavalry were purchased.

(*c*) *Gumbaz.*—Held from 5th to 7th April, 1907.

Two hundred and thirty-six animals were present this year against 225 last year. This show is so far numerically very small, but it gives a great impetus to horse-breeding in this out-of-the-way part of Baluchistan and it is distinctly to be encouraged in every way.

This is only the third year of the Gumbaz show, but already there are signs of improvement in the young stock, and as the people are fond of horses and are beginning to take an interest in the show, there is every reason to hope that the improvement will continue.

Seven remounts were purchased at this show by Police Department.

General remarks.

Breeders are every year becoming more alive to the necessity of getting their mares in foal even though this involves some extra trouble in having them tested from time to time.

The brood mares are if anything better than in former years, and there is reason to hope that this improvement will continue as year by year the young branded mares replace old and rejected. Breeders have become so keen on branding the fillies that one rarely sees a good unbranded one.

During the past two years breeding has been practically suspended in a large tract of country—Kachi and Gandawa—owing to famine. This year the rainfall has been good, and stallions have been again sent out to this part of the district at the request of Sardars.

E. M. MAYNE, *Lieut.*,

Superintendent, Army Remount Department, Baluchistan Circle.

APPENDIX X.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Police for 1906.

Crime and Criminals.

The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police in the year under review was 1,679 against 1,977 in the previous year. The incidence of these cases according to distribution is as follows :—

District.	1906.	1905.
Quetta-Pishin	1,010	1,184
Sibi	437	546
Zhob and Loralai	209	210
District and Railway Nushki	10	21
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat Agency)	13	16
TOTAL	1,679	1,977

With the elimination of petty offences falling under Class VI the number of cases drops to 411 against 459 in 1905. This number includes 96 burglaries, the large majority occurring in the Quetta-Pishin District, and ten cases of murder against 8 in the previous year, of which 5 occurred in Quetta, 2 in Zhob-Loralai and 3 in Sibi.

The following analysis of the working of the Police during the year reveals an excellent record: the only unsatisfactory feature is the marked fall in the percentage of property recovered in Zhob and Loralai :—

Cases.

District.	Reported.	Convicted	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	1,010	921	91
Sibi	437	369	84
Zhob and Loralai	209	191	91
District and Railway Nushki	10	9	90
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat Agency)	13	10	77

Persons.

District.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	1,048	973	93
Sibi	504	392	77
Zhob and Loralai	261	224	86
District and Railway Nushki	10	9	90
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat Agency)	15	13	86

Property.

District.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Quetta-Pishin	32,352	27,627	85
Sibi	2,726	2,054	75
Zhob and Loralai	2,450	1,217	49
District and Railway Nushki	9	9	100
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat Agency)	214	60	28

The health of the Quetta Police force during the year was not very satisfactory: the reason assigned for this by the Superintendent, Police, are congested accommodation in the lines and the inadequacy of the "Reserve" to meet the constant calls upon it. Internal Economy.

While four men were punished judicially during the year, departmental punishments were inflicted on 47. In most cases however the offenders were recruits and the offences the result of inexperience.

Rewards for good work were given to eight men.

One Sub-Inspector, one head constable and two constables were sent to the Phillour Training School for a course of instruction.

The following is the classification of the force by religion :—

	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.
Officers	3	105	92
Men	...	738	324

The force includes 299 literate men.

There are four Honorary Magistrates in Quetta :— Honorary Magistrates.

1st class—K. B. Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel, C.I.E.

„ Mr. Ardeshir Dossabhoy Marker.

3rd class—R. B. Seth Bhikchand.

„ Seth Mahomed Ali.

A. L. JACOB, *Capt.*,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Inspector-General of Police in Baluchistan.

Part II.

NATIVE STATES.

Review of the Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1906-07 by Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year ending 31st March, 1907.

2. The report consists of four portions as follows :—

(*i*) A report by the Political Adviser to the Khan on His Highness' revenue-paying districts.

(*ii*) A report on tribal affairs in Sarawan, Jhalawan, and Kachi which are administered under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

(*iii*) A report on Kharan.

(*iv*) A report on Mekran.

3. The first named report, which will be reviewed below, deals mainly with the Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser, but there are also general remarks about the State as a whole.

CHAPTER I.

General and political.

4. The area of the State including Mekran and Kharan is 71,593 square miles; the population according to the Imperial Gazetteer is 4,70,336 souls and the revenue collected from the Niabats, including the income from other sources such as quit-rent for Quetta, the Bolan Pass, Nushki, the Nasirabad Tehsil and annual subsidy (one lakh) received from British Government, amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 6,94,510-9-9 * This does not include the income from Mekran and Kharan.

	Rs.	As.	P.
* Income of 6 Niabats . .	2,65,798	9	9
Do. from other sources .	4,28,712	0	0
TOTAL .	6,94,510	9	9

5. His Highness the Khan of Kalat visited Mastung on his way to and from Quetta on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy in October 1906.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

6. No new rates of assessment were introduced during the year, nor was any land settlement made.

7. A taccavi advance of Rs. 1,750 was granted to the zemindars of the Bhag Niabat during the year.

8. No remission or suspension of revenue was granted.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation. 9. No legislation has been introduced during the year. Justice is administered according to the custom of the country. A set of rules for the conduct of civil suits framed by the Political Adviser is acted upon.

Military Force. 10. The strength of the Military force of the State at the end of the current year was 450 men of all ranks armed with muzzle-loading rifles. These are mostly untrained and undisciplined men. The Chief also possesses 100 Snider rifles presented to him by Government. There is no police or village police force in the State.

Criminal Justice. 11. Criminal Justice among the revenue-paying subjects is administered by the Khan, the Political Adviser, the Naibs, Mustaufis and Jai-Nashins, all working under tribal *rawaj*. The number of criminal cases so disposed of during the year under report, including those settled by the Chief, was 451.

Civil Justice. 12. The above courts also administer Civil Justice and the total number of cases instituted during the year was 170. This includes 36 cases of land property.

Extradition. 13. There have been no cases of extradition in the State during the year under report.

Prisons. 14. A small prison is attached to each of the six Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser in which both term and under-trial prisoners are kept. Term prisoners are also sometimes sent to the Mastung Jail. The health and general conduct of the prisoners were good during the year under report.

Registration and Municipalities. 15. Registration is not in force in the State nor is there any municipality.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

Weather and crops.

16. There were good rains throughout the State and Kachi. Local people who had migrated to Sind on account of the drought and scarcity of fodder and drinking water during the previous year returned to their villages.

Wages and labour.

17. Labour is scarce in the State. The ordinary rate of wages varies irom 6 to 8 annas a day.

Prices of food grains.

18. The average price of wheat—the staple—was 13 seers and 5 chhattacks per rupee during the year under report.

General condition of people.

19. The people generally are an impecunious lot, dependent almost entirely on their khushkaba lands. Owing to ample and timely rains however the crops were good and general contentment resulted. Those who had emigrated to Sind came back to their villages during the year.

Nature of season.

20. The nature of the past season was generally satisfactory as compared with last year.

Public health.

21. The public health of the people of the State was generally good throughout the year, though there were occasional outbreaks of the peculiar fever known as *Tap-i-Kalan* in portions of the Niabats and tribal country.

Agriculture and agricultural stock.

22. Agriculture is still on the increase on account of peace in the country.

The following agricultural stock is to be found in the six Niabats under the Political Adviser —

Bullocks	14,283
Cows	3,571
Buffaloes	44
Horses	1,475
Colts and fillies	246
Donkeys	2,776
Sheep and goats	17,448
Plough (two bullocks)	2,599
Road carts	1,421

This shows a great increase over last year's figures and is due to there having been no drought this year.

Forests.

23. No forest except that at Harboi is reserved in the State. Its boundaries have also been demarcated. The cutting of wood is restricted in the hills in the Bolan Pass.

Trade and manufacture.

24. As mentioned in the previous year's report the wheat and tobacco crops of Mastung are well known for their excellent quality. The figures of export and import trade have not been supplied this year by the Political Adviser.

25. Kachi also is well known for its breed of draught oxen. The trade in these animals resumed its normal state during the year owing to the absence of drought.

26. Shoes, namdas and carpets are made in Mastung. *Kuppies* made of camel hide as receptacles for ghi and oil, and pottery overlaid with coloured wax are made in Bhag. Guns and pistols of primitive pattern are manufactured at Dadur. Coarse cloth is manufactured at Jalal-Khan Hajee and Mithri in Kachi. Saddlery of Baluch and Brahui pattern is also made in these places.

Public works.

27. Public Works to the value of Rs. 14,637 were carried out through the Political Adviser.

Post office.

28. No new post office was opened in the State during the year under report.

Mint.

29. No mint is maintained by the State.

Industrial enterprise.

30. Experimental sericulture operations continued throughout the year under report. The hopes originally entertained that the local Brahuis would take up the industry on their own account were not realised. A sufficiency of leaf was not forthcoming even for the State factory, and it was found impossible to adequately feed the worms. Up to 1st April, 1907, however, the prospects of improvement in this respect were good. The many mulberry tree cuttings which have been planted this year for sericultural purposes should ensure an independent supply in the course of a few years.

The total yield of cocoons obtained amounted to some 78 maunds (or when dried 26 maunds). This figure, though no doubt low compared with the yields obtained in Kashmir and Europe, cannot be considered unsatisfactory when the inexperience of the staff and the various mishaps to which a newly organised industry must necessarily be liable, are taken into account. The cocoons were of satisfactory quality.

A new departure was made in the introduction of reeling plant and the training of local reelers.

A reeling machine was obtained from France, and four others of a more primitive type designed by the Kashmiri expert employed by the State, were erected and proved to be quite effective. The unexpected aptitude for learning the delicate work of reeling which has been displayed by the men and boys employed on that task, who are members of the local labouring classes, is most satisfactory.

The experience of the past winter would seem to show that reeling can, in the climate of this Agency, be carried on throughout the year, and, should the possibility be established by future experience, this fact should prove highly advantageous.

A sample of the reeled silk has been sent for disposal to Messrs. Durant, Beven & Co., the London Brokers, who dispose of the Kashmir produce.

The weight of silk obtained per pound of cocoons was most satisfactory.

The fact that nearly all the men previously employed have come forward for re-employment for 1907-08, and are showing that they have profited by past experience, has rendered possible more effective supervision, and affords ground for hope that the results to be obtained in 1907-08 will show satisfactory progress.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

31. The gross revenue during the year under report from the six Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser was Rs. 2,65,798-9-9 against Rs. 2,81,121 in the previous year, or a falling off of Rs. 15,322-6-3. This is due to the fact that wheat was sold at Rs. 26 per *kharwar* against Rs. 36 per *kharwar*, the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics.

32. There are two dispensaries, one at Mastung and the other at Kalat. The former is maintained by the State and the latter by Government. The number of persons who received medical treatment in the Mastung Dispensary was 8,097 and the total exdenditure during the year was Rs. 2,544-10-8. Arrangements for opening two more dispensaries at Bhag and Gandava are already in hand and are only delayed owing to the difficulty experienced in finding suitable Mahomedan hospital assistants. The State also maintains a vaccinator and the number of persons vaccinated during the year was 1,068 against 1,006 in previous year.

33. There is also a Mission Hospital at Dadur in the Winter and Wali Khan in the Summer months. The number of persons who received medical treatment was 14,683.

No birth and death register is maintained.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

34. Two new primary schools were opened, *viz.*, at Bhag and Gandava, and thus there are now four schools in the State. The number of pupils in the four schools on the 31st March 1907 was 179 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,272-6-2.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

35. There are no printing presses in the State nor is any library maintained by the State.

R. A. E. BENN, *Maj.*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1906-07 (No. 178-C, dated Mastung, the 8th May, 1907, from K. B. Kazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, to Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat).

I have the honour to submit Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1906-07.

CHAPTER I.

General and political.

The area of the Kalat State (excluding Mekran) is 44,987 square miles as detailed below :—

	Square miles.
Kachhi	5,310
Sarawan	4,339
Jhalawan	21,128
Kharan	14,210

Population according to the figures given in the Imperial Gazetteer including Kharan and Mekran, is 4,70,336 souls.

2. The State (excluding Mekran and Kharan) is composed of the following eleven Niabats :—

(1) Kalat, (2) Khozdar, (3) Zehri, (4) Sohrab, (5) Mashkai, (6) Mastung, (7) Dhadur, (8) Bhag, (9) Lehri, (10) Nasirabad (Mirpur) and (11) Gandawa.

The first five Niabats are directly under His Highness. As no regular accounts, etc., are kept in any of these Niabats I am unable to furnish any information about them.

3. The administration of the Niabats from Nos. 6 to 11 is under my control and the revenue collected in them during the year under report was Rs. 2,65,798-9-9.

4. Other sources of income to the State are as follows :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Subsidy by the British Government, according to the Mastung Treaty	1,00,000
(*b*) Bolan Transit dues	30,000
(*c*) Quit-rent of Nasirabad and Manjhouti	1,17,500
(*d*) Quit-rent of Quetta	25,000
(*e*) Quit-rent of Nushki	9,000
(*f*) Interest on the 3½ per cent. Promissory notes of the value of Rs. 41,50,000	1,45,250
(*g*) Interest on the fixed deposit of Rs. 39,242 with the Punjab Banking Company	1,962
TOTAL	4,28,712

5. His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., caste Ahmedzai, Brahui, aged about 42 years, is the Chief of the State. During the year under report he paid one visit to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General when he went to Quetta on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit there in October last.

6. No tour was made by His Highness the Khan in the State during the year.

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CHAPTER II.

Administration of the lands.

8. No revenue land settlement has been made in the State and the rates of assessment are fluctuating, *viz.*, from ½ to $\frac{1}{10}$th.

9. The zemindars of the Niabat Bhag were helped with grain worth Rs. 1,750 as taccavi during the year. No remission or suspension of revenue was sanctioned and no coercive measures were adopted in its collection.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

10. No British Indian law or regulation is in force in the State. A set of rules framed under the civil law in 1902 is acted upon.

11. The total strength of the Military force (Artillery) at the end of the year under report was 450 and its cost Rs. 37,232. The men are directly under His Highness the Khan.

12. There is no police or village police in the State.

Some levy sowars are stationed in different Niabats for maintenance of peace and order, collection of revenue and watching of crops. This scheme was brought into force on the 16th June, 1905. The levy sowars have not been provided with arms, but they use their own country weapons in the same manner as British levies do in Baluchistan. These men are also employed to guard the treasuries and the lock-ups in the State.

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14. The number of cases decided by jirgas, etc., during the year shows a decrease of 634 as compared with the figures of the previous year. This is due to the fact that the cases of Brahuis are now tried by the Native Assistants, Jhalawan and Sarawan.

15. The Lower Courts in the State have no judicial powers.

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17. No appeals against the decrees of the Lower Courts were filed in my Court.

18. A small prison or lock-up is attached to each of the six Niabats in which the sentenced or under-trial prisoners are kept. The health and general conduct of the prisoners remained good during the year. The prisoners get food and clothing according to the scales laid down for the jails in British Baluchistan. No unlawful force or severity was used on them.

19. Registration work is not done in the State nor there is any municipality.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

Weather and crops. 20. During the year under report there has been sufficient rain in the State and we have hopes of good production in Kachhi in the coming year. People who had run toward Sind, owing to the scarcity of forage and drinking water, have come to their respective villages.

Rainfall. 21. Average rainfall in Mastung during the year was 6·11 inches. There is also a rain-gauge at Kalat. The rainfall registered there was 2·74 inches compared with 4·781 in the previous year.

Wages and labour. 22. Labour in the State is not plenty. Ordinarily the rate of wages is 6 to 7 annas a day.

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Forests. 24. Good forest in the State is that of Harboi which is reserved and its boundaries have also been marked.

Trade. 25. The wheat and tobacco of Mastung are well known in Baluchistan for their excellent quality. Both these articles are exported and much consumed in Quetta, Kachhi and Sind.

26. The Kachhi country is well known for its strong and excellent oxen. They are of good breed and large sized. The people of the country carry them towards Punjab where they sell them at high prices.

Manufactures. 27. Shoes, numdas, carpets of beautiful pattern are manufactured in Mastung. A silk factory on a big scale has also been started there and it is hoped it would prove a source of good income to the State. About 9,12,885 young mulberry plants were planted this year for sericulture purposes.

28. In Bhag *kuppies* are made of camel skin which are commonly used by traders in the export and import of oil, ghi, etc., *Kut* utensils of the best quality are made there and much liked by the State people.

29. Guns and pistols of old style are manufuctured in Dhadur which are generally purchased by local tribes.

30. Coloured earthen wares of Bhag are also a famous curiosity of the country. A coarse cloth of a fine and durable quality is made in Jalal Khan (a village near Bhag) and is largely used by natives of the soil.

31. Salt distilleries are on Gajan-Shoran road, the salt produced here fetches a good price : it is of a fine quality much better than Sind salt.

32. Saltpetre is made in village Puchh of Gandawa Niabat.

Public works. 33. Public works in the State are carried out by the Native Assistant Sarawan and myself. The total expenditure incurred on repairs, etc., and on new buildings, chiefly for the Mastung Niabat, amounted to Rs. 14,637-4-8.

34. No post offices are maintained by the State. The post offices maintained at the expense of the British Government are at the following places :— **Post offices.**

Kalat	(Combined post and telegraph office).
Mastung	Do.
Rindli	(Sub-office)
Bhag	Do.

35. There is no mint in the State. **Mint.**

36. Public health remained good throughout the year. No epidemic or contagious disease appeared in the State. **General condition of the State and people.**

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38. The revenue for country spirits and other intoxicating drugs during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,830.

39. There are distilleries in each of the marginally-noted Niabats. In addition to these the following Brahui and Baluch Chiefs have also got distilleries in their villages from which they derive income themselves :—

1. Kalat.
2. Gandawa (Kotra).
3. Nasirabad (Mirpur).
4. Lehri.
5. Dhadur.
6. Bhag.

1. Raisani Chief at Mithri.
2. Shahwani Chief at Haji Shahr.
3. Domki Chief at Togachi.
4. Mengal Chief at Chattar.
5. Magasi Chief at Jhal.
6. Zarakzai Chief at Gajan.
7. Rind Chief at Shoran.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

40. During the year under report the gross revenue of the six Niabats under my control was Rs. 2,65,798-9-9 as stated in paragraph 3 of this report. There is a decrease of Rs. 15,322-6-3 in comparison with the income of Rs. 2,81,121 for the last year, but that is not due to the failure of crops, etc. The produces were ample, but the prices of grains have considerably fallen so that wheat is sold at Rs. 26 and Rs. 26-11 per *kharwar*, whereas it could not be had at Rs. 36 per *kharwar* last year, hence the decrease.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics, etc.

41. There are three dispensaries in the State, *viz.*, at Mastung, Kalat and Dhadur. The Kalat dispensary is maintained by the British Government, while the Mastung and Dhadur ones by the Kalat State and the Church Missionary Society, respectively. The question of opening two more dispensaries at Bhag and Gandawa is under consideration.

42. Births and deaths are nowhere registered in the State.

43. The plague has not so far appeared in the State.

44. There is a vaccinator at Mastung and the number of persons vaccinated by him during the year under report was 1,063 against 1,006 for the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

45. There are four primary schools in the State, *viz.*, at Mastung, Dhadur, Bhag and Gandawa. The number of boys reading in them was 179, total expenditure on education being Rs. 1,272-6-2.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

46. There are no printing presses in, nor is any library maintained by, the State.

K. B. KAZI JALAL-UD-DIN KHAN, C.I.E.,
Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

Report on the tribal affairs of Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachi.

General and political.

The area of the Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachi tracts is 30,777 square miles as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Sarawan	4,339
Jhalawan	21,128
Kachi	5,310

The population according to the figures given in Imperial Gazetteer is 3,72,531 as below :—

Sarawan	65,549
Jhalawan	2,24,073
Kachi	82,909

As these tracts form a part of the Kalat State their area and population have as usual been included in the Political Adviser's report on the State.

2. In October 1906, the Political Agent had to proceed to Dasht in connection with a dispute between the Kurds and Satakzais on the Dab lands, which, had it not been for the forbearance shown by the Satakzai Chief, might have led to a serious disturbance. The case will be brought before the next Shahi *jirga* for final settlement.

3. The Political Agent started on a tour through the Jhalawan country from Sibi on the 14th March, accompanied by some of the principal Chiefs of Sarawan and an escort of 100 rank and file of the 124th Baluchistan Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant McMahon and returned to Mastung on the 16th April, 1907. Many important outstanding cases were decided by *jirga* under the orders of the Political Agent; among them being the following :—

(*a*) The dispute over the levy of "Sung" in the Mula Pass between the Mengals and the Musianis.

(*b*) Reinstatement of Sardar Shakar Khan as Mengal Chief in Wadh and the appointment of his son Mir Allah Dina as Thanedar of the new Wadh Thana.

(*c*) The distribution among the different sections of the Mengal tribe of the amount of Government fine and compensation imposed on them by the Sibi *jirga* for their share in the disturbances which took place between the Mengals and Jamots on the Mengal-Las Bela Border.

Administration of the land.

4. No revenue system is in force in these tracts. The tribes and their territories are all revenue-free. In cases where the Chiefs and others are in occupation of the Khan's revenue-paying land they conform to the revenue rules obtaining in the Niabats.

Criminal and Civil Justice.

5. Criminal and Civil Justice is administered in accordance with tribal custom or *rawaj*. The total number of tribal cases dealt with during the year was 1,454 as against 1,687 last year.

Prisons.

6. A lock-up is attached to each of the thanas in Sarawan and Jhalawan. Long term prisoners from all over Sarawan and Kachi are sent to the Mastung Jail. A separate room for female prisoners was added to the Jail during the year under report. One Naib Jailor, one Mohurrir and two Barkandazes were added to the Jail establishment during the year. The total number of prisoners received during the year was 115. The general health of the prisoners during the year under report has been good. During the year two prisoners escaped from the Mastung Jail but were re-captured.

Public works.

7. Public works amounting to Rs. 4,912 were carried out during the year from Kalat Funds in Sarawan and Jhalawan. These included several thanas and Mangochar-Kirdagap and Kalat-Wadh roads.

General condition of the State and people.

8. There being better rains and good crops, the general condition of the people was more satisfactory this year.

9. In February, 1907, there was an outbreak of Typhus fever in Kachi and many deaths occurred. Khan Bahadur Azim Khan, Shahwani, his eldest son and Mir Sher Mohamed Baranzai Mengal, all died of this disease. **Public health.**

10. A case of plague was reported in Kachi, a village near Rindli, but it was afterwards found that the case was not one of plague.

In the Jhalawan country a good number of deaths were reported from Influenza.

11. The title of Sardar Bahadur was granted to Sardar Abdul Rashid Khan Shahwani. **Miscellaneous.**

12. On the 6th April, 1906, a fight took place at Kanak between the Raisanis and Rustamzais about the ownership of a channel used for the water of the Darwazi Karez. Two men of the Raisanis and 12 men of the Rustamzais were wounded. The case was referred to the Sibi Shahi *jirga* of 1907 and was disposed of satisfactorily.

13. During the year under report there occurred in Dasht near Spezand two serious cases of dacoity, in both of which the accused were arrested by Duffadar Sherdil Khan in charge of the Dasht thana. In one of these cases three accused were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine each. The headman of the village where the accused lived was fined Rs. 100. The other case is still pending and the accused are on bail.

14. On the 11th June, 1906, the Political Adviser when returning to Mastung from Kalat discovered two bodies lying at a short distance from the main road about ten miles from Kalat. One of the men was still alive although unconscious, the other was dead, his skull having been completely shattered with a heavy stone. The Political Adviser returned to Kalat to prosecute enquiry. The murderers, a Nichari named Hayato and a Jatak named Sanjar, were arrested and tried in the Quetta Shahi *jirga* of 1906. The *jirga* recommended a sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment each as a special case in view of the heinous nature of the crime.

15. In August, 1906, a fight took place between Mandwanis of Robdar about the ownership of a piece of land. One man was killed and several were wounded. The case was however settled satisfactorily by Wadera Noor Mohamed Bangulzai.

16. In December, 1906, the Satakzais cultivated a piece of land called Dab situated at Pingab. On this the Kurds without any warning collected a Laskhar to attack the Satakzais. The Native Assistant Sarawan reached the scene and a serious fight was averted. The case is still pending.

17. In January and February, 1907, several demonstrations took place in Kachi regarding the disputed ownership of land. The Raisanis, Mohamedshahis and Kurds prominently took part in these and fight took place in which some men of each party were wounded.

18. At Kotra there was a dispute between Atta Mohamed Iltazai and Mir Gauhar Khan Iltazai. Over this case too a fight took place in which a Mohamedshahi Naib of Mir Gauhar Khan Iltazai was killed. Atta Mahomed escaped to Jhalawan.

19. During the absence of Nawab Kaiser Khan Magasi from Jhalawan his eldest son Gul Mohamed is said to have taken Rs. 21,000 from his father's treasure chest. A portion of this amount was recovered by the Nawab himself; he did not ask for Government assistance in the matter.

20. Many improvements have been introduced in the working of the thanas during the year, the chief one being the introduction of a Roznamcha in every thana. This has tended to check the irregularities which formerly existed in the recovery of fines and disposal of money in which matter the thana officials were apt to be careless. In this way also certain defalcations were brought to light, and the offenders were punished. A regular account of the produce of disputed crop is now also kept.

21. In civil and criminal cases the practice of requiring every person warned to attend a case to affix his signature or thumb impression on the notice in token of its receipt was also introduced, while in criminal cases persons ordered to attend for cases were required to give Muchalkas.

22. These and many other reforms have been introduced in the course of the year under report.

23. In February, 1907, the Musiani Sardar established a post for the collection of *sung* in the Mula Pass and this resulted in a fight between Musianis and Mengals of Wadh. The case was decided on the 7th April, 1907, by the Political Agent by a *jirga* of Sarawan and Jhalawan Chiefs held at Wadh during his Jhalawan tour. Sardar Zahri Khan Musiani was fined Rs. 400 and made to pay a compensation of Rs. 915-4-0 to the Mengals.

24. A fight took place between the Sasolis and Hotmanzais who reside in Zidi. A Hotmanzai motabir was killed and the matter at one time assumed serious proportions. The case was, however, decided amicably.

25. The Khan's Naib of Khozdar was removed from his post by His Highness and Sardar Faqir Mahomed Bizenjo was appointed in his place.

26. The Mengal Jamot disturbances on the Las Bela border assumed an acute phase during July, 1906. The case was placed before the Sibi Shahi *jirga* of 1907 and settlement was arrived at. This has been dealt with in the report on the Las Bela State.

REPORT ON KHARAN.

(FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FOUND IN LAST YEAR'S REPORT.)

General and Political. The area of Kharan is about 14,210 (excluding Rakshan and Raghai) square miles, the population is estimated at 19,610 and the gross revenue at rupees one lakh. No tribute is paid to the Government or the Khan. The Chief continues to receive from the British Government a political pension of Rs. 500 a month. Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., the present Chief of the Nausherwani tribe, is 52 years of age. He has one son, Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan, by a Durrani wife about 32 years old, who with the assistance of the Chief's Shahghasi Mauladad manages the Chiefship in the absence of his father. He is the heir to the Chiefship.

Administration of the land. 2. Cultivation in Kharan is mainly *Khushkaba* mostly dependent on the flood water of the Baddo and Sarap Rivers and other hill torrents. The only irrigated patches of land in Kharan are at Nauroz Kalat, Kallag, in Raskhoh, Palantak and Washuk, the land in all of which belongs to the Chief. The Chief also possesses some date groves in Ladgasht (Kharan), while Khudabadan and Tasp (half) in Panjgur also belong to him. There has been no change in the rates of assessment and no new lands are reported to have been taken up for cultivation during the year under report.

3. The Chief is believed to grant advances of grain to his people in times of scarcity to be repaid at the next harvest. This system was introduced by Sardar Azad Khan and, with a view to attracting cultivators, is continued by the present Chief.

4. The boundary dispute between the Chagai District and Kharan mentioned in the last year's report has not yet been decided.

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Prisons. 11. There are no regular prisons. Offenders are confined in the Chief's forts, but the number of prisoners is seldom more than a dozen at a time, because punishment usually takes the form of fine and this is generally recovered at once either in cash or in kind. Only such prisoners are detained as cannot pay the fine imposed.

Weather. 12. There was less drought than in former years during the past year. Considerable damage was done to the *kharif* crops by swarms of locusts which visited the country during the summer. The hopes that the year would be a favourable one were therefore marred and the past season can only be called a fair one.

Wages and labour. 13. There is no regular labouring class in Kharan.

Prices of food-grains. 14. The price of wheat averaged three Kharan maunds or 10 standard seers per rupee.

Forests. 15. There is a good pistachio forest in the Garr hills in the north-east corner of Kharan where it joins with Jhalawau and Nushki. This is never cut as the fruit of the trees is eaten by the people.

The Paddo, Sarap and Mashkel River beds are well covered with the tamarisk.

Trade and manufacture. 16. Woollen durries, felts, horse bags are made in every household for domestic use; a coarse kind of cloth called Kora is made only in Kallag where a small amount of cotton is grown.

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Public works. 17. The only public works are the Chief's forts. The most important of these are at (1) Nauroz Kalat, (2) Kharan, (3) Jalwar (reported to be now in ruins and unoccupied for the last 20 years), (4) Hurmazai, (5) Zawag (Ladgasht), (6) Kallag (near Ladgasht) and (7) Washuk in Kharan; (8) Khudabadan in Panjgur, and (9) Nag, (10) Shireza (the latter two) in Rakshan.

Post offices. 18. Padag in the Chagai District is the nearest post office to Kharan-Kalat, the headquarters of the Chief from where dâk can be carried by footmen, *viâ* Kohpusht crossing over the Raskeh within 30 hours.

The extension of the Karachi-Las-Bela-Panjgur telegraph line to Nok Kundi on the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route is now in course of construction *viâ* Kharan territory through Grawag and Ladgasht.

There are no post offices in Kharan. At the Political Agent's request the Chief has posted sowars along the road between Nushki and Kharan to carry his dâks once a week.

To secure communication with the Moharrir at Ladgasht, a bi-weekly dâk runs between Dalbandin and Ladgasht, the two sowars employed being paid from provincial revenues.

Mint. 19. There is no mint in the Kharan country. British Indian coins are current.

Persian coins (Kiran) are also found being occasionally brought by Kharanis from the Helmand who accept them in payment for the camels which they sell there.

General condition of the State and people. 20. Continued seasons of droughts since 1898 have caused a considerable number of the population to emigrate permanently to the Helmand, Upper Sind and Karachi. In Sind the people find fairly lucrative employment in either agriculture or daily labour. The population of the State is therefore below its normal figure at present. The general condition of the people cannot be said to be satisfactory.

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24. The Chief twice visited Quetta once in the early summer to discuss certain cases with the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and again on the occasion of the Viceregal visit to Quetta in October, 1906. **Miscellaneous.**

In February, 1907, it was reported that the Kharan Chief had acted as arbitrator for the distribution of land in Rod-i-Maskhel among the Rekis. The distribution was objected to by Mir Kia Reki and the question has not yet been finally settled.

REPORT ON MEKRAN.

1. The area of Mekran is 26,606 * square miles and the population is 78,195 * souls. The gross revenue during the year was about Rs. 63,300. The final figures have not yet been received. **General and Political.**

* Taken from Imperial Gazetteer.

2. As reported last year Mekran forms a part of the Kalat State and is administered under the supervision of the Political Agent by the representative of the Khan of Kalat, styled the Nazim. Mir Mehrulla Khan Raisani, C.I.E., continued to remain in charge of the Nizamat. During his short absence on leave in November Mir Mohamed Hasham Khan Raisani acted as Nazim. His sumptuary allowance was raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 during the year and his total emoluments now amount to Rs. 700 a month.

3. There has been no change in the system of revenue assessment and method of recovering revenue during the year. The tax known as Zarshah or the poll tax was also recovered. **Administration of the land.**

4. During the year under report 430 acres of waste land were taken up for cultivation. One hundred and seventy-four transfers of land of 112 acres in area were made during the year.

5. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was given as a taccavi advance for the improvement of the "Sari Koran" karez in Panjgur.

6. No boundary case was instituted during the year under report.

No remissions and suspensions were granted during the year under report.

7. There is no legislation in force in Mekran. Justice is administered according to the custom of the country by *jirga* and by Shariat. **Legislation.**

8. There is no military force maintained by the Kalat State. The strength of the tribal levies given to the Nazim was 149 during the year. These men are armed with Snider rifles or carbines and swords. The officers have revolvers in addition. The duties performed by them comprise the collection of revenue, furnishing of guards and escorts, maintenance of order, carrying dâk of officers who happen to visit the country and the garrisoning of the internal posts and forts. The cost of the force during the year under report amounted to Rs. 28,384 against 28,644 in the previous year. **Military force.**

9. The working of the Mekran Levy Corps was entirely satisfactory during the year under report. The strength of the corps remained the same as last year. The actual strength on the 31st March, 1907, was 330 and the distribution was as given in the margin. The total cost during the year was Rs. 1,27,417-7-7 against Rs. 1,21,568-15-2 of the year 1905-06. Proposals for an increase to the force were made during the year and are still under consideration by Government.

Head-Quarters	133
Outposts	134
On furlough	56
On command	7

10. The cavalry are armed with Martini-Henry carbines and the Infantry with Martini-Henry rifles.

11. The total number of political cases decided during the year under report was 1,608, of these 262 were land cases to the aggregate value of Rs. 34,070-7-6. **Criminal and Civil Justice.**

12. Demands for criminals by and against Las Bela, Gwadur and the Persian border districts were complied with as usual and no want of reciprocity on the part of the neighbouring states or British districts was apparent in this respect. During the year under report one Jalalan and Nazrat having committed crimes in Persian territory took refuge in Mekran but at the request of the Deputy Governor of Bampur they were expelled from Mekran. Similarly Mir Ashraf of Bahu (in Persia) not being on good terms with Mir Ahmad Khan of the same place requested permission to enter Government territory and his request was not granted. **Extradition.**

13. Prisoners in Mekran are confined in the various forts which are built of sundried bricks. The average number of prisoners during the year was 50. The health of the prisoners was generally good and their conduct in confinement was also satisfactory. **Prisons.**

14. *Weather and crops.*—There was no rainfall during the months of April to January. Good rain fell in February and March. **Production and distribution.**

The wheat, barley and jowari crops were good. The date harvest was good in the Kej District and very fair in Panjgur. In Panjgur several of the date trees were attacked by a case locally called "Pinak."

Wages, labour and prices of food grains.

15. The ordinary rate of wages is from 3 to 5 annas. The average price of wheat—the staple—was 15 standard seers per rupee.

Trade and manufacture.

16. The manufactures are—

Woollen durries, namdas, carpets, fishing nets, woollen shawls and other cotton made articles. Shoes are also made with silk embroidery work both for males and females. Embroidered saddle cloths of excellent workmanship still continue to be manufactured.

17. The articles of import include cloth, grain, tobacco, ghi, fish and wool and those of exports comprise fish, wool, cotton, ghi, dates and matting. The total value of the imports is estimated by the Nizam to be Rs. 4,02,200 and the exports at Rs. 3,42,400 against Rs. 99,500 and Rs. 1,39,500, respectively, shown in the report for the previous year.

Public works.

18. The public works carried out during the year from Mekran revenues were as follows:—

LEVY CORPS POSTS.

Name of Post.	Cost. Rs. As. P.
Mand	3,774 4 0
Suntsar	2,777 2 0
Dizparon	2,172 2 6

Serais at Pasni, Ghulamani Bent and Boleida are also under construction and it is hoped these will be completed in the current year. No work was carried out on the Pasni Panjgur Road.

Post offices.

19. The experimental post offices at Turbat and Panjgur were made permanent post offices in October, 1906. The salaries of the postmasters and contingent expenses are defrayed by the Postal Department; all other expenses being met from the Mekran revenues. The income from all sources of the post offices is gradually increasing as the people are recognising the facilities thus afforded to them.

Mint.

20. There is no mint in Mekran. British Indian coins are current.

General condition of people.

21. The general condition of the people was satisfactory owing to both good *kharif* and *rabi* harvests.

Agriculture and agricultural stock.

22. The following is the rough estimate of the numbers of various animals in the country:—

Bullocks	8,456
Cows	3,443
Buffaloes	232
Horses	342
Loading camels	4,909
Riding camels	456
Colts	3,026
Donkeys	2,707
Goats and sheep	81,819
Ploughs (2 bullocks)	2,985

Emigration and immigration.

23. There were about 1,500 emigrations and 100 immigrations during the year under report.

Increase or decrease in the consumption of liquor.

24. There has been no increase or decrease in the consumption of liquor which as usual is imported from Karachi by a few Hindu shopkeepers.

Vital statistics.

25. The total number of patients treated in the Mekran Levy Corps Hospital in Panjgur was 3,938. The year on the whole was a healthy one. Broncho-Pneumonia was again prevalent during the Winter, 9 fatal cases occurred among the men of the corps.

26. The number of the births and deaths during the year under report was as under:—

Births	1,952
Deaths	1,057

against 1,589 and 972, respectively, in the year before.

Education.

27. There are no schools in the Nizamat.

28. The Nazim of Mekran accompanied by the leading Sardars of Mekran visited Quetta on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy. Miscellaneous.

29. Captain Davis and Captain Leicester, Camel Registration Officers, made a short tour in Mekran in January, 1907.

30. The telegraph line reached Panjgur from Karachi *vid* Las Bela on the 25th June and the telegraph office was opened to the public on the 2nd October, 1906.

* * * * * * *

31. In October, 1906, 150 families came over from Persia with the object of settling close to Suntsar post in order to take refuge from the tyranny of their Sardar, Mir Ahmad Khan. On Mir Ahmad Khan's removal from the Chiefship and the establishment of Mir Ashraf as Sardar of Bahu the majority of these refugees returned to their own country.

32. In February an attempt was made by an Askani Rind named Bahram of Rask to take away by force a slave girl from the port of Gwadur. Bahram was accompanied by 7 other men, 5 of whom were armed with breech-loading rifles. Bahram was stopped at Suntsar and sent into Turbat. The girl was returned to Gwadur.

33. During the months of October to December over 1,000 rifles imported from Muscat with ammunition are reported to have been landed and distributed throughout Persian Baluchistan.

34. At the border meeting held at Charbar in June and July, 1906, 70 cases between Mekran and Persian subjects and 113 cases between British Indian subjects including telegraph employés and Persian subjects were taken up and awards to the value of Rs. 16,233 and Rs. 7,471, respectively, were given. The case of 300 camels between Government Telegraph servants and Mir Ahmad Khan, Sardar of Bahu, a mention of which was made in the previous year's report, was also settled in this meeting.

35. The border meeting was fixed to be held at Pishin on the 17th January, 1907. Owing to the unwillingness of the Persian representatives to appear at Pishin efforts were made to bring about the meeting at Dizak. In the beginning of March the Deputy Governor, Akram-us-Saltaneh, in attempting to capture the fort of Bakhshan from Mir Ibrahim Khan, suffered a reverse and returned to Bampur. The meeting for the present year thus had to be abandoned.

36. Mir Ghulam Muhammad (Nausherawani) of Kohak died in July, 1906. The claimants for the fort and property are numerous including Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan, Mir Amir Khan, Mir Pasand Khan and on Persian side the Chief is Mir Ghulam Rasul Khan. The fort has remained in possession of Bibi Buzurg, the sister of the deceased. Steps are being taken through the Persian authorities to support the claim of Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan to the guardianship of the two sons of the deceased and that of Mir Amir Khan, the husband of Bibi Buzurg, to the fort and adjacent property.

R. A. E. BENN, *Maj.*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Review of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1906-07, by Major R. E. A. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1906-07.

General and political.

2. There has been no important change in the affairs of the State during the year. Jam Mir Kamal Khan entered on the eleventh year of his rule and Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan continues in the capacity of Wazir.

3. On the 1st November, 1906, a son, by his second legal wife, was born to Mir Kamal Khan and was named Jam Ali Khan. In honour of the occasion, a large number of the prisoners in the State Jail were released.

4. The extra allowance of Rs. 100 granted to Mir Abdul Karim, the brother of the Jam, on condition of his living at Karachi, was discontinued for three months by the Jam, as Mir Abdul Karim went to live in Wadh where it was thought that he was interfering in the Mengal Jamot dispute. It was, however, restored to Mir Abdul Karim later in the year on the representation of the Political Agent, Kalat.

A betrothal between the Jam and the eldest daughter of Mir Wali Mohammed Mengal was arranged by the Political Agent at the conclusion of the latter's Jhalawan tour, and it is hoped that the union will terminate the feud which has hitherto existed between the two families.

5. In October, 1906, the Jam accompanied by his brother Mir Murad Ali Khan and the Wazir came to Quetta on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

6. The area, population and the gross annual revenue is the same as shown in the previous year.

Administration of the land.

7. The Administration of the State was generally satisfactory, the people have been loyal and the internal condition of the country has been peaceful. The total land revenue demand for the year was Rs. 60,323 against Rs. 70,411 for the previous year. A species of locust known as "Tiddi" appeared during the year and greatly damaged the Jowari. Hence the decrease.

8. The Purali boundary dispute case referred to in the previous year's report still remains unsettled, both parties having appealed against it.

With regard to the disturbance between the Mengals and Jamots and the murder of one Bachu, the Wazir and the Native Assistant, Jhalawan, proceeded to the spot to endeavour to tranquilize the parties. Shortly after their return disturbances again broke out and when in July, 1906, the Wazir again went to Kanraj, the Mengals fired at his camp and murdered one Toota Jamot together with his son and other men. The Mengals also looted a Gurgej Kafila near Kanraj and a Gadar Kafila in the Bizanjo *illaqa* and carried away camels and other property. The case was brought before the Shahi *jirga* held at Sibi in February, 1907, with the result that the security furnished by the Mengals and Jamots to the extent of Rs. 1,500 each was confiscated to Government. The Mengals were also made to pay a sum of Rs. 6,443 to the Jomots as compensation for the different losses suffered by the latter at the hands of the former.

The distribution of the total amount of Rs. 7,943 according to Mengal sections was arranged by *jirga* held under the orders of the Political Agent at Wadh on the occasion of his visit to that place in April, 1907.

Legislation.

9. There has been no legislation during the year. Justice is administered according to the custom of the country by *jirga* or by the principles of Mahomedan Law. In petty criminal cases British Law is taken as a guide.

Military force.

10. The Military force of the State consisted of 285 men (251 foot and 34 mounted) of the Lasi Fauj. The strength of the Military Police Force was 93 men. Both bodies are armed with Sniders and their cost, respectively, is Rs. 26,149 and Rs. 13,078.

11. The State has five guns but no trained artillery.

Police.

12. There is no regular Police Force, but its place is taken by the Jam's "Fassoli" sepoys, 80 in number, against 71 in the previous year.

Criminal and Civil Justice.

13. In the State Court 286 criminal cases were tried during the year and there were 1,045 Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous cases against 300 and 808, respectively, in the previous year.

Jails.

14. There were five prisoners in the State Jail at the end of the year.

Registration.

15. The income derived from this source during the year under report was Rs. 594 against Rs. 1,142-12-9 in the previous year. Certain tribes such as "Burras," etc., were displeased with the system of registration and it was therefore discontinued in respect of their lands. Hence the decrease.

Weather and crops.

16. The season like that of last year was unfavourable and the spring crops were damaged on account of the untimely rain and ravages of locusts. Similarly the mustard seed crop suffered for want of timely rain.

17. Owing to a sufficiency of rain the demand for labour was fair and rate of wages rather higher during the year under report. **Wages and labour.**

18. There are no reserved forests in the State. **Forests.**

19. The exports chiefly consist of fish, wool, hides, ghi, etc., and the imports of cloth, grain, spices, sugar, dates, tobacco and snuff. Mattings and wollen articles such as carpets, etc., are manufactured for local consumption. **Trade and manufacture.**

20. The karez at Welpat, the Tehsil building and various other houses for the late and present Jam's families were completed during the year under report. **Public works.**

21. An Imperial British post and telegraph office was opened at Las Bela and a post office at Son-Miani in April, 1907. **Postal service.**

22. Owing to sufficient rain water and fodder the general condition of the State was fair. **General condition of the State and people.**

23. The public health was fairly good. Pneumonia and Small-pox were prevalent and caused many deaths. No other epidemic prevailed in the State during the year under report. **Public health.**

24. The total receipts under this head during the year under report was Rs. 1,844 against Rs. 1,959 in the previous year or a falling off of Rs. 115. **Excise.**

25. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,41,445-11-5 against Rs. 2,51,827-3-5 in the year before. The decrease of Rs. 10,381-8-0 is due partly to a diminution in the income and partly to expenditure incurred in connection with the following charges :— **Revenue and finance.**

(*a*) Birth of a son by the Jam's second wife.

(*b*) Visit to Quetta in connection with the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy.

(*c*) Visit to Kanraj and Sibi in connection with Mengal disturbances.

26. There exists only one dispensary in the State at Bela. There are also a vaccinator and a travelling compounder. The expenditure incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 2,057 as compared with Rs. 1,547 in the preceding year. The excess expenditure is due to the purchase of extra medicines, etc. The post of the Native Hakim has been abolished and the work is done by the Kazi who is already in receipt of Rs. 100 per mensem. **Vital statistics.**

27. Sanitary arrangements are well attended to and the expenditure incurred on this account by the State was Rs. 1,221 against Rs. 1,719 in the previous year.

28. Owing to the nomadic habits of the local inhabitants it was found impossible to maintain any reliable record of births and deaths.

29. Owing to want of attendance it was found necessary to close the primary school which was opened during the previous year. The total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 772 against Rs. 446. The increase is due to the grant of scholarships as an inducement for regular attendance. The average attendance of boys was 53 against 86 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the prevalence of Small-pox. **Education.**

30. In addition to the one donkey and two horse stallions one donkey was purchased for the State for Rs. 50. There are therefore now two horse stallions and two donkeys. **Horse-breeding.**

31. The State continues to maintain the tomb of the late Sir Robert Sandeman at an annual expenditure of Rs. 760. **Miscellaneous.**

32. A good haul of a costly species of fish locally known as *Swah* was made by the Bela fishermen at Son-Miani. Total fish caught numbered about 10,000.

33. A serious riot occurred at Ormara on the 25th February, 1907, between the Khojas and the Belochis. Five hundred Belochis attacked the Khoja community, seriously injuring two persons. The disturbance was due to the behaviour of a mad man, a Beloch Medh, at a Khoja prayer meeting. The case was investigated by the Tehsildar, Bela, who found 11 out of 21 persons guilty of the offence, arrested and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment and fine. The Khojas not being satisfied with the Tehsildar's decision have applied for the re-trial of the case by the Political Agent. The record of the case has been sent for.

34. Mir Ayub Khan of Las Bela, son of the late Jam, is studying in England for the bar, and it is hoped that he will be called about the end of the current year.

35. Mir Makbul Khan, youngest son of the late Jam, has passed the Diploma examination of the Aitchison College gaining distinction in drawing.

R. E. A. BENN, *Maj.*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1906-07 (No. 158-G., dated the 29th April, 1907, from Jam Mir Kamal Khan of Las Bela to Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat).

* * * I have the honour to forward, for your information, as under, the annual Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1906-07.

CHAPTER I.

General and political.

For information regarding the area, population and average annual revenues, etc., of the State last year's report may be read.

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The State had to incur heavy expenses on some domestic ceremonies in consequence of the birth of a son from my second legal wife, the daughter of Jam Bijar Khan Jokhia of Malir. The child was named Jam Ali Khan after the name of my worthy father. I had to camp out at Habb for a portion of the year with my family and dependents owing to the prevalence of small-pox in Bela and its surroundings.

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It would not be out of place to mention here that I myself occasionally go to Las Bela to attend to the State urgent affairs and in my absence from the head-quarters the Wazir holds the charge of the station. He performs his duties to my entire satisfaction.

There being no other domestic occurrences worth noting, I now proceed with the general condition of the State:—

(*i*) The dispute between the Mengals and Jamotes was reported in my last year's report. It was revived by the Mengals.

As desired by you, the Wazir was first deputed to Kanraj on 5th May last. There he, in company with the Native Assistant, Jhalawan, made inquiries in connection with the murder case of one Bachu and made some preliminary arrangements for the stoppage of further disturbances. After this, he returned to Las Bela by the 20th of May, 1906.

He again proceeded to Kanraj on the 14th July, 1906, as directed by you and returned to Las Bela on the 1st August, 1906. This time the Mengals fired at the Wazir in his camp and murdered Toota, Jamot, with his son and others in the jurisdiction of the Las Bela State. This is all due to the connivance most probably of Alam Khan, the Jamadar at Saruna.

The Mengals also looted a Kafila of the Gurgejas proceeding towards Kanraj and another of the Gadors in the Bizanjo *illaqa* and took away their camels, etc.

The case was brought before the Shahi *jirga* held at Sibi in February, 1907. The members of the *jirga* were all Brahui Sardars and they naturally sided with their own tribesmen.

In spite of their being proved guilty of various crimes committed by them, the ringleaders Mir Wali Muhammad and Alam Khan, etc., escaped the infliction of any penalty.

To suppress the riots an expense of Rs. 4,055 was incurred by the State, besides an amount of Rs. 2,500 spent in this connection on tours to Kanraj and Sibi and a loss of Rs. 2,700 in "sung" from Khurasan merchandise.

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(*iii*) Assistance in every way was rendered to the telegraph construction party of the Indo-European Telegraph Department in the matter of transmission of money, supply of camels and rations, etc.

(*iv*) I accompanied by the Wazir and my brother Mir Murad Ali Khan proceeded to Quetta in October, 1906, to pay my homage to, and attend the Darbar held by, His Excellency the Viceroy. The expenses incurred on the visit amounted to Rs. 5,000.

(*v*) The work of exploration in the State carried out by a party of the Geological Survey of India cost to the State Rs. 2,000. It is most probable that the ores hitherto found at various places in the State contain gold, platinum, nickle and chrome, etc., but the Survey party was not able to discover any.

* * * * * * *

(*vii*) The general condition of the people, ryots and merchants was above normal owing to timely rains.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the lands.

(*i*) The land assessment system prevalent in the State is the same as reported last year.

As usual, this year too, some acres of waste land were reclaimed.

Jawari and Moong harvests were above normal and the yield of revenue was estimated at Rs. 74,000 for the year under report, but to the misfortune of the State and the people "Tiddi" insect, a species of locusts, destroyed the jawari crop. Consequently a heavy loss of about Rs. 13,677 was sustained in revenue alone. The whole revenue assessed this year was Rs. 60,323.

Out of this a sum of Rs. 32,153 was recovered in cash and kind. The balance of Rs. 28,170 is still recoverable from the zamindars.

From the previous outstandings of Rs. 65,460 (Rs. 55,993 due from the zamindars and Rs. 9,467 worth grain with the Tahsildar) a sum of Rs. 32,718 was also collected during the year, the balance still due being Rs. 32,742.

Thus the total outstandings up to the end of March, 1907, amounted to Rs. 28,170 + 32,742 = 60,912. The zamindars owing to a series of bad years have not been able to recoup their condition and hence the heavy outstandings against them.

(*ii*) As regards the lands in dispute with Mengals on the Purali Frontier, the case still remains unsettled. The appeal against the order of the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, referred to in my last report, was duly made to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and the result thereof is anxiously awaited.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

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(*ii*) The total strength of the Lasi force at the end of March, 1907, remains 251 Infantry and 34 Cavalry as compared with 211 and 36 respectively in the previous year. The total cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 25,972 + 177 = 26,149 as compared with Rs. 23,676 + 221 = 23,897 during the last year. **Military Force.**

The increase of 40 men in the Infantry and the consequent increase of Rs. 2,252 in expenditure is due to the last Mengal disturbances.

(*iii*) The sanctioned strength of the military police is 100. This body is however short of strength by 7. Their cost during the year amounted to Rs. 13,078.

As to their composition and armament, etc., last year's report may be referred to.

(*iv*) Their present strength is 80 and cost of maintenance Rs. 6,672.

* * * * * * *

The ratio of the above force to the population comes to 1 : 159 and to the area 1 : 30. **Police and Village Police.**

(*v*) * * * The number of cases disposed of this year is 115 serious and 171 ordinary, the total being 286. **Criminal Justice and appeals.**

(*vi*) A comparison of the figures with the last year's is given below :— **Civil Courts and appeals.**

	1906-07.	1905-06.
Civil suits	532	432
Revenue ,, ...	412	278
Miscellaneous suits	101	98

* * * * * * *

(*viii*) There exists only one prison at Las Bela. Details will be found in last year's report. **Prisons.**

The number of prisoners at the end of March, 1907, was 5 as compared with 19 on the 31st March, 1906.

There were 11 convicts in the jail on 21st November, 1906, and they were all released on the birth of my son from the second wife.

* * * * * * *

(*ix*) The fees derived from this source amounted to Rs. 594 against Rs. 1,142-12-9 realised last year. **Registration of landed property, etc.**

The system had to be discontinued so far as the zamindars' own lands were concerned, as the various tribesmen such as Burras, etc., were against it. Hence the reduction under this heading.

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CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and Crops.

(*i*). This year the total rainfall amounted 8·45″ against 7·9″ in last year. The mustard crop failed owing to want of rain.

The (Wanda) Spring crops, Jawari and Moong, were fairly sown, but they were to some extent damaged by the succeeding downpours of rain and by locusts and Tiddi.

The (Was) Autumn crops, Jawari and Moong, were splendid, but considerable damage was done to the Jawari crop by the Tiddi insect.

A comparative statement of the produce is given below :—

	Year 1906-07.	Year 1905-06.
1. Mustard seed	334 maunds.	3,464 maunds.
2. *Rabi* (Wanda) Jawari and Moong ...	4,976 „	4,984 „
3. *Kharif* (Was) Jawari, Moong and rice	15,872 „	11,501 „

In addition to the above—

Dhania	60	„
Onions	30	„
Cotton	93	„

The realisations from grass and grazing fees amounted to Rs. 3,007.

The total revenue realised this year from various sources amounted to Rs. 60,32 3.

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Trade and manufacture.

(*iv*). 1. The exports chiefly consist of fish, wool, ghee, moong, mustard seed, honey and hides, while the chief articles of import are cloth, grain, spices, sugar, dates, tobacco and snuff.

2. The only manufacture is of mattings and of woollen things such as carpets, etc., for local consumption.

Public Works.

(*v*). The rest-houses already erected were repaired this year, also the road leading from Karachi to Bela.

(2) A Karez at Welpat was completely dug out.

(3) The Tahsil building and various other houses for the late Jam's families as well as one ordinary house for myself were taken in hand and mostly completed.

The total charges incurred amounted to Rs. 8,564, as compared with Rs. 5,313 in the last year.

Telegraph and Post.

(*vi*). The postal and telegraph arrangements are the same as reported in the previous years. The total expenditure incurred amounts to Rs. 3,071 as compared with Rs. 3,198 in the last year, while the earnings amounted to Rs. 628, in addition to the realisation of Rs. 142 from the postage stock of last year.

Arrangements have been made for the opening of an Imperial British post and telegraph office at Las Bela and a post office at Miani with effect from 1st April, 1907.

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General condition of the State and people.

(*viii*). It remained fair owing to sufficient rain water and fodder. Also public health was good in spite of many deaths from Pneumonia and Small-pox.

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Excise.

(*x*). The contracts for country liquor and bhang, etc., were auctioned for Rs. 795, but the actual amount realised during the year was Rs. 449.

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The income from the import of Brandy amounted to Rs. 1,395 as compared with Rs. 904 last year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Leaving the muafi items aside, the total income derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,94,278 as compared with Rs. 2,02,729 in the last year. Considering Rs. 2,11,950 the budget estimate of receipts, the chief decrease of Rs. 14,000 is in the revenue, and that of Rs. 3,000 in octroi.

The reasons for decrease in the former have been explained in their place. The decrease in octroi is due to disturbances caused by the Mengals.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,04,234 against Rs. 2,15,223 in the last year.

The total assets for the year were Rs. 2,41,446 against Rs. 2,51,827 in the last year.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

(*i*) There exists only one hospital at Las Bela managed by a retired first class Hospital Assistant whose staff is composed of a Compounder and two Lasi sepoys who assist in dressing and distributing medicines to patients.

A travelling Compounder for vaccination and other duties is also employed.

The expenditure under Medical this year amounted to Rs. 2,057 in comparison with Rs. 1,547 incurred last year.

The increase is due to the purchase of extra medicines from Karachi and payment of old outstanding allowances for certain Hospital Assistants to the Political Agent, Kalat.

This year the people were mostly victims of Small-pox, Pneumonia, Fever and Eye diseases.

(*ii*) *Births and Deaths.*—No birth and death Registers are maintained in the State.

(*iii*) *Sanitation.*—The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 1,221 against Rs. 1,719 of previous year. The decrease is due to the dismissal of two pakhalis (water-men) whose services were not required.

(*iv*) *Plague.*—By the grace of God the plague precautionary measures taken at Habb have so far been successful in preventing the spread of plague to the State.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

There now exist two public schools in the State, the third, a religious institution, having been abolished owing to want of sufficient attendance. The education given in these schools is up to 5th Primary standard. In addition to Urdu, Persian, Geography and Arithmetic, religious instruction in the Alcoran is given to the students for an hour daily.

The number of local Muharrirs from these schools is on the increase every year. They unlike outsiders accept comparatively low pay. The considerable decrease from 107 to 59 in number on rolls and from 86 to 53 in average attendance is due to the abolition of the third school and the prevalence of Small-pox.

The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 772 against Rs. 446 in the previous year. This increase is due to scholarships given to the boys for their encouragement.

The people, both Muhammadans and Hindus, are still very backward in education ; hence the schools are still in the Primary stage.

There is no girls' school in the State.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

(*i*) The Sandeman grave-yard with the monument is being well looked after as reported last year.

(*ii*) A sum of about Rs. 450 was raised by subscription for distribution among the families of those who lost their lives owing to the drowning of the Ormara craft "Madat Rahman" alluded to in my last report.

MIR KAMAL KHAN,
Jam of Las Bela State.

SELECTIONS

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1907-08

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1907-08

PART I.

Summary by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

I.—General.

The Hon'ble Major Sir Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., took over charge from the Hon'ble Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., on the afternoon of 1st April 1907. He remained in charge of the Agency throughout the year.

The office of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner was held by Major C. A. Kemball from 1st to 16th April 1907, when he was relieved by Major C. Archer, who held it till 11th December 1907, the date on which Mr. A. Williams, the permanent incumbent of the appointment, resumed charge.

The Agent to the Governor General visited Chaman in April 1907, Nushki in May, Shahrig in August, Kalat and Nushki (2nd time) in November, Las Bela, a number of places in Mekran, and Muscat in December 1907, and Duki and Loralai in February-March 1908.

The Royal Decentralization Commission visited Quetta on the 19th March 1908 and after recording evidence of Government officials and private persons left on the 24th idem. Mr. Hobhouse and a few members of the Commission visited Chaman on the 22nd March 1908.

His Excellency General the Right Hon'ble Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., R.E., Commander-in-Chief in India, visited Quetta from April 21st to 25th, 1908.

His Highness the Khan of Kalat came to Quetta to visit the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in May 1908 and stayed 10 days.

The Jam of Las Bela also came to Quetta to visit the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in April 1907.

Between the 12th and 15th of January 1908 a series of earthquake shocks were felt at intervals over an extensive area extending from Sibi to Shahrig, Harnai, Quetta, Loralai and Duki. At Shahrig and Harnai the Railway and Civil Buildings were considerably damaged. More or less sharp shocks continued to be felt at intervals at different places till the 5th March 1908, though the damage done in the later earthquakes was not so severe.

There were no cases of fanatical outrage in any part of Baluchistan during the year under report.

There has been a very satisfactory decrease in serious crime during the year, and it is worthy of remark that no sentence of capital punishment has been inflicted throughout the year.

The conduct of the tribes has been consistently good with but one or two slight exceptions, which are noted elsewhere under Head "Political."

A large number of cases has been settled by local and Shahi jirgas and the working of the jirgas has been of a high order.

Special jirgas were convened to settle the following important cases:—

(1) Disputes between the Marris and Bugtis over the Phailawagh lands.

(2) Settlement of the affairs of the Jogezai Kakar family consequent on the death of Nawab Bangal Khan and again on the death of his son and successor Sardar Zarif Khan.

(3) Disputes between the Zarakzai and Musiani tribes.

The Afghan and Persian borders of Baluchistan have been very peaceful, on the whole, throughout the year; the only exceptions being raids in the Zhob District by Sherani and Sulemankhel outlaws. In several of these cases the raiders have come off second best.

The year has been a healthy one throughout the Province, and there has been a fortunate absence of epidemics.

Drought and bad harvests together with the high rates of food grains in India caused a serious rise in the price of food throughout the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Chagai Districts, thereby giving rise to some local distress. The other Districts enjoyed better harvests and were less affected by rates prevailing in India.

The returns of trade along the Nushki-Seistan Trade route have shown a very large increase during the year. A noticeable feature in this is the increase in the trade coming to Nushki from Afghanistan.

Not so satisfactory to record is the enormous increase in the arms trade between the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan. A very large number of rifles and vast amount of ammunition are reported to have been landed on the Persian coast during the year under report. Arrangements were being made at the close of the year under report to reinforce the military garrison at Robat with a view to preventing these arms being taken through British territory. The Afghan arms traders have since successfully brought all their large consignments of arms into Afghanistan through Persian territory.

II.—Regular Administration.

(*A*) *Revenue, etc.*

Land Revenue.

The poor out-turn of crops in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts, owing to the prevailing drought and the insect pests, affected the land revenue receipts of the Province, which in spite of counteracting increases elsewhere diminished by Rs. 12,505. The collections in Loralai and Zhob were above the normal. In the Chagai District owing to deficient rainfall cultivation suffered badly and consequently the land revenue of the District decreased almost by one-third. It is satisfactory to note that the royalty on chromite and coal in 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 9,566 as against Rs. 3,770 in 1906-07.

Irrigation.

The Nar Nallah project has lately been sanctioned by the Government of India and the work on it, as also on Pakur Khan's Karez, will be taken in hand in 1908-09.

Several irrigation schemes are under consideration, among them being the Anambar reservoir and the Bur Nalla Irrigation projects.

The Galangur-Kishingi and the Anambar flood channel schemes are still in abeyance. A final proposal for the latter scheme has lately been submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. The Manzai Karez, which is to irrigate lands intended for the Hazara colonists in Loralai, is nearly completed.

The total area irrigated during the year by the Shebo Canal and the Khushdil Khan reservoir respectively was 1,342 and 4,141 acres and the revenue realized therefrom was Rs. 11,836 and Rs. 28,533. The considerable falling in receipts as compared with the last year, when the total realiza-

tions amounted to Rs. 17,473 and Rs. 81,846 respectively, is attributed to bad seasons and in consequence a lack of floods.

The work on experimental borings in Baluchistan has not met with much success, the only successful borings being two just outside Quetta.

Taccavi. The balance outstanding on 1st April 1907 on account of taccavi loans was Rs. 1,92,788-11-6. Of the grant of Rs. 64,000 allotted for this purpose in 1907-08 an amount of Rs. 47,615 was utilised. After recoveries of advances made the balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 1,82,297-12-1. To relieve the distress in several parts of the Province, especially in the Sibi Tahsil, liberal taccavi grants were made, and a good deal of land revenue was suspended.

Settlement. The Settlement operations in the Quetta Tahsil are over and the new assessment proposals are being considered by the Revenue Commissioner. The Settlement of the Nasirabad Tahsil has been sanctioned by the Government of India for a period of 10 years, with effect from the "Rabi" harvest of 1908. The result of the operations shows a cultivated area of 276,920 acres and uncultivated 236,275 acres, the total area surveyed being 513,195 acres and unsurveyed 195,623 acres. The surveyed area includes 501,023 acres surveyed by Mr. Cole in 1902 to 1904 and 12,172 acres surveyed under Mr. Smart's supervision. It is proposed to introduce into the Tahsil a Land Revenue Law, the draft of which was drawn up by Mr. Smart, Settlement Officer, Nasirabad, and which will be submitted for the orders of the Government of India in due course.

A record of rights of the Killa Saifulla Tahsil of the Zhob District has been prepared and has received the approval of the Government of India. The total area of the Tahsil brought under settlement survey is 30,307 acres and 31 poles, of which 21,733 acres, 1 rood, 4 poles is cultivated and 8,573 acres, 3 roods, 27 poles uncultivated. The revenue is levied in kind at one-sixth of the produce and the incidence per acre of irrigable land of the average revenue in the 10 years 1892-93 to 1901-02 works out to Rs. 1-9-2, while the rates of incidence per irrigated area actually cultivated during the year of settlement, as well as of the average area annually cultivated during the ten years cited above, work out to Rs. 2-14-8 and Rs. 3-8-5 respectively. With a view to the proper maintenance of settlement records, the appointment of an officer of the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner, who will act as Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, has lately been sanctioned by the Government of India. It will be the duty of the Revenue Assistant to make frequent tours of inspection round the settled Tahsils and to inspect the work, at Tahsil headquarters and in each Patwari Circle, with special regard to the maintenance of the maps and records of rights, the proper conduct of the crop inspections and the registration of mutations.

Surveys. The Quetta party was raised in August 1906, with the personnel detailed in the margin, to carry out a topographical survey, on the 2″ scale, along the British-Afghan boundary to the West, North-West and North of Quetta and to fill up gaps left in the existing 2″ work carried out by former parties in previous years.

Captain G. A. Beazeley, R. E., in charge.
9 Provincial Officers.
2 Soldier Surveyors.

Field work commenced on 16th September 1906. Orders had been received to survey as much of the Toba Plateau as possible before winter rendered work impossible and Surveyors were concentrated along the boundary until winter compelled their being transferred to lower ground in the Shorarud country when the gaps above mentioned were taken up.

By the end of May 1907 the total area surveyed on the 2″ scale was 470 square miles, the area triangulated for the next season's work being 742 square miles.

Towards the end of May 1907 the party was strengthened by 1 Imperial Officer, 1 Provincial Officer and a few Surveyors transferred from other parties and was directed to remain out in the field, till the end of December

1907, to carry out a 2″ survey over ground to the East of the work already completed, with triangulation in advance of future survey work.

The party went into recess at Mussoorie about the end of December 1907 till May 1908, when it recommenced its operations with the following personnel :—

Captain G. A. Beazeley, R.E., in charge.

Captain L. C. Thuillier, I.A.

4 Provincial Officers.

30 Surveyors.

5 soldier surveyors and 1 apprentice.

It was still in the field at the time of report continuing the 2″ survey from the British-Afghan boundary southwards and as far East as Longitude 68°.

Excise. There was a fall of Rs. 16,503 in the excise revenue of the year, which amounted to Rs. 1,64,744 as compared with Rs. 1,81,247 in 1906-07. The fall is chiefly noticeable in the receipts from country liquor, opium and *charas*, and with the exception of the Bolan Sub-Division is shared by all the Districts, the excise collections of the Zhob District alone having fallen by more than one-half, *i.e.*, from Rs. 9,351 to Rs. 4,952, the contributory cause being the withdrawal of the Cavalry Detachment from Fort Sandeman. The enhanced duty on drugs and the loss sustained by contractors on the previous year's contracts were responsible for the decrease of revenue in other districts. The adoption of the Excise Committee's recommendations, with regard to the District monopoly system and other matters, is under reference to the Government of India. Under the orders of Government steps are being taken to transfer the salt administration of the Nasirabad Tahsil to the Sind Salt Department.

Finance. The total Provincial receipts (provisional), including the ordinary and special assignments of Rs. 21,92,762, amounted to Rs. 34,11,828, exceeding the estimates by Rs. 43,718. The expenditure, which rose from Rs. 33,12,257 in 1906-07 to Rs. 34,11,828 in 1907-08, exactly balanced the receipts and but for the special assignment of Rs. 5,98,762 would have exceeded them by that amount. The increases in expenditure fall chiefly under the Heads " 25—Political " and " 45—Civil Works."

The renewal of the *quasi*-provincial settlement, for a period of five years commencing from 1st April 1908, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Local Funds and Municipalities. The condition of the Excluded Local Funds is satisfactory. With the exception of Quetta and Fort Sandeman the expenditure was in each case less than the receipts. The income of the Quetta Municipal Fund was Rs. 2,57,988 and the expenditure Rs. 2,61,056, the figures of the previous year having been Rs. 2,46,515 and Rs. 2,33,632 respectively. The growing demands of the Municipality consequent on the rapid extension of the town have brought the question of its finances to the fore. One-half of the income derived from Octroi, which alone in the year 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 1,36,369, is taken over by the Military; could the Municipality be relieved of this burden, the amount thereby set free would make it possible to carry out many much needed improvements in the sanitation of the town without additional taxation.

Forests. The reserved area amounts to 278 square miles, the same as last year. The income of the Department rose from Rs. 21,195 to Rs. 24,829, a fact which is attributed to an increase in the sale of fuel through Government Agency necessitated by the depletion of unclassed forests. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 26,294 to Rs. 31,258, and the increase is chiefly accounted for by the outlay incurred on protective " Bands " in the Wam Tangi Reserve Forest. The adequate supply of firewood for Quetta is a great desideratum; the shortage of the local supply hitherto having been partly met by the import of fuel from Sind. The question of improving the local sources of supply of fuel is seriously engaging the attention of the Department.

Arboriculture. That increasing interest is being taken in the work of plantation of roadside trees is evidenced by the fact that 40,504 young trees were distributed

for this purpose in 1907-08, as against 32,326 in the preceding year. In the Chagai Agency alone as many as 41,463 trees were planted during the year. The cultivation of the white mulberry has shown excellent results and further experiments in its cultivation will be watched with interest.

Sericulture. The sericulture operations in the Kalat State are still on their trial. The year's yield of cocoons was satisfactory, but the insufficient supply of mulberry leaf hampers any extension of this useful industrial enterprise. Financially the enterprise has not yet proved a success. During the year 1906-07, a quantity of white mulberry seed was collected and distributed by the Forest Department to all the Political Agents, for the purpose of raising mulberry plants, for sericulture. The seed sown at Chaman in the Quetta Pishin District, and at a number of places in the Sibi and Loralai Districts, succeeded, but that sown in the Zhob and Chagai Districts is reported to have proved a total failure.

Education. In the Province there are 2 Secondary schools, 28 Primary schools for boys, 6 Primary schools for girls and 132 indigenous schools (*maktabs*), the number of scholars attending all the institutions being 3,412, of which 2,940 are boys and 472 girls. As compared to last year these figures show a steady increase. It is hoped that the opening of more schools, for imparting elementary instruction, will give a further impetus to the cause of education in the Province. It is proposed to open a Vernacular Middle School at Gulistan; this school will have a training class attached to it, which, it is expected, will meet the growing want of qualified and trained teachers for village schools.

Horse-breeding. Thirty horse and seven donkey stallions are maintained in the Province. The number of mares covered by them was 1,068 and 316 respectively, against 1,016 and 341 in 1906-07, and the number of foals produced shows a satisfactory increase of 131 over the past year. The number of branded mares on the register at the close of the year was 1,578. The year was one of famine and drought and consequently there was a falling off in the number of exhibits at the various Horse Shows in the Province, but the quality of the stock exhibited, excepting the colts and geldings, was generally good.

One hundred and seven remounts and 4 mules were purchased by the different Government Agencies at the various Shows. It is pleasing to note that the fillies exhibited at the Quetta Horse Show were exceptionally good.

Civil Veterinary Department. Mr. K. Hewlett, Superintendent, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, remained in charge of the office of the Superintendent, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, from 1st April to 24th November 1907, when Major A. S. Trydell took over from him, from the forenoon of 25th idem, and remained in charge to the end of the year. Neither Superintendent was able to undertake any tours in the Province this year, as Mr. Hewlett's presence was required in his own Circle and Major Trydell assumed charge of the office only at the end of November 1907 and could not visit the Province except to attend Sibi Cattle Show.

There is no subordinate Veterinary establishment in the Province. Sanction, however, has been given to engage a Veterinary graduate for 2 years to investigate diseases which occur in the Province, and steps are being taken to obtain the services of one from the beginning of the next year.

Two fairs were held during the year, in the province, at Quetta and Sibi.

Quetta Fair.—This fair was held locally, in connection with the Horse Show, at Quetta on the 23rd September and following days. Forty animals were shown at the fair this year as against 38 last year and Rs. 90, the same amount as last year, were awarded in prizes from Local Funds.

Sibi.—This is an Imperial Cattle Fair, and was held on the 10th to 14th February 1908, at the same time as the Horse Fair. Three hundred and seventy-eight animals were exhibited, against 237 last year, and Rs. 500 were awarded as prizes, besides 2 silver medals, as against Rs. 475 and 2 silver medals awarded last year, from Imperial Funds. Major Trydell, who has toured in each Province in India (except Bombay) and has seen almost every

breed in the country, reports that the competing animals compare favourably with the best cattle to be found elsewhere in the Empire.

Postal and Telegraphs.

Owing to the expansion of the Quetta town and Cantonments, one Branch and three new Sub-Post Offices were opened during the year for the convenience of the public. Arrangements have been made for the opening of a season combined office at Shinghar, the summer headquarters of the Political Agent in Zhob, and telephonic communication has been established between Husain Nikka, Saradarga and Gustoi. An experimental post office was opened at Kanak, on the Quetta-Nushki Railway, but the results did not justify its retention, and it had to be closed. To provide a quicker service for the carriage of mails between Pasni and Panjgur, camel sowars have been substituted for runners.

Medical.

The number of dispensaries remained the same as in 1906, *viz.*, 32; one new dispensary, that at Gandava in the Kalat State, was opened, while the one at Kishingi was closed. The number of patients treated at the dispensaries fell from 266,060 to 255,355, the slight decrease of 10,705 being due chiefly to two causes :—(1) Less prevalence of Malaria and (2) Reduction of cases on the Quetta-Nushki Railway line. There was a large decrease in the number of Small-pox cases, which accounts also for the large drop in vaccination figures. The decrease in attendance at the Lady Sandeman Zenana dispensary is regrettable. The prevalence of plague in Dera Ismail Khan was responsible for an imported case that occurred at Fort Sandeman. There were also five imported cases in the Inspection camp at Hirok and one in the Las Bela State.

The Branch of the Lady Minto Nursing Association at Quetta has proved a great success. The question of providing adequate funds, however, still continues to engage the attention of the Local Sub-Committee.

Gazetteers.

With the exception of the Index volume, all the District Gazetteers were completed, printed and published during the year 1907-08. The Index volume was also compiled, but it could not be completed and printed, as copies of the Baluchistan Provincial volume of the Imperial Gazetteer series, which were being printed in England, had not been received.

The charge of the operations was held by Major C. F. Minchin, D.S.O., up to the 15th June 1907 and by Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, who had been working as an Assistant since the commencement of the work, up to the 20th August 1907, when he was posted as Personal Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General. He continued to hold the charge of the District Gazetteer work, in addition to his own duties, up to the 31st December 1907, when the operations ceased.

Public Works.

The grant for Civil Works (Special Revenues) for the year was Rs. 5,93,400 and was utilised for various public improvements.

New lines, for the Zhob Levy Corps Cavalry, have been partly built at Fort Sandeman and the question of further accommodation, to be provided for the Corps, is still under consideration. Dispensary buildings have been erected at Hindubagh, Jhatpat, Kohlu and Killa Saifulla, and operating rooms have been added to the Civil Hospitals at Loralai and Fort Sandeman, and a Police ward built, in connection with the Civil Hospital at Quetta. A Rest House has been built at Jhatpat, and the work on the various Tahsil and Thana buildings there is in progress.

A new Police Office has been built at Quetta. The great increase in the Quetta garrison has necessitated a corresponding increase in the strength of the Cantonment Police, for whom additional accommodation will have to be provided. Several outposts have been built, and the erection of several more, including a main Thana building, for the augmented Cantonment Police, is contemplated, when the new Scheme of the reorganisation of the Police Force of the Province, which is shortly to be submitted to the Government of India, is sanctioned. The realignment of the Loralai-Fort Sandeman Road, which is estimated to cost Rs. 5,38,000, has not yet been completed.

Mines.

The total output of coal from the various mines, for the year 1907, was 41,542 tons against 42,503 tons in 1906, the slight fall being chiefly in the out-

put of the Khost Mines, which amounted to 29,141 tons, as compared with 32,500 tons in 1906.

It is satisfactory to note that the output of the Sor Range Mines increased by 43 per cent., and that of the Degari Mines by 41 per cent.

The output of the Duki Mines however fell from 800 to 241 tons.

The output of chrome iron ore was 7,274 tons, which shows an increase of 66 per cent. over the output of 1906, and more than 168 per cent. over that of 1905, the respective figures of these two years being 4,379 and 2,708.

As many as 146 new chromite leases were applied for during the year, but the high cost of carrying ore by camels to the Railway at Khanai is impeding the development of the chromite mining industry. A great impetus to the industry is expected from the proposed construction of a railway line from Khanai to Hindubagh, of which a survey has lately been undertaken, under the orders of the Government of India. The question of the inspection of mines has yet to be placed on a satisfactory footing, their regular and frequent inspection by a trained expert being a great desideratum.

Trade. The year before last the value of imports from Persia was Rs. 3,34,782 and of exports Rs. 4,11,338, in 1906-07 it was Rs. 2,62,034 and Rs. 2,76,607, whereas in 1907-08 it was Rs. 3,24,382 and Rs. 6,66,134 respectively. The increase of over half a lac and $3\frac{3}{4}$ lacs both in imports and exports respectively, as compared with the preceding years, is satisfactory, and is chiefly due to the removal of the quarantine restrictions in Seistan, which caused the drop last year. The export trade with Afghanistan rose by Rs. 3,28,434, which shows an increase of 90 per cent. The heavy fall of 12 lacs in the import trade, moreover, is more nominal than real and is mostly due to the exclusion of the Killa Abdulla statistics. The inland trade of the Province increased by 52 lacs or 21 per cent.

(*B*) *Protection.*

Law and Justice. The number of Civil and Revenue cases was 5,960 in 1907, against 5,429 in 1906. The number of criminal cases also increased from 4,524 to 4,571. The appellate work of the Judicial Commissioner shows a slight decrease, the number of appeals in Civil and Revenue cases having fallen from 271 to 261, and in criminal cases from 185 to 169.

The figures of criminal cases are largely made up of petty cases. Serious crimes during the year have been few.

Jails. The daily average number of prisoners in Jails in 1907 was 295, against 289 in 1906. There were only two escapes, one from the Lock-up at Jhatpat, and another from Shahrig. Both the prisoners were recaptured.

Police. The year's record of police work is satisfactory. A scheme for the reorganisation of the Baluchistan Police was drawn up by the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, in 1906. Owing to the increase of the Quetta Cantonments and other considerations the Government of India have since called for fresh proposals. Under their instructions the whole scheme has been recast, and is about to be submitted to Government for their sanction.

Volunteers. Major A. M. Anscomb, V.D., was in command throughout the year under report.

The year opened with 155 members on the rolls, and closed with 187—there having been 39 enrolments during the year, and 7 removals from the rolls owing to transfers and other causes.

The number of efficients on the rolls of the Corps at the close of the year was 173.

The Corps was inspected twice during the period under report, *viz.*, on the 6th April 1907 by Lieutenant-General Smith-Dorrien, Commanding the 4th (Quetta) Division, and on the 19th December 1907 by Brigadier-General Aylmer, Commanding the Quetta Brigade; the reports on both these inspections were most satisfactory.

The Corps manned the armoured train, as usual, in connection with the Divisional manœuvres in October 1907.

The shooting of the Corps has again been very good. One hundred and fifty-six men were exercised in musketry during the year, 111 of whom qualified as marksmen; while Sergeant H. E. Pigott won the Bombay Command medal, for the musketry year 1907-08.

The Corps won the Smith-Dorrien Challenge Shield, at the Quetta Divisional Rifle meeting in December 1907, competing against all troops in the Division; a team from this Corps made the highest score in All-India competition for the Viceroy's Cup, in March 1908. The score made in this competition was, however, disallowed on technical grounds, and the Cup therefore went to the Corps which made the next best score.

Captain Anscomb was promoted Major Commandant with effect from the 28th June 1907.

Captain Summerhayes proceeded to South Africa on 18 months' leave from the 27th August 1907.

The following members of the Corps were granted the Volunteer Long Service medal during the year :—

2nd-Lieutenant J. W. N. Cumming.

Colour Sergeant W. L. Shaw.

The Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The following table shows the number of cases disposed of under this Regulation, the number of persons punished for offences and the number called on to furnish securities and the amount of fines imposed in each District :—

Districts.	Cases disposed of.			Number of persons punished.	Number called on to furnish security.	Amount of fines.
	Criminal.	Civil.	Total.			
						Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	130	235	365	70	14	1,359
Sibi	200	205	405	134	78	14,450
Loralai	411	261	672	110	295	8,372
Zhob	373	436	809	276	246	1,361
Bolan	2	...	2	2	2	310
Chagai	Not classified.		43	15	...	305
Total	1,116	1,137	2,296	607	635	26,157

A comparison of the present with the past year's figures (1,728) shows an increase of 568; the increase has been general throughout the Districts.

In all 96 cases, 41 Civil and 55 Criminal, were disposed of, during the year, by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, in exercise of the revisional powers under the Frontier Crimes Regulations. These cases came from—

Quetta-Pishin	District	31
Sibi	Do.	30
Zhob	Do.	17
Loralai	Do.	9
Chagai	Do.	2
Kalat Agency	Do.	7
		96

The results of revisional action are as below :—

Confirmed	86
Modified	5
Reversed	5

The Jirga work of the year was satisfactory.

A Special Jirga, consisting of Baluchistan and Punjab Chiefs, was convened in July 1907, for the settlement of the important Jogezai case. As the death of S. Zarif Khan, who was selected as Sardar in place of his father, the late Nawab Bangal Khan, complicated matters, another Special Jirga was convened in February 1908, to settle the questions of succession, and the redistribution of the Ishak Kahol allowances. The Jirga of February 1908

also took up the question of the land dispute at Phailawagh, between the Marris and the Bugtis. Both the cases have been noticed elsewhere. There were no other cases worth special mention.

The total strength of the District Levies, exclusive of the Zhob and Mekran Levy Corps, at the close of the year, and their annual cost, was as follows :— Levies.

District.	Number of Levies.	Yearly cost.
		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	491	1,03,626
Sibi	681	1,81,426
Loralai	323	84,301
Zhob	291	83,527
Bolan	121	22,524
Chagai	333	1,01,510
Agent Governor General's Head Quarter Levies	27	9,960
	2,267	5,86,874

The first class Chagai Levies were increased by 28 rank and file during the year.

The sanctioned strength of the Mekran Levy Corps on 31st March 1908 was 341 (203 Infantry and 138 Cavalry), and of Zhob Levy Corps 1,265 (638 Infantry and 627 Cavalry); their annual cost respectively amounted to Rs. 1,27,732 and Rs. 4,11,697. The question of increases to the District Levies establishment of Quetta-Pishin, Zhob, and Loralai is still pending before the Government of India. The conduct of the Levies and of the Levy Corps has been in every way satisfactory.

III.—Political.

The Quetta-Pishin border has been comparatively quiet and free from any serious depredations by the frontier tribes. Frontier.

On the Zhob border the outlaws have been active. In April 1907 they committed an outrage at Narwasak, in the Sherani country, on a party of travellers coming by the Chuhar Khel Dhana route, of whom 6, including a woman, were killed. It is believed that Spin, the outlaw from the Largha Sherani country, was the ringleader of the gang; he obtained help and harbourage from the Khidarzais of the Derajat side. In May 1907 a raid, believed to be the work of the notorious outlaw Sadagul, was committed on Koriawasta (Sherani country); two coolies, making bricks for the *Patwar Khana*, were killed, and a relation of Atta Khan, the Sherani Sardar, was carried off into captivity. The man was, however, released after a few months. Makam, Obokhel Sherani, one of the men concerned in the raid, was subsequently captured, and dealt with according to law. As a punishment for this raid a fine of Rs. 880 was imposed on the Sherani tribe, who for the future gave an agreement acknowledging, under certain conditions, their responsibility for offences committed within their tribal limits. In October 1907 the outlaw Lawang and his gang of Sulaimankhel bad-characters were met by a party of Zhob Levy Corps Cavalry near Husain Nikka. An encounter ensued, in which Lawang and one of his companions were killed, and two others, including one Saiyad Muhammad, a Jalaikhel Khoidadkhel, were wounded. The non-commissioned officer in charge of the party was subsequently wounded in a conflict with Powindahs, and later succumbed to his injuries. In November 1907 the Grazing Tax post at Shaghalu was attacked by an armed gang of raiders. The Zhob Levies stationed at the post opened fire on the raiders, who retired under cover of darkness. In February 1908 a party of travellers was set upon by a gang of Khidarzai bad-characters at Narwasak (the same place where a raid occurred in April 1907), and among the party, a camel sowar of Zhob Levies, who was returning from leave, was killed. In March 1908 a party of the Zhob Levy Corps, carrying pay to the Husain Nikka post, were attacked by a gang of desperadoes, consisting of Sherani emigrants, who were worsted in the fight, two of them being killed, and three rifles, 2 bandoliers and 9 stolen donkeys captured.

Another notorious Sherani outlaw, Shikari, whose name figures in many raids on the Gomal border, was reported, in December 1907, to have been captured by the Afghan officials, in connection with the murder of a silversmith, across the border; it is stated he was put to death, by order of His Majesty the Amir, by immersion in boiling oil.

The Arozai section of the Sheranis, who, in consequence of the reservation of the Shinghar forest, emigrated to Afghanistan, in 1905, and who have ever since swelled the ranks of malcontents on the Zhob border, have lately expressed a desire to return to their homes, and a settlement has been come to with their headmen, who have promised to return to Zhob next spring or at the latest in the autumn of 1909.

The Afghan officials at the Thanas of Khizr Chah and Killa Rashid have been concerned in the destruction of Baluch-Afghan boundary pillars Nos. X, XI, and XV. Their action in doing so is inexplicable, and may have been actuated by pure malice. The last two pillars have lately been rebuilt, and pillar No. X will be re-erected in due course.

On the Mekran side of the Persian border there were no disturbances or raids. Complications, owing to the possession of the Kuhak Fort by Mir Pasand Khan of Panjgur, elder brother of the deceased Ghulam Muhammad Nausherwani and a claimant to the fort, were averted through the timely action of Mr. Hughes, Assistant Political Agent for Mekran.

With the death of Muhammad Umar Nausherwani, a disaffected refugee from Mekran (who it is said was poisoned by an Afghan at Husainabad on the Helmund), his following broke up, and lately his brother, Mir Nausherwan, has petitioned to be allowed to return to Mekran and to re-occupy his lands in Boleda and Kolwa.

Owing to the unsettled condition of Persia, the usual annual meeting between the Nazim of Mekran and the Deputy Governor of Bampur, for the settlement of border disputes, could not be held. The illicit trade in arms through Persian Mekran from Muscat has greatly increased, and means have yet to be devised for stopping the traffic. The route generally taken by the arms caravans, bound for Afghanistan, lies between Bampur and Magas.

Kalat. His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan, Beglar Begi, K.C.I.E., has enjoyed his usual health.

The revenue results of the 6 *niabats*, which are directly administered by His Highness the Khan through his Political Adviser, are eminently satisfactory, the gross revenue, which was Rs. 2,65,798 in 1906-07, having amounted to Rs. 3,76,866 during 1907-08. The opening of the two new dispensaries at Bhag and Gandava is a marked feature of this year's administration. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General visited the Capital of the State in November 1907, when formal visits were exchanged with His Highness the Khan.

Tribal country. In the Marri tribal area the feud between the Ghazni and Bijarrani Marris, which culminated in the murder of Resaldar Shah Bakhsh Khan, who was in charge of the Hosri Thana, was settled by a Special Jirga, convened at Sibi for the settlement of the Jogezai succession case. The recalcitrant attitude of the Marri Nawab, in the Phailawagh land dispute, at one time threatened to give trouble, but he had the good sense to yield ultimately to the decision of Government. In Zhob, Sardar Zarif Khan, who had succeeded his father, the late Nawab Bangal Khan, as chief of the Jogezais, died of Consumption on the 16th January 1908. His brother Sardar Muhammad Khan was chosen as Sardar in his stead, at a Special Jirga, consisting of Punjab and Baluchistan Chiefs, convened at Sibi on the occasion of the annual Sibi Darbar.

The water rights in the Khanwah and Lehri river have been for long a bone of contention between the Domkis and the subjects of His Highness the Khan in the Lehri Niabat. A joint report has been drawn up in the case by the Political Agents, Kalat and Sibi. This case will be referred to the next Quetta Shahi Jirga, and their suggestions invited on certain points of detail that are expected to put an end to the unseemly quarrels, which are continually arising in the Niabat, over questions of land, water and revenue.

At Nurgama in the Jhalawan country in July 1907 the Zarakzai and Musiani Sardars quarrelled over the water of a spring known as the Chuki water. There was some fighting which resulted in the death of two Musianis, while several on both sides were wounded. The instigators of the fight were adequately punished by a Jirga, and a reconciliation was effected, between the two Sardars, through the efforts of the Political Agent. Effects of the drought were felt in Mekran, otherwise the internal condition of the State was satisfactory. The extension of the Karachi-Las Bela-Panjgur Telegraph line to Nok Kundi on the Nushki-Seistan Trade route was completed on the 4th November 1907, and through communication from Karachi to Tehran on the Central Persian Telegraph line was established on the afternoon of the 5th idem. In Kharan the settlement of several important cases, and the demarcation of the Mekran-Kharan boundary, has necessitated the deputation of a Special Officer, Major Whyte. Major Whyte started for Kharan in January 1908.

The Jam Mir Kamal Khan continued to enjoy his usual health. His relations with his brothers and the Wazir are satisfactory. The financial condition of the State shows much improvement, as compared with the past year. The Jam paid a visit to Quetta in April 1907, on the occasion of my assumption of the office of Agent to the Governor General. The honour of a personal salute of 9 guns has lately been conferred on him by Government. Las Bela

A. H. McMAHON, *Major*,
Agent to the Governor General and
Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan.

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN AND AGENCY TERRITORIES.

General Summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

The amount actually credited into the Treasury during the year under report was Rs. 7,88,127 against Rs. 8,00,632 credited in 1906-07. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 12,505.

Land Revenue.

The revenue collections in the Sibi and Quetta-Pishin districts show a considerable falling off. In the case of the former district the decrease was considerable and it is attributed to the Rabi and Kharif crops in the Sibi Tahsil having been seriously damaged, and in the case of the Nasirabad Tahsil to the deficiency of water in the Desert Canal. In the case of the Quetta-Pishin district the decrease of revenue is attributed to the water supply in the *karezes* and springs having decreased.

But these decreases of revenue have been counteracted by increases in the collections in the Loralai and Zhob districts, which have reduced the net decrease to Rs. 12,505 only. The increase in Zhob was due to timely rain and to a larger influx of Powindahs, which resulted in a small increase in the grazing tax collections. In the Loralai district the increase is attributed to the *rabi* harvest having been better than in the preceding year.

In addition to the suspensions of revenue sanctioned during the year, which have been shown separately, a sum of Rs. 29,383 remained outstanding in the Loralai district on the 31st March 1908.

The total of Rs. 7,88,127 includes Rs. 9,566 on account of royalty on chromite and coal.

Remissions and Suspensions.

The following remissions and suspensions of revenue were sanctioned during the year :—

District.	Tahsil.		Remissions.	Suspensions.
			Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Sibi . .	Sibi	Jowari	79 17 0	4,437 21 8
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Nasirabad		*436 0 0	2,997 6 0
	Kohlu		510 4 3	*Nil.*
Loralai . .	Barkhan		436 7 7	*Nil.*
	Sinjawi		6 8 0	*Nil.*
Quetta-Pishin .	Quetta		350 0 0	145 0 0
	Pishin		*Nil.*	211 8 3

With reference to the item of Rs. 48,654-0-1, shown under suspension in paragraph 2 of the Revenue Commissioner's Administration Report for 1906-07, it should be noted that there is still a sum of Rs. 29,383-3-5 outstanding against the Contractor who purchased the revenue grain of the Barkhan Sub-Division in 1906-07. The case has not been finally settled yet, but it is probable that the amount will be recovered by monthly instalments of Rs. 500 from the son and successor of the late Contractor. The outstanding has therefore been treated as an arrear of land revenue and not as a suspension.

It may also be noted that the suspensions in the Sibi Tahsil include an item of 1,200 maunds of revenue *jowari*, which was resold to the Zemindars of certain *khushkaba* villages in 1905-06 for Rs. 2,925.

Irrigation.

Shebo Canal.—The revenue realised amounted to Rs. 11,836 made up of—

	Rs.
Land revenue (including water rate)	10,161
Water Power (receipts from Mills)	1,334
Fines	150
Rent of buildings	65
Miscellaneous Canal produce	126
	11,836

* (Excludes Rs. 258-10-7 on account of water rate.)

The realizations under the above heads for the year 1906-07 were Rs. 17,473.

The area irrigated was as follows :—

Rabi	1,200 acres
Kharif	142 acres
TOTAL	1,342 acres

The area under crop in the preceding year was 2,370 acres.

The season was bad and there were no floods. This accounts for the decrease in the area under cultivation and consequently for the falling off in revenue. The incidence of revenue per acre was 8·82 against 7·37 in 1906-07.

The capacity of tank No. 3 was increased from 28·75 to 55·15 millions cubic feet at a cost of Rs. 11,197.

Khushdil Khan Bund.—The revenue realised during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue (including water rate)	28,325
Fines	63
Rent of buildings	72
Miscellaneous Canal produce	73
	28,533

The revenue in the previous year amounted to Rs. 81,846. The area under rabi crop (there was no kharif cultivation) was 4,141 acres while in the last year 6,632 acres came under irigation. The incidence of revenue per acre was 6·89 against 12·36 in 1906-07. The year 1906-07 was the best one on record. During the year 1907-08 the water in the reservoir was inadequate, which accounts for the decrease in revenue.

No floods came down the Barshore or the Tor Murgha streams in the winter of 1907-08 so that the revenue in 1908-09 will be practically nil.

It may be noted that a new branch of the Khushdil Khan Canal, known as the Haikalzai branch, is under construction, by which more land will come under irrigation in years when the water supply in the reservoir is abnormally good as was the case in 1906-07. The excavation work was commenced during the year and the branch is expected to be completed in 1908-09.

Artesian borings by Government Agency.—The expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 14,753 as under :—

	Rs.
1. Yaru-Karez Road	24
2. Kulazai	192
3. Girdi Talao	1,139
4. Sariab, at mile 4	2,180
5. Do. at mile 6	2,698
6. Kanak	2,203
7. Killa-Saifulla	2,691
8. Khara Shang	446
9. Mastung	189
Total cost of borings made during the year	11,762
Other charges	2,991
Grand Total	11,753

But water was struck only at Sariab, mile 4, where two bores were put down about 500 yards from each other. In one case the Zemindars pay assessment at the rate of one-third the produce, which is the usual share when the water is supplied by Government; in the other case, which has not been decided yet, the terms will probably be the same.

Borings by Zemindars.—No borings were put down by Zemindars during the year.

Other Irrigation Projects, Quetta-Pishin, Nar Nallah Project.—Two more discharge weirs were built at Hanna and Spin Karez. The project was

drawn up and sent to the Government of India in 1907-08, but their orders were not received when the year closed. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 12,956.

Pakur Khan's Karez.—The Karez was started by Malik Pakur Khan of Pishin, assisted by Government with *taccavi* loans to the extent of nearly Rs. 50,000. The work, however, has proved to be beyond the Malik's resources and it has been decided to take over the Karez and complete it by Government Agency. The project was placed before the Government of India and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was allotted for expenditure during the year, but the sanction was received too late to be utilized before the close of the year, and the grant was consequently allowed to lapse.

Loralai District, Anambar.—A final project for the Anambar Flood Channel scheme was prepared and submitted to the Government of India whose orders are awaited.

A Karez at Manzai was commenced and nearly completed during the year by a detachment of the 106th Hazara Pioneers, who were paid for their work. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,960. The chief object in view is to found a Colony for Hazaras.

Chagai District, Kishingi Plain.—No progress was made with the Kishingi Scheme during the year.

Bur Naltah.—A project was prepared and sent to the Government of India, but has been received back with instructions that actual flood observations should be taken for the present. Gauges have been erected to effect the necessary record.

Finance.

The following statements show the receipts and expenditure according to the Major heads in the "Special" (Provincial) Section of the Budget. The figures under "Actuals" are provisional :—

RECEIPTS FOR 1907-08.

Major Heads.	Sanctioned estimates for 1907-08.	Actuals.	Standard figures.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	8,09,710	7,88,124	(*a*) 7,25,000
III.—Salt	3,830	2,188	4,000
IV.—Stamps	95,180	81,241	65,000
V.—Excise	1,80,460	1,64,744	1,45,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	19,000	18,284	16,000
IX.—Forests	22,400	24,829	16,000
X.—Registration	1,740	2,378	2,000
XVI-A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law	17,200	19,103	25,000
XVI-B.—Law and Justice, Jails	800	576	...
XVII.—Police	35,640	31,614	8,000
XIX.—Education	1,030	1,013	...
XX.—Medical	1,680	1,690	2,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	860	983	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances.	3,240	3,023	2,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	400	336	1,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous	9,110	8,598	7,000
XXXII.—Civil Works	6,650	4,683	4,000
TOTAL	12,08,930	11,53,407	10,22,000
Public Works Department.			
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation).	64,000	38,487	50,000
XXXII.—Civil Works	25,000	27,172	23,000
TOTAL	89,000	65,65	73,000
Assignments.			
Ordinary	15,94,000	15,94,000	(*b*) 15,94,000
Special	4,76,180	5,98,762	...
GRAND TOTAL	33,68,110	34,11,828	26,89,000

(*a*) Includes one lakh on account of the revenue of the Nasirabad Tahsil

(*b*) Includes one lakh added on account of redistribution of administrative charges and administration of the Nasirabad Tahsil.

EXPENDITURE FOR 1907-08.

Major Heads.	Sanctioned estimates for 1907-08.	Actuals.	Standard figures.
Civil Department.			
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	2,930	3,900	2,000
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,95,130	1,68,477	79,000
3. Land Revenue	2,08,290	2,03,121	1,61,000
5. Salt	...	...	...
6. Stamps	1,250	1,414	2,000
7. Excise	...	1,228	...
11. Forests	30,470	31,249	22,000
12. Registration	800	1,248	1,000
15. Post Office	62,630	70,288	24,000
19A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law	30,190	34,669	45,000
19B. Law and Justice, Jails	28,170	23,258	25,000
20. Police	3,44,910	3,43,336	2,58,000
22. Education	23,130	19,981	19,000
24. Medical	81,780	77,010	55,000
25. Political	16,13,910	15,82,350	12,00,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	43,250	38,331	2,000
27. Superannuation Allowances	8,180	8,559	4,000
30. Stationery and Printing	8,750	10,171	10,000
32. Miscellaneous	10,840	9,685	5,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	14,600	15,273	12,000
45. Civil Works	95,900	1,17,984	1,00,000
TOTAL	28,05,110	27,61,532	20,26,000
Public Works Department.			
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	71,000	71,052	76,000
45. Civil Works	4,92,000	5,79,244	3,87,000
TOTAL	5,63,000	6,50,296	4,63,000
Add on account of redistribution of administrative charges and the Nasirabad administration.	...	...	2,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	33,68,110	34,11,828	26,89,000

The subjoined statements show the variations between the figures for 1906-07 (verified) and the provisional figures for 1907-08.

RECEIPTS.

	Round figures.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	12,508
III.—Salt	...	1,083
IV.—Stamps	...	7,103
V.—Excise	...	16,503
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	...	495
IX.—Forests	3,634	...
X.—Registration	203	...
XVI-A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law	5,789	...
XVI-B.—Law and Justice, Jails	...	830
XVII.—Police	...	917
XIX.—Education	5	...
XX.—Medical	...	1,879
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	311	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances	...	364
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	255
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,936	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	...	2,082
TOTAL	11,878	44,019
	or a decrease of 32,141	
Public Works Department.		
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	...	60,932
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,334	...
TOTAL	1,334	60,932
	or a decrease of 59,598	

The principal variations are explained below:—

The causes of the decrease under I—Land Revenue and V—Excise and of the increase under IX—Forest have been explained elsewhere in this report under those heads. The falling off under IV—Stamps is due to the receipts having been abnormally high in the year 1906-07 owing to the causes noticed in that year's report.

The increase under XVI-A—Law and Justice, Courts of Law, falls under the head "General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures."

EXPENDITURE.

	ROUND FIGURES.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	2,009	...
2. Assignments and Compensations	...	26,750
3. Land Revenue	...	13,547
5. Salt	...	93
6. Stamps	127	...
7. Excise	873	...
11. Forests	4,927	...
12. Registration	410	...
15. Post Office	13,526	...
16-A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law	...	19,452
16-B. Law and Justice, Jails	...	2,312
20. Police	2,156	...
22. Education	3,648	...
24. Medical	...	96
25. Political	45,634	...
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	28,231
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	...	1,052
30. Stationery and Printing	...	2,148
32. Miscellaneous	...	3,170
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	...	247
45. Civil Works	...	28,758
TOTAL	73,310	1,25,856
	or a decrease of 52,546	
Public Works Department.		
43. Minor Works	18,653	...
45. Civil Works	1,09,744	...
TOTAL	1,28,397	...

The principal variations fall under the following heads:—

1. *Refunds and drawbacks.*—The increase is due to refund of land revenue in the Nasirabad Tahsil and to refunds in respect of spoiled stamps.

2. Assignments and Compensations.—The decrease is due to an item of Rs. 25,000 on account of the quit-rent of Quetta payable to His Highness the Khan of Kalat not having been drawn during the year.

3. Land Revenue.—The figures for the year 1906-07 included expenditure on account of the survey and settlement of the Nasirabad Tahsil. If this is excluded from the figures of 1906-07 there is actually an increase of expenditure for the year 1907-08, which is chiefly due to the revision of Tahsil Establishments consequent on the preparation of a record of rights for the Nasirabad and Bori Tahsils.

11. Forests.—The cause of the increase is explained in this report under the head "Forests."

15. Post Office.—The increase is due principally to arrears of pay of the Chagai Levies having been drawn during the year and additions having been made to the Postal Levies.

16-A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law.—The decrease is due to the cost of the appointments of the Cantonment Magistrate and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate and their establishments having ceased to be charged to Provincial Revenues. It is now debited to the Military Department.

20. Police.—The re-organisation of the Police Force accounts for the increase.

22. Education.—The opening of new schools is responsible for the increase under this head.

25. Political.—The increase is partly due to the expenditure on account of the officer on special duty for Kharan affairs (30,000) and partly to addition having been made to the strength of the Chagai first class Levies and other Levies services.

26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.—The decrease is due to the fact that the expenditure for the year 1907-08 included charges on account of the compilation of the District Gazetteers, which have now ceased.

43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation).—45. Civil Works.—The increase is principally due to the special grants having been given for expenditure on account of the construction of buildings for the Police at Quetta and of the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road. A special grant of Rs. 12,000 was also made in connection with the Nar Nallah Water Project.

As mentioned in the last report the quinquennial *quasi*-provincial settlement entered into from the 1st April 1902 was allowed to continue unaltered for a further term of one year, *i.e.*, till the 31st March 1908. It was understood that any excess of expenditure over the receipts would be met from Imperial Revenues. The excess of expenditure over receipts for the year 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 5,98,762. Proposals for the renewal for a further period of five years of the *quasi*-provincial settlement were submitted during the year and the Government of India's orders thereon communicated in December last. The new Settlement commencing from the 1st April 1908 will open with a credit balance of Rs. 1,00,000 which will be contributed by Imperial Revenues as a special assignment.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure in the Imperial portion of the Budget:—

Heads of revenue.	Sanctioned estimates.	Actuals.	Heads of Expenditure.	Sanctioned estimates.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
XII.—Interest .	5,030	5,381	23. Ecclesiastical .	24,280	29,620
			25. Political . .	4,67,370	3,84,130
			27. Territorial and Political Pensions.	37,830	44,504
TOTAL .	5,030	5,381	TOTAL .	5,29,480	4,58,290

The subjoined table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturalists during the year. The figures are only provisional :— Taccavi Advances.

Balance outstanding on 1st April 1907.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recovered during the year.		Remissions granted during the year.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1908.
			Principal.	Interest.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,92,788 11 6	47,615 0 0	2,40,403 11 6	58,110 4 8*	4,482 6 1	...	1,82,297 12 1

* This includes Rs. 4-5-3 recovered in excess in the Quetta-Pishin District.

Formerly a fixed annual grant of Rs. 60,000 used to be made. Now the allotment varies, being based on estimates which are submitted each year. The allotment for the year 1907-08 was Rs. 51,300. This was supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 12,700, the total being thus raised to Rs. 64,000. Of this sum, however, only Rs. 47,615 was spent as the remainder could not be utilized before the year closed.

The proposed new rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act have been submitted to the Government of India for approval.

Quetta Tahsil.

Settlement work was continued during the year in the Quetta Tahsil. The work was completed with the exception of (1) the imposition and distribution of the new cash assessment and (2) the revision of the lists of assignments of revenue. Major C. Archer, C.I.E., was placed on special duty for the completion of the work of assessment. His preliminary assessment proposals were under consideration when the year closed. Survey and Settlement.

As was foreshadowed in the last report it was not possible to introduce the new assessment with effect from the beginning of the year under review. Hence the old rates of assessment were continued for another year.

Nasirabad Tahsil.

Mr. Smart's reports on the settlement of Nasirabad were considered during the year and were submitted with a review by Major Archer (the officiating Revenue Commissioner) whose proposals as to the new rates of assessment, etc., were approved in their entirety by the Government of India.

A draft Land Revenue Law for this Tahsil was under the consideration of the Revenue Commissioner during the year.

The preparation of a manual of village and tahsil accounts was also considered and various rules have been drafted, but these latter will not be taken into final consideration until the Land Revenue Law is passed by the Government of India. In the meanwhile what is necessary for the conduct of business will be effected by executive orders.

During the early part of March 1908 the Revenue Commissioner made a tour in the Nasirabad Sub-Division with a view to investigating personally the several complaints made by the people with reference to the areas of land declared by Mr. Smart during the course of the settlement to be the property of Government. Almost all the claimants had filed suits against the Secretary of State for the restoration of the areas thus taken from them. The Revenue Commissioner came to the conclusion that the complaints were in many cases well founded, and he entered into negotiations with the people to compromise matters. The result was that out of 17,137 acres declared Government in the Eastern Section of the Tahsil, 11,404 acres are to be reaurned (against a return of 4,629 acres proposed by Mr. Smart), 5,733* acres being retained by Government. Eight suits have also been filed for the return of certain lands in the Western Section of the Tahsil which have been declared to be Government. These were pending at the close of the year.

* The exact area to be taken from the Gajenis has not yet been finally decided.

Killa Saifulla Tahsil.

The report on the settlement of the Killa Saifulla Tahsil was submitted to the Government of India during the year and approved. The list of revenue free grants has not, however, yet been disposed of.

Bori Tahsil.

The report on the Bori Tahsil has not yet been received from the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner who has been busily engaged in connection with the work of re-assessment in the Quetta Tahsil. The list of revenue free grants has been prepared and passed.

The appointment of an officer of the standing of Extra Assistant Commissioner has been sanctioned for supervising the maintenance of Settlement records in the Province.

Summary Cash Assessment.

The following summary cash assessments were sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner during the year 1907-08 :—

Tahsil.	Land Revenue.	Grazing tax.	Water mills.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bori	71 4 0	...	25 8 0
Duki	...	...	1,261 7 1
Sinjawi	...	2,359 0 0	92 8 0
Musakhel	...	705 0 0	...
Sibi	...	1,400 0 0	...
Fort Sandeman	1,511 8 0	745 0 0	...
Hindubagh	1 11 6	66 0 0	...
Killa Saifulla	...	1,627 8 0	...
Bolan	23 4 7	...	...
TOTAL	1,607 12 1	6,902 8 0	1,379 7 1

It may be noted that in one case, namely, a small hamlet in a remote village in the Shahrig Tahsil, the Government revenue demand was, as a matter of convenience, fixed in kind for a term of three years. The periods for which the assessments noted above are in force vary from one to five years, terms for three and five years being the most common.

The following statement shows by districts and tahsils the number of villages that were under summary cash assessment during the year and the amounts of the assessment :—

District.	Tahsil.	Number of villages.	Assessment.
			Rs. a. p.
Loralai	Bori	42	14,508 14 0
	Duki	1	160 0 0
	Sinjawi	2	22 8 0
	Barkhan	1	35 13 3
Zhob	Fort Sandeman	25	1,965 8 0
Sibi	Sibi (excluding one small hamlet where revenue is taken in kind for convenience at fixed rate).	13	817 8 0
	Shahrig	2	26 2 0
Kalat	Bolan	1	98 4 7
	TOTAL	87	17,634 9 10

Of the above Sinjawi and Shahrig Tahsils are for the most part under fixed cash assessment.

Formerly Political Agents were empowered to sanction summary assessments in respect of grazing tax only and for one year, but, towards the close of the year, in connection with the Decentralization Commission, they have

been empowered to sanction such assessments in respect of all land revenue for periods not exceeding three years, provided the amounts do not fall short of the average realizations of the preceding three years excluding any which may be regarded as abnormal.

Excise and Salt.

The revenue for the year is compared below with that for 1906-07:—

	1906-07. Rs.	a.	p.	1907-08. Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) Foreign liquors (English)	3,754	0	0	3,612	0	0
(*b*) Country Spirit and Rum	1,19,044	8	0	1,13,044	11	0
(*c*) Duty on Indian-made beer	12,968	1	6	15,247	15	0
(*d*) Opium and its preparations	17,393	2	8	12,489	2	0
(*e*) Other drugs (Ganja, Bhang and Charas).	21,528	8	0	14,662	3	0
(*f*) Receipts from Sibi Bonded Warehouse	6,559	2	0	5,660	8	0
(*g*) Other items (fines, confiscation, etc.)	...			27	9	8
TOTAL	1,81,247	6	2	1,64,744	0	8

The decreases under (*b*) and (*d*) are reported to be due to the contractors for the past year having lost heavily, while the falling off under (*e*) and (*f*) is attributed to the contraction of sales consequent upon the raising of import duty on Charas.

The duty on Indian made beer was raised from one anna to two annas per Imperial gallon with effect from the 3rd January 1908. This accounts for the increase under (*c*).

Cocaine, Eucaine, Novacaine and Alypin and their preparations and admixtures were declared as intoxicating drugs within the meaning of section 3, sub-section (1), clause (j), of the Excise Act, and rules regulating the possession and sale of these drugs and licensing the sale of medicated wines were issued during the year.

The question of framing rules to provide for restricting the possession and sale of Morphia were under consideration.

The question whether the changes in the Abkari system advocated by the Excise Committee should be introduced or not has not been finally decided. The matter was before the Government of India when the year closed. The post of Abkari Inspector for Nasirabad created as an experimental measure has been made permanent.

The Revenue Commissioner has been appointed to discharge in Baluchistan the functions of a Commissioner of Revenue under the Excise Act; and all Police officers for the time being in charge of Police stations and all Police officers of or above the rank of Sub-Inspectors have been invested with the powers conferred on Excise Officers by sections 36, 37 and 38 of the Excise Act.

The Government of India's orders were received at the end of the year that the Salt administration of the Nasirabad Tahsil should be transferred to the Sind Salt Department with effect from the 1st April 1908. The necessary steps to frame rules under the Northern India Salt Act and investing the Sind Salt Department officials with powers of Salt Revenue Officers under that Act in the Nasirabad Tahsil have been under consideration. The importation of salt produced or manufactured in the Kalat State and the manufacture of salt in the Tahsil have been prohibited. The Revenue Commissioner has been appointed to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act on a Commissioner of a Division.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered in 1907 was 657 against 701 in 1906.

The total receipts for registration during the year amounted to Rs. 2,077-13 against Rs. 2,155-4 in 1906 and the charges amounted to Rs. 847-9-2, being 40·79 per cent. of the income as compared with 45·79 in the last year.

The Quetta Club was registered as a Company limited by guarantee under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882).

Local Funds and Municipalities.

The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the Local Funds (excluding Zhob Levy Corps Funds) for the year 1907-08 :—

Name of Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Quetta Municipal Fund . .	51,375 15 2	2,57,987 15 3	3,09,363 14 5	2,61,056 3 1	48,307 11 4
Sibi Municipal Fund . . .	13,537 0 11	55,347 13 6	68,884 14 5	53,860 4 6	15,024 9 11
Pishin Sadar and District Bazaar Fund.	75,907 6 9	31,334 13 0	1,07,242 3 9	39,253 15 7	67,988 4 2
Shahrig Bazaar Fund . . .	4,442 1 2	10,642 6 11	15,084 8 1	8,936 7 2	6,148 0 11
Loralai Town Fund . . .	11,780 7 2	18,684 3 7	30,464 10 9	17,741 11 7	12,722 15 2
Fort Sandeman Bazaar Fund .	8,409 11 5	15,691 1 6	24,100 12 11	15,700 5 0	8,400 7 11
Minor Funds	11,460 1 1	4,190 13 10	15,650 14 11	3,610 1 6	12,040 13 5

The only Municipality properly so called is the Quetta Municipality. The Municipal Committee consisted of 20 members, 9 being Government officers (including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman). A non-official member representing the European community resident in the Civil Lines was added in February 1908. There were 27 meetings of the Committee during the year 1907-08, the average attendance of the members being 50 per cent. as compared with 78 per cent. in the last year. Owing to the rapid growth of the town of Quetta many improvements are necessary and in order to meet the expenditure the question of increasing the income of the Quetta Municipality is under consideration.

The work of the Quetta Municipal Committee has considerably increased and in order to cope with it rules issued in 1898 under section 102 (1) of the Quetta Municipal Law were modified, requiring that there should be held two ordinary meetings of the Committee instead of once a month.

Under section 103 of the Quetta Municipal Law rules were framed for the suppression of mendicancy and of loitering and importuning for the purpose of prostitution and for the removal and exclusion of undesirable persons from the Quetta Municipality.

In consequence of the reduction of rates in the Octroi Schedule at Chaman, the expenditure of the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund exceeded the receipts. An Octroi duty has, however, been introduced at Gulistan and Killa-Abdulla as an experimental measure for 6 months with effect from 1st February 1908 and it is anticipated that this measure will in time do more than counteract the falling off in the Chaman receipts.

With a view to bring expenditure within receipts, the contribution of Rs. 400 paid from the Fort-Sandeman Bazaar Fund towards the Sibi Horse Show has been stopped and that of Rs. 200 paid from the Shahrig Bazaar Fund has been reduced to Rs. 100.

The draft Bazaars Regulation which is referred to in the last report has not yet issued.

Judicial.

The following is a summary of the Civil, Revenue and Criminal cases disposed of during the year 1907 as compared with the figures for the year 1906 :—

Civil and Revenue Cases.

	1906.	1907.
Original	5,429	5,960
Appeals	271	261
Total . . .	5,700	6,221

Criminal Cases.

Original	4,524	4,571
Appeals and Revisions	185	169
Total . . .	4,709	4,740

Although there was a slight decrease in the number of Civil and Revenue appeals yet the number of original cases of those classes rose from 5,429 in 1906 to 5,960 in 1907, showing an increase of 531 cases. The increase chiefly occurred in the Quetta, Loralai and Kalat Districts.

There was some decrease in the number of original Criminal Cases disposed of in the Sibi, Loralai and Kalat Districts, but Quetta and Zhob showed an increase of 218 and 145 cases respectively. On the whole, however, there was an increase of 47 cases.

The number of Criminal Appeals and Revisions during the year was practically the same as in 1906, the figures being 169 against 185.

Jails. The daily average number of prisoners in the year 1907 was 295 as against 289 in 1906. The cost of guarding and maintenance per head was Rs. 76·6 for the year against 79·68 in the previous year.

Two prisoners of the Sibi District escaped during the year under report but both were recaptured and sentenced.

The health of the prisoners was good and there was no epidemic disease among them.

In January 1908 rules were issued under Section 60, clause (*f*) of the Prisons Act prohibiting the introduction into jails, as also the possession by and supply to prisoners of certain articles.

Education. A note dealing in detail with educational administration during the year ending on the 31st October 1907 is attached.

The total number of schools and scholars was 168 and 3,412 against 94 and 2,356 respectively in the preceding year or an increase of 73 schools and 1,056 scholars. Of these 6 are girls' schools with an attendance of 289. Only two new schools were opened during the year and the remaining increase is practically due to the inclusion in the statistics of a large number of private (Koran) schools which had been omitted in the previous year's report.

The total expenditure was Rs. 37,680 as against Rs. 34,424 in the preceding year.

Forests. *I. Constitution of State Forests.*—The area of the reserved forests remained unchanged during the year under report, the total area at the close of the year being 278 square miles.

The Zargah Shela Forest though not yet reserved remained closed to grazing and browsing as in the previous year in order to obtain a good reproduction of Khanjak (Pistachio).

When the year closed, the local officers were endeavouring to find a suitable locality on which to start the proposed plantation in the Nasirabad Sub-Division to which a reference was made in the previous year's report.

II. Management of Forests.—During the preceding year (1906-07) no fuel from Sind was imported as there was an adequate balance from the previous supply but some 5,000 cubic feet of fuel were imported during the year under report. In spite of the fact that the yield per 1,000 cubic feet of the supply imported during the year fell to 214 maunds against 266 and 314 maunds during the years 1904-05 and 1905-06 respectively, the object of the scheme has been achieved, *viz.*, minimising the exhaustion of the precarious sources of fuel supply in the vicinity of Quetta and keeping down the price of fuel sold in the market.

The annual demand of fuel for the Quetta town and cantonment is estimated at about 3 lakhs of maunds which is mainly met from firewood imported from Sind. The Conservator of Forests there has pointed out that there will be no surplus fuel in Sind to keep up the supply of Quetta unless some measures are taken to encourage forest reservation and forest irrigation in that Province. The local sources of supply have steadily declined and the question is receiving attention.

The Forest Department issued 10,715 plants free of cost to zemindars and Government Departments in the interests of arboriculture—see also paragraph on 'Arboriculture.'

III. Financial results.—The revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 24,829 and the expenditure Rs. 31,258 as against Rs. 21,195 and 26,294 in the year 1906-07. The increase in expenditure is chiefly due to a sum of Rs. 3,500 having been expended on the construction of " Bunds " in the Wam Tangi reserve forest. The increase in receipts is due to larger sale of fuel through Government agency owing to depletion of unclassed forests.

Arboriculture and fruit growing.

The several nurseries under the charge of the Superintendent of Arboriculture and fruit growing contained a stock of 67,523 young trees. Of these 40,504 were distributed to the Districts and to Zamindars and others as compared with 32,326 trees in 1906-07 including 1,669 trees which have been planted on the different roads about Quetta. Various sort of shade and other trees have been freely given to the Military authorities, North Western Railway and Public institutions. Large quantities of seeds and cuttings were put down during the year and more land has been utilized for nurseries. The Wood-Cock Spinney orchard planted last year is in a flourishing condition. Zamindars in the vicinity of Quetta now realise the value of fruit growing and many new gardens have sprung up during the past few years. The *paspalum dilatatum* grass is reported to be still flourishing in the Government nurseries at Quetta but so far zamindars have not evinced any interest in its cultivation.

Arboriculture in the Chagai Agency has made good progress. In the year under report 41,463 trees were planted of which 13,178 were fruit trees. The trees planted last year at Jhatpat are in very good condition. About 2,500 trees were locally distributed to Zamindars from the nurseries at Loralai, Sinjawi, Duki and Musakhel.

Some thousands of white Mulberry trees have been raised at Wood-Cock Spinney for sericultural purposes. The mulberry seeds sown in 1906-07 in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts have yielded successful results, and more seeds have been sown this year.

During the year 1,431 borer beetles were captured and destroyed in the Quetta Civil Lines and Cantonment. Chinar trees were carefully examined periodically and kept free from the borer pest.

The Irish potato seed which was imported in 1906 having proved successful, a large consignment of the same was procured during the year under report by the Honourable Major Sir Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and distributed to Zamindars through the District Officers.

Sericulture.

Experimental sericultural operations were proceeded with at Mastung, some 33 miles distant from Quetta, in the Kalat State. They continued to make good progress throughout the year in spite of the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of mulberry leaf, which had to be purchased at a considerable cost. The seriousness of this impediment to the success of the industry has been fully realised by the Kalat State Authorities and nine lakhs of mulberry cuttings have been planted. If this plantation succeeds the present difficulty will be overcome. Eight pounds and 15 ounces of seed were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 500. The yield of cocoons amounted to 18 maunds 15 seers and the outturn of raw silk, which has been reeled and skeined, about 355 lbs. The 332 lbs. of silk that was produced during the previous year has not yet been disposed of owing to depression in the silk market. The production of the two years amounting to some 687 lbs. is therefore still in stock. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 13,060.

Trade.

Foreign Land Trade.—The value of the Imports and Exports in 1907-08 is compared below with the corresponding figures for 1906-07 :—

		Imports.		Exports.	
		1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Afghanistan	Rs.	18,96,301	6,80,321	3,64,817	6,93,251
Persia	,,	2,62,034	3,24,382	2,76,607	6,66,134
TOTAL	,,	21,58,335	10,04,703	6,41,424	13,59,385

There was a decrease of Rs. 4,35,671 in the total value of the import and export trade together in the year under review as compared with that of the trade for 1906-07.

The extraordinary decrease observable in the imports from Afghanistan is mainly due to the stoppage of the system whereby the trade taking the rail at Killa Abdulla was, contrary to existing orders, included in this return. I am not, however, sure that these orders are in accordance with the intention of the Government of India and the matter will be separately considered. The falling off of imports from Afghanistan is also largely due to the rigour with which the prohibitions of the Afghan Government against exporting goods into Baluchistan have been enforced on the border during the year. It is also, to some extent, due to the fact that merchandise which enters the bazar at Nushki and is disposed of there has not been accounted for as foreign trade with Afghanistan.

Indian Land Trade.—The value of the trade for this and the preceding year is compared below :—

		Imports.		Exports	
		1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Karachi by road . . .	Rs.	2,15,330	2,14,333	7,93,002	9,99,834
Indian Provinces by rail .	,,	1,29,78,319	1,76,03,595	1,07,71,878	1,11,50,057
TOTAL .		1,31,93,649	1,78,17,928	1,15,64,880	1,21,49,891

There was an increase of Rs. 52,09,290 in the value of the export and import trade in the year 1907-08 as compared with that of the trade for the preceding year. The trade from Baluchistan passing *viâ* Dera Ghazi Khan is not now registered.

Maritime Trade.—The Maritime trade of Baluchistan with Bombay (excluding Sind) and Madras is compared below for the two years :—

		Imports.		Exports	
		1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Bombay	Rs.	72,848	1,03,105	2,08,311	1,38,561
Madras	,,	12,077	3,840	24,067	22,307
TOTAL .		84,925	1,06,945	2,32,378	1,60,868

The figures showing the maritime trade between the Baluchistan ports and Sind for the year under report are not yet available. They will be published in the "Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of Sind for 1907-08."

General Remarks.

The trade chiefly consists of :—

IMPORTS.

From Afghanistan.—Animals, drugs (other than intoxicating), fruits, wheat, ghee, tobacco, raw wool.

From India.—Piece goods (European and Indian), liquors, drugs, dyes and tans, gram and pulse, rice, wheat, gunny bags, iron and steel wrought, dried fruits and nuts, silk, spices, sugar, tea, timber unwrought, firewood.

From Persia.—Drugs (other than intoxicating), fruits, hides, ghee, silk manufactured, spices, wool raw and manufactured, assafœtida.

EXPORTS.

To Afghanistan.—Piece goods (European and Indian), indigo, husked rice, hides, leather manufactured, iron, silk manufactured, spices, tea, sugar.

To India.—Drugs (other than intoxicating), fruits dried and fresh, jowari, rice, wheat, hides, rape and mustard seed, dried fruits, nuts, saltpetre, tobacco, wool raw, gram and pulse.

To Persia.—Camels, Chinese and Japanese wares, piece goods (European and Indian), indigo, leather manufactured and unmanufactured, tea, apparel, drugs (other than intoxicating), brass and copper, paints and colours, spices.

Plague.

The precautions against plague adopted in the previous years were continued, a camp of inspection being maintained during the summer at Hirok and during the winter at Sibi. The total number of persons examined was 68,024 against 55,946 during the year 1906-07. Of these 32,331 persons who held certificates of 10 days' residence in a non-infected area from a recognised authority and who had travelled in separate compartments were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention; 19,686 persons who held such certificates but who had travelled in ordinary compartments including local passengers were detained for a few hours, disinfected and dismissed; while 16,007 persons who had come from infected areas were detained for observation in the camp. Seven imported cases of plague occurred in the camp of which 3 proved fatal. Four cases of small-pox also occurred in the camp. There were no complaints of overcrowding in the plague segregation camp at Sibi.

The camp is guarded by a detachment of sepoys from one of the regiments at Quetta. The Police establishment (3 Sergeants and 9 Constables) which were entertained at the end of 1903 for plague duty has been found insufficient when the camp moves to Hirok. An additional temporary force of 1 Sergeant and 5 Constables has therefore been sanctioned for the period when the camp is at Hirok.

The five observation camps established at Koh-i-Malik Siah, Mashki Chah, Saindak, Nushki and Chagai on the Nushki-Seistan trade route in February and March 1906 were abolished in the month of May 1907.

In consequence of the outbreak of plague in the Dera Ismail Khan District 2 plague inspection camps, one at Dhanasar on the Fort Sandeman-Dera Ismail Khan road under the charge of a Hospital Assistant and the other at Budhri near Chitarwatta in the Loralai District, were established at the end of May 1907. One imported case was detected at Fort Sandeman which proved fatal. On the disappearance of plague in the Dera Ismail Khan District these camps were abolished in September 1907.

In consequence of the appearance in May 1907 of plague at Sukkur precautionary measures were taken in the Nasirabad Tahsil.

The total expenditure on account of these measures during the year amounted to Rs. 19,542-11-2 of which 10,969-9-1 was paid from the Provincial Revenues and the balance Rs. 8,573-2-9 from the Civil and Military Local Funds in the Province.

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in Baluchistan during the year 1907 was 47·45 against 45·71 in 1906 or an increase of 1·74 per cent.

Employment of local men.

At the close of the year 1907 there was but one inhabitant of the Province employed as Clerk in offices immediately subordinate to the Revenue Commissioner. There were, however, 15 others employed in different executive capacities in the Revenue, Settlement and Forest Departments.

Archæological Work.

No archæological work was done during the year. The Superintendent, Frontier Circle, was, however, engaged for several weeks in the examination and classification of the collection of antiquities brought from Seistan by the Seistan Arbitration Commission. These have been deposited in the Quetta Museum.

A. WILLIAMS,
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.

Note on Education for 1907-08.

M. Umruddin, M.A., held charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, up to 11th December 1906, and was relieved by the present incumbent, Khwaja Sajjad Husain, B.A. M. Umruddin was on tour for 11 days during the period at

his disposal and inspected 3 Primary Schools and the Primary Department of Sandeman High School, Quetta.

Khwaja Sajjad Husain spent 73 days in Baluchistan, 38 days in summer and 35 days in the winter months, and inspected 4 Secondary and 28 Primary Schools, including the European Schools at Quetta and Sibi.

M. Muhammad Firozuddin, B.A., held the post of the Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Education throughout except for two months when he was on privilege leave and M. Najamuddin, B.A., Head Master, Municipal Board High School, Quetta, officiated for him.

The work of both officers was approved, the permanent incumbent, M. Firozuddin, being a capable officer peculiarly suited by his temperament and tact to the pioneering work which requires no small amount of patience and perseverance.

Secondary Schools.

The Secondary Schools are the same as before, namely, the Sandeman High School, Quetta, which teaches up to the Matriculation standard and is affiliated to the Punjab University, and the Barnes Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Sibi.

The number of boys attending these institutions rose from 552 to 576 including 166 scholars at the secondary stage. The number of scholars learning English rose from 270 to 287 but the sons of agriculturists reading in the two schools were fewer than last year.

Both the schools are well managed, though the accommodation in both is inadequate and the staffs require to be strengthened as regards the number of teachers and their qualifications.

The proposed Vernacular Middle School with a training class attached to it, referred to in last year's report, will shortly be opened at Gulistan.

Primary Schools.

Boys' Schools.—The number of Boys' Schools has risen from 26 to 28 and that of scholars attending them from 728 to 833, giving a satisfactory increase of 105 students over the figures of last year. Two new schools were opened in the Zhob and Loralai Agencies.

Of the 28 schools mentioned above, 24 are maintained by Local Bodies, 3 are in receipt of grants-in-aid from Public Funds and one is an unaided institution.

Girls' Schools.—Though the number of Girls' Schools is the same as last year, *i.e.*, 6, their attendance has risen by 53, the total at the close of the school year being 289. Of these schools, 3 are maintained by Local Boards, 2 are aided and 1 is unaided.

Private Schools.

The number of private schools, in which the scheme of studies prescribed by the Department is not followed and which do not prepare pupils for the public examinations, has risen, *i.e.*, from 60 to 132, and the scholars in them from 840 to 1,714 (including 183 girls). These figures which are compiled by the Patwaris are not always reliable, but considering that schools of this kind which contain less than 6 pupils are not taken into account, their statistics are for obvious reasons liable to large variations.

Number of Scholars receiving Elementary Education.

If 410 boys attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools and 1,714 scholars reading in private schools be added to the number of pupils in the Primary Schools for boys and girls, we get a total of 3,246 scholars who were receiving instruction of an elementary kind at the close of the year.

Work and Qualifications of Teachers.

The number of teachers employed in all kinds of schools increased from 76 to 79. Of these 33 against 32 in the 1906-07 were trained including 4

certificated mistresses employed in Aided Girls' Schools. Much difficulty is experienced in importing trained teachers from the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab, and is partly due to the inadequacy of the salaries offered. The establishment of a training class in connection with the proposed Vernacular Middle School at Gulistan will remove this difficulty to some extent. The majority of the trained teachers has as usual worked satisfactorily. Of the untrained staff, both in Secondary and Primary, a number of teachers are quite incompetent and will no doubt be replaced by better qualified men in due course as funds become available for engaging the services of fully qualified persons.

Examination Results.

In the Entrance Examination held in 1907, 8 out of 13 boys were successful, against 8 out of 12 in 1906. In the Upper Primary Examination held in November and December last there were 109 candidates from the Boys' Schools of whom 77 passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 82 and 55, respectively. The Upper Primary result of the Girls' Schools was not so good as last year, as only 3 out of 8 girls satisfied the test while in the preceding year 5 candidates were successful out of 8. The result of the Lower Primary Examination was, however, much better, the number of passes having risen by 11.

Physical Training.

Though the Province remains without an itinerant Drill Instructor, the Sandeman High School, Quetta, has got the services of a whole-time and competent Drill and Gymnastic Instructor, and physical training in all its branches receives due attention, cricket and football being played with zeal by the boys. In the Barnes Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, this branch of instruction is looked after by an assistant teacher whose work was not satisfactory at the annual inspection in November last. The arrangement for teaching drill in the village Primary Schools is the same as reported last year. Parallel and horizontal bars for gymnastic exercises have been supplied to several schools and a set of badminton things to the Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta, where the pupils play the game regularly and enjoy their physical exercises. Native games are as usual played with zeal in almost all the schools. The football team of the Quetta High School took part for the first time in the last Provincial Athletic Tournament of the schools in the North-West Frontier Province held at Dera Ismail Khan.

Moral Training and Discipline.

Moral teaching is restricted to the moral lessons contained in the text books and the committal to memory and recitation in class rooms of poems bearing on moral subjects. These are supplemented by the precept and example of teachers, and their coming in contact with their pupils on the play-ground and in the reading rooms of schools has a beneficial effect on the conduct of the students. The boarding houses attached to the schools play an important part in moulding the character of their inmates. The conduct of the students was good at the time of the annual inspection and no case of misbehaviour of any kind was reported during the year. Cleanliness of person and dress receives due attention in the schools at the headquarters of Districts and Sub-Divisions, but in the villages things might be much better in this respect than they are. In the matter of tidiness and neat appearance, the Punjabi and Hindustani children reading in Baluchistan schools compare very favourably with the local boys, but as regards modest and respectful behaviour and obedience to their elders and superiors, the indigenous youths are distinctly superior to the generality of the outsiders.

General Remarks.

Two new Primary Schools were opened during the year under report; the number of private schools rose by 72 and the number of scholars reading in them by 874. In the public schools the increase of 16 in the secondary stage

and of 113 in Primary Departments and Primary Schools is very gratifying. The Girls' Schools, though stationary as regards the number of institutions, show a satisfactory rise of 53 scholars. The results of University and Departmental Examinations were good, and on the whole better than last year, though the majority of the teachers are untrained and in some cases even incompetent. The arrangements for establishing a Vernacular Middle School with a Training Class to prepare likely youths for teachership in village schools have been all but completed and work may be expected to begin in the new institution in the near future. There is also reason to hope that more Primary Schools will be opened shortly in some of the districts, and efforts are being made to secure the services of better qualified teachers for the Secondary Schools and to provide better and enlarged accommodation where necessary.

The excursions undertaken by school boys occasionally are at present confined to the Secondary schools and have not been introduced in Primary Schools as the villagers, being split up in tribal factions, are loath to expose their children to dangers from their rivals. These trips are very instructive and immensely enjoyed by the students. The teaching of Domestic Economy has not yet been introduced in any Girls' School. Needlework receives attention in all the Girls' Schools and was good in most of them.

Among the *Raises* who have shown an interest in the cause of Education, the names of M. Wahab Khan of Ahmadun, M. Baha-ud-Din of Nauhisar, Sur Mobin Mutabar of Khawas, Khan Bahadur Sardar Mihrab Khan are worthy of mention.

The Sardars of the Sibi Agency including the Murrees and Bugtis subscribed Rs. 2,300 for improving the building of the Lady McMahon Girls' School at Sibi.

SUJJAD HUSSAIN,

Officer in charge of the duties of Inspector General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1907-08.

There was no alteration in the limits of the Quetta-Pishin District, the area of which is 5,127 square miles. Area.

According to the last regular census taken in 1901 the population of the District numbered 1,14,087 persons. Population.

Major A. McConaghey, I.A., remained in charge of the District throughout the year. Lieutenant H. V. Biscoe also held uninterrupted charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent during the year. Principal Officers.

The general attitude and conduct of the tribes of the District was satisfactory. Attitude and conduct of the tribes.

There were no inter-tribal disputes of any importance, and no serious trouble was given by the Afghan tribes on the border.

The Local Fund Arab pony stallion served 54 mares in the district during the year. Horse Breeding.

Negotiations for the purchase of another stallion are in progress, and it is hoped that a suitable animal will be forthcoming by the autumn.

The Quetta Show was held on the 23rd September 1907 and the 3 following days. The total number of horses exhibited this year amounted to 514 against 569* last year. Of these 120 were awarded prizes, the value of which aggregated Rs. 1,585. The quality of the stock exhibited was good.

* The figure 666 shown in the last year's report included ponies and mules.

The total cost of the Show amounted to Rs. 3,235-4-10. This included the value of the prizes awarded for mules, donkeys, cattle, fruits, vegetables, local races, tent pegging, etc. The sum was made up by contributions from the Imperial and Provincial Revenues, Local Funds and by private individuals.

Hackney carriages were exhibited at the Show for the first time this year, the prizes awarded being contributed by the Quetta Municipality.

There was no epidemic disease in the district, and the health of the horses and cattle generally was good.

Rupees sixteen thousand two hundred and forty-five were expended on public works in charge of civil officers during the year as against Rs. 43,500 in 1906-07. The greater part of the money was spent on repairs and petty miscellaneous works and the only new work of any importance was an additional class room for the Sandeman High School. Public Works.

Two new offices (one Branch and one Sub-Post Office) were opened during the year in the Quetta town and two new Sub-Post Offices in the Quetta Cantonment. These additions were the result of a visit paid to Quetta by the present Director General of Post Offices in India. Postal.

There were no alterations in the postal arrangements in the District.

There has been no change in the strength or composition of the Levies during the year. The number borne on the establishment is 491† and their cost amounts to Rs. 8,635-8-0† a month. Of the total number 412 are working at the different posts, 62† are headmen living at their homes and rendering service when required, and 17 belong to the clerical and menial establishments. District Levies.

† In the last year's report the figures 492, 8,915 and 63 were wrongly shown, as the transfer of Sardar Bakhtiar Khan Rustomzai from the Quetta to the Kalat Levies in November 1906 was inadvertently omitted.

The men who are allowed to live at their homes are generally headmen of importance, and hold a recognized position in their part of the country. In addition to being liable to be called out for active service when required they are frequently employed in the settlement of cases referred to jirgas under the Frontier Crimes Regulations.

The Levy Service generally did well during the year, and there were no instances of serious misconduct.

The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during 1907 was 1,012 as compared with 1,010 in 1906. Police.

Eliminating Class VI, which is made up of petty cases of nuisance, etc., the number of cases was 182 against 224 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 72 cases.

Under Class VI there was an increase of 65 cases.

The following is a distribution of the cases in each Police Thana:—

	1906.	1907.
City Thana, Quetta	104	62
Sadar Thana, Quetta	46	34
Chaman Thana	26	16
Pishin Thana	22	16
Killa Abdulla Thana	12	10
Railway Thana, Quetta	13	13
TOTAL	223	151

There was no case of murder during the year under report, and the number of burglary cases was 25 as against 53 during the previous year.

In cognizable cases the percentage of convictions was 93, while 94 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 91 and 93. The percentage of property recovered was 45.

These results show that working of the police has been satisfactory and reflect credit on the officers and men. The discipline of the force was good, and the general turn-out of both the mounted and foot police maintained its high standard.

Representations have been made advocating an increase of the Municipal Police. The statistics quoted above would seem to show that the present strength is sufficient for requirements and that it might be well to leave well alone. But it must be taken into consideration that the year under report was a favourable one, there were no epidemics, serious crimes, riots or other untoward circumstances to test the police, and it is felt by those responsible for the town that owing to its rapid extension both as regards area and population the present force would prove inadequate in the event of any trouble.

Cantonment Police.

The number of cognizable cases of all kinds that occurred during the year was 591 against 712 during the previous year. Eliminating Class VI, the number of cases was 62 against 65 in the previous year.

The remaining number is made up of petty cases mostly under the Cantonment Acts. These amount in the year under review to 529 against 647 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 118.

There were no murders or burglary cases, and the cantonments were free from raids by outlaws either for the purpose of obtaining arms or property.

The statement given below shows the number of cognizable cases and the percentage of convictions during the year under review and the preceding year, and also the number of persons arrested and convicted.

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1906-1907	Cognizable cases 65	31	...
	Petty cases 647	552	82
1907-1908	Cognizable cases 62	50	...
	Petty cases 529	508	100

Persons.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1906-1907	In cognizable cases 70	37	...
	In petty cases 681	586	83
1907-1908	In cognizable cases 92	69	...
	In petty cases 671	560	82·5

Property.

Year.	Value stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1906-1907	1,874 5 0	1,037 9 0	55
1907-1908	1,736 2 3	1,227 5 3	71

These figures are creditable to the police, and the fact that there was practically no serious crime is most satisfactory when the size of the cantonments and the comparatively small number of the police are taken into consideration.

The Cantonment Magistrate is, however, of opinion that, as reported last year, sufficient care is not exercised in bringing up offenders in petty cases under the Cantonment Code, and that the decrease in the number of such cases is certainly not due to the fact that the number of real offences has lessened. One of the chief reasons for this state of affairs is that the police are undermanned and are unable to take up all the smaller cases.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulations.

Criminal.—The number of cases disposed of in 1907 was 130 against 101 decided during the previous year. In these, 2 persons were sentenced to transportation, 17 to imprisonment, 48 to pay fines and 3 to whipping, while 14 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 1,359-4-0 (against Rs. 1,286 in 1906), of which Rs. 236 were recovered and paid as compensation to the aggrieved parties, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,123-4-0 unrecovered at the close of the year.

Civil.—The total number of civil suits referred to Councils of Elders was 258 as compared with 119 during 1906. Of these 235 were finally disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 23 pending at the close of the year. Of these cases 87 were connected with land and water, 40 were woman cases, while the remainder were of a miscellaneous character.

General remarks.—The working of the jirgas was satisfactory, and in a large majority of cases the awards were accepted by the parties. There were no special cases of either tribal or monetary importance.

Land Revenue.

The land revenue and grazing tax receipts collected during the year aggregated Rs. 1,52,770-12-9 (including arrear collections amounting to Rs. 348-4-2) as against Rs. 1,68,451-0-3 realized during 1906-07. This amount is exclusive of Rs. 8,355-2-6 paid as Hak-i-Malikana and Jagirdari allowances, and of the revenue derived from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal Irrigation Schemes.

Khushdil Khan Band .	28,325	6	4
Shebo Canal . . .	10,161	7	3
	38,486	13	7

The revenue obtained from these schemes shows a decrease of Rs. 59,094-0-8 as compared with the figures of 1906-07, when the receipts reached the very satisfactory total of Rs. 97,580-14-3. The year 1906-07 was a bumper year, the rates were good and there was plenty of water in the reservoirs. The decrease during the year under report is due chiefly to the deficiency of water in the Khushdil Khan Band and to a lesser extent to a fall in the prices.

Owing to the continued deficiency of water in the Khushdil Khan Band the prospects of the coming year are still more unfavourable. The revenue from Toba is under a fixed cash assessment of Rs. 7,563 per annum, which remains in force till the 31st March 1911.

The operations for the resettlement of the Quetta Tehsil were still in progress at the close of the year.

Excluding Chaman and Shorarud which have not been surveyed the area harvested in the district during the year under crops of all kinds amounted to 71,428 acres as shown below:—

	Acres.	Roods.
1. Wheat	55,353	3
2. Barley	4,467	1
3. Gardens	1,333	3
4. Indian corn	4,459	1
5. Mung	12	3
6. Jowar	548	3
7. Potatoes	214	2
8. Lucerne	1,755	2
9. Tobacco	14	0
10. Palezat (Melons, etc.)	2,669	3
11. Vegetables	72	0
12. Azdan	147	0
13. Kangni	203	3
14. Miscellaneous	176	0
TOTAL	71,428	0

In 1906-07 the total area under crops was 115,979 acres and 2 roods.

The year was an average one only both as regards the crops and grazing in the district generally. The fall of rain and snow during the earlier part of the winter of 1906-07 was small, but there were good rains during the spring. Peaches and apricots

did well, and the grapes turned out better than anticipated. The winter of 1907-08 has, however, been unfavourable, and there was practically no rain from the month of August 1907 to the end of December. This has had the effect of decreasing the water in the majority of the springs and *karezes*, and, as already noted, there is a great deficiency of water in the Khushdil Khan Reservoir. The prospects of 1908-09 are, accordingly, far from satisfactory.

A sum of Rs. 350 on account of 1906-07 was remitted in the Quetta Tehsil during the year. Recommendations for remissions amounting to Rs. 3,432-0-6 for the whole district for the year under report were under consideration at the close of the year. The total amount of suspensions on the 31st March 1908 aggregated Rs. 356-8-3.

No difficulty was experienced in recovering the revenues and no compulsory measures were resorted to.

The net grazing tax collections, excluding Hak-i-Malikana, amounted to Rs. 18,361-7-5 as compared with Rs. 18,253-9-8 obtained during the preceding year.

The whole of this amount was collected from the Nomads grazing their flocks in the districts. As regards the settled inhabitants of Quetta-Pishin and Toba the grazing tax is included in the fixed cash assessment.

General condition of the district and people.

(*a*) The general condition of the district and of the people may be characterised as fair. The irrigated crops were fairly satisfactory, and the grazing during the early part of the year was good. A sudden rise in the beginning of the winter in the price of wheat, consequent on the scarcity in India, induced many of the Zamindars to part with their winter stores with the result that there was a tightness of grain in many parts of the district and some difficulty was experienced by the poorer classes. The scarcity in India also reacted on the people in Pishin, large numbers of whom are regular traders in Bengal, the Berar and the Deccan. The rise in the price of wheat did not benefit the Zemindars as much as might have been expected as the majority of them had sold off their surplus stocks at the time of the harvest when the rates were fairly low.

(*b*) The rates of grain and bhoosa in Quetta at harvest time as compared with those of 1906-07 were as under:—

	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	
	Seers. Chs.	Seers. Chs.	
Wheat	10 12	12 14	per rupee.
Barley	12 8	16 8	do.
Bhoosa	Rs. 0-7-10	Rs. 0-10-6	per maund.

In the month of January 1908 the price of wheat in the Quetta Bazar rose to 8 seers 12 chattaks per rupee, and this rate remained fairly steady during the winter.

(*c*) The health of the people both in Quetta and in the district generally was exceptionally good. There were no epidemics and there appeared to be less malaria than usual. The condition of the sheep and cattle was good.

(*d*) The Taccavi advances outstanding on the 1st April 1907 amounted to Rs. 1,00,626-8-9 and those advanced during the year to Rs. 14,850.

	Rs. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act	13,950 0 0
Agriculturists Loans Act	900 0 0
	14,850 0 0

The repayments aggregated Rs. 17,979-5-3 as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Principal	16,324	3	9
2. Interest	1,655	1	6

leaving a balance of Rs. 99,156-10-0 on account of principal outstanding on the 31st March 1908.

(*e*) As in the previous year there were no notable migrations beyond the annual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the population and of similar tribes from the Afghan border.

(*f*) No new minerals were discovered during the year under report. There was, however, an increased activity in chromite, and, owing to the great difficulty of the fuel question, greater interest is being taken in the coal mines in the vicinity of Quetta.

(*g*) The following are the figures of the land-borne trade with Afghanistan:—

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	3,40,749	5,74,032	2,33,283	...
Imports	17,42,475	6,51,938	...	10,90,537

The increase in exports chiefly occurred under the heads of piece goods, silk and manufactured articles, and may to some extent be due to the visit of His Majesty the Amir to Kandahar.

The figures for the import trade are of no great value for the purposes of comparison with those of former years, as in those years the practice of double registration was in force, while this is the first whole year under the new system.

The restrictions on the border against exports into Baluchistan were actively maintained throughout the year, and many of the regular traders also complained that owing to the visit of the Amir there was great difficulty in obtaining camels in the Kandahar district.

The figures for the road-borne traffic with Kalat are compared in the following statement with those of the two previous years:—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Imports	1,39,014 8 0	1,49,504 8 0	1,23,197 8 0
Exports	1,07,000 0 0	67,079 0 0	18,232 0 0

The decrease in both imports and exports is the necessary corollary of the opening of the Nushki Railway.

Irrigation. Owing to the want of rain and snow during the earlier portion of the winter the condition of the *karezes* and springs was not very satisfactory, and in many there appeared to be a serious diminution of water as compared with the previous year. The continued failure of the winter rains and snow will have a bad effect on the coming year and an unfavourable season is anticipated. A noticeable feature of these *karezes* and springs is the gradual lowering of the level of the water. This feature was specially brought to notice during the recent Settlement operations, when it was found that many pieces of land which had been irrigated ten and twelve years ago have had to be thrown out of cultivation during the past few years.

2. Artesian borings were carried out in the Sariab circle about five miles from Quetta. The discharge of water from one is 8 gallons and from the other about 40 gallons per minute.

Forests. No additional reservations were made in this district during the year. Certain schemes for the reservation of additional tracts in the Quetta Tehsil are under consideration, but they were not pressed during the year under report owing partly to the somewhat unfavourable conditions of the season and partly to the fact that the new settlement of the Tehsil was still in progress.

The prices of fuel in the town of Quetta were kept down by the importation of fuel from Sind from the Forest Department.

Thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight fruit and other trees were distributed by the Forest Department and the Superintendent of Arboriculture in Baluchistan for planting in gardens and along roads during the year as against 34,936 trees supplied for the same purpose during 1906-07.

Six pounds of white mulberry seed was supplied for further experiment in the Quetta sub-division. The existing nurseries of mulberry plants in Pishin are doing well.

The Zamindars in the neighbourhood of Quetta are keen to increase their gardens, and many new ones have been made during the past year. Owing to the facilities afforded by Government these new gardens contain a much improved class of fruit trees. In order, however, to still improve the quality it would seem desirable to import new trees from England and America, and this matter will be taken into consideration during the coming year.

Excise. There was a slight improvement in the income derived from the duty on locally manufactured beer, the figures amounting to Rs. 14,965-15-0 as against Rs. 12,968-1-6 received during 1906-07. This improvement is due to the operation of the new rules raising the duty from one to two annas a gallon with effect from the 3rd January 1907.

The duty on country liquor and drugs, including opium, amounted to Rs. 1,07,540 as against Rs. 1,15,240* in 1906-07. The chief decrease occurred under the head of drugs, including opium, the contract for which sold for Rs. 18,440 as compared with Rs. 24,640 obtained during the preceding year.

* Rs. 1,28,208-1-6 was wrongly shown in last year's report.

The license fees for the imported Foreign liquor including the locally manufactured beer amounted to Rs. 3,002 as against Rs. 2,753 during 1906-07.

Education. The number of boys studying at the various schools in the district was 1,079 as compared with 993 during the preceding year and 824 in 1905-06, the number of local Muhammadan boys being 274 during the year under report as against 251 in 1906-07. At the Sandeman High School, which has attained the 25th year of existence, the highest number of scholars on the rolls during the year was 553 as compared with 469 in the previous year, or an increase of nearly 25 per cent. Of these 553 boys, 117 were natives of Baluchistan, 262 Hindus, 162 Indian Muhammadans and 12 of other castes.

The people of the country and especially in the neighbourhood of Quetta are beginning to appreciate the advantages of education, but it is a matter for regret that few of their boys pursue their studies beyond the Primary Department. This renders it difficult to find employment for them in Government service.

Out of the 11 boys sent up for the Entrance Examination from the Sandeman High School 5 were successful, and 33 out of 49 aspirants passed the Upper Primary Examination.

The Hostel for Sardars' sons was completed during the summer and formally opened by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General at the time of the Shahi Jirga, but up to the present only 3 boys have been admitted.

A new Primary Village School was established in Sariab in February last and has already 58 boys on the rolls. Primary Schools are also being started at Killa Abdulla and Bostan, and it is proposed to convert the Primary School at Gulistan into a Middle School.

In order to provide for the growing requirements of Quetta, a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been allotted for increasing the accommodation of the Sandeman and Gaisford Memorial Schools. A proposition for improving the prospects of the teaching staff and bringing them on to the pension establishment has also been submitted to the Local Government. This question is an important one as owing to the low rates of pay and poor prospects there is some difficulty in obtaining an efficient stamp of teacher.

The schools in Quetta and in the district were inspected twice during the year by the officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector General of Education.

Jails and lock-ups. The condition and health of the prisoners in the Quetta jail, the subsidiary jail at Pishin, and the lock-ups in the district was satisfactory throughout the year. There were no escapes from either the Quetta or the subsidiary jail.

Local Funds. The Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund, the only Excluded Local Fund in the district, opened with a balance of Rs. 75,907-6-9 as against Rs. 59,027-13-0, the opening balance for 1906-07. The receipts aggregated Rs. 31,334-13-0 and the expenditure Rs. 39,253-15-7, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 67,988-4-2. The excess of the expenditure over the receipts is due to the abolition of octroi duty at Chaman on fresh fruits imported from Afghanistan and to the reduction of 50 per cent. on the rates charged on all other dutiable articles.

Of Rs. 4,800 allotted from this source for public works, Rs. 2,900 were spent on original works in the Chaman and Pishin Bazars and the balance on the maintenance and repairs of the existing works belonging to the Fund.

The amount spent on Education from this fund during the year aggregated Rs. 3,164-0-5 as against Rs. 3,565 during 1906-1907.

Municipal. The Municipal Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 61,375-15-2 (including Rs. 10,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes). The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,57,987-15-3 and Rs. 2,61,056-3-1 respectively, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 58,307-11-4.

A sum of Rs. 30,000 in round figures was spent on public works.

There was a substantial increase in the octroi collection, the net receipts being Rs. 1,36,369-3-2 as compared with Rs. 1,14,946-7-2 for the preceding year. A half of the net receipts are paid to Cantonments, who thus received a sum of Rs. 68,184-9-7 from the Municipality during the year under report.

During the greater part of 1907-08 the Quetta Municipal Committee consisted of 20 members, 9 officials (including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman) and 11 non-officials. A non-official member representing the civil lines was added in February 1908.

The Committee held altogether 27 meetings, 22 ordinary and 5 special, during the year. The average attendance was 50 per cent. of what it would have been, had every member attended each meeting.

A noticeable feature during the year has been the rapid increase in the number of new shops and buildings in the town, and the Municipality has been unable to provide roads and drains to keep pace with requirements.

Central. The Royal Decentralization Commission visited Quetta on the 19th March 1908. Several of the members of the Commission also visited Chaman.

There were 13 substantive vacancies during the year among the clerical establishments, of which 11 were given to Muhammadans and the remaining 2 to Hindus.

The total number of criminal cases disposed of during the calendar year of 1907 amounted to 2,663 as against 2,585 in 1906, and the number of persons under trial to 3,785 as compared with 3,373. Of persons under trial 1,611 were acquitted or discharged, 2,101 convicted, 20 died or escaped, and 53 remained under trial at the close of the year. Criminal Justice.

One hundred and thirty persons were sentenced to imprisonment (rigorous or simple), 1,931 to pay fines and 27 to whipping, 51 persons were called to furnish security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour.

The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 7,964 (against Rs. 6,265-9-9 during the preceding year), of which Rs. 7,125-12-7 were realised and credited into the treasury under the following heads:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Special Revenues	4,178	8	10
Local Funds	2,947	3	9

The number of appeals and applications for revision that came before the courts was 88 against 76 for the preceding year. Of these 51 were rejected and 4 remained pending at the close of the year; in 9 cases the sentences were reduced or altered, in 19 they were reversed, in 2 the proceedings were quashed, in 1 a new trial was ordered, in 1 the sentence was upheld, while the remaining 1 was transferred to the High Court.

In all there were 3,093 original civil suits, including 209 pending from the previous year, as compared with a total of 3,061 for the preceding year. Of these 2,903 were disposed of, leaving 190 pending at the close of the year. Civil Justice.

The number of miscellaneous civil suits was 531 as compared with 405 for the preceding year.

The total value of suits capable of valuation was Rs. 3,20,629 against Rs. 2,98,209-10-1 in 1906.

Of the 2,884 original suits instituted during the year, 2,669 were for money or moveable property, 7 under the rent law, while title and miscellaneous accounted for the remaining 208 cases.

Of the 70 appeals that came before the courts, 18 remained pending at the close of the year, 4 were dismissed, in 28 the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed, reversed in 13, modified in 1, while 4 cases were remanded for further enquiries, and the remaining 2 were transferred to the other courts.

The number of miscellaneous appeals preferred was 34 against 21 during the preceding year. In 19 of these the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed, modified in 1, and reversed in 6; 2 cases were transferred to other courts and the remaining 6 were pending at the close of the year.

The number of compulsory registrations effected during the year was 453 against 456 in 1906. The total value of immoveable property affected amounted to Rs. 8,01,677-3-2 against Rs. 11,06,878-7-4 in 1906. There were only 3 optional registrations during the year affecting property worth Rs. 174. The total number of registrations affecting moveable property was 46, and the value of property being Rs. 37,002-4-0 against Rs. 55,914 in 1906. Four wills were registered during the year. Registration.

The total receipts on account of registration fee amounted to Rs. 1,661-5-0 and the expenditure on account of copying fees, commission, etc., to Rs. 595-13-2.

A. McCONAGHEY, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Sibi Agency for the year 1907-08.

Area in square miles.

1. There has been no alteration in the limits of the Sibi District during the year under review. The area is 12,579 square miles, of which 4,168 forms the administered area and 8,411 the area under political control.

Population.

2. The population of the district according to the last regular census taken in 1901 numbered 132,354 persons. Of this 73,893 are in administered area and 58,461 in the area under political control.

Principal officers during the year.

3. Lieutenant J. A. Brett, I.A., held charge of the district from 1st to 7th April 1907, when he was relieved by Captain A. D. G. Ramsay, I.A., who held it up to the close of the year.

From 1st to 7th April, and 13th November to the close of the year there was no Assistant Political Agent in the district.

Attitude and conduct of the tribes.

4. The relations between the Dombki Chief and the Lehri Niabat officials have as heretofore been unsatisfactory. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is in the main due to two causes, *viz*:—

(1) Quarrels over the division of water between the Lehri and Khanwah channels which water the Khan's and the Dombki lands respectively.

(2) The divided control under which the Lehri Niabat is administered. After a full discussion of the case between the Political Agents of Sibi and Kalat a joint report was submitted to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan making certain recommendations. These recommendations have been approved of by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and the case will be put up before the next Quetta Shahi Jirga or such other Jirga as the Political Agents, Kalat and Sibi, may decide.

Feud between the Ghazni and Bijarani Marris.

5. Ressaldar Shah Bakhsh, Bahawalanzai Marri, was murdered by a party of Bijarani Marris in the Hosri Thana in the Duki Tahsil on 20th August 1907 at a time when the headmen of all sections were assembled at Shahrig to meet the Political Agent and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. This murder was the culminating one in a series of murders and counter-murders all of which took their origin in a case of murder in which the Marri Nawab had failed to see that the terms of settlement had been properly carried out.

Owing to the complexity of the whole affair and the fact that the Bahawalanzais themselves were mixed up in the matter, the Marri Nawab and Mukadams were unable to settle the case. They therefore very wisely asked that it should be decided by some outside tribunal. Advantage was taken of the presence at Sibi of a special Jirga assembled for another unconnected case to lay this case before them. It is gratifying to note that the Jirga succeeded in effecting a just and satisfactory settlement of this case which threatened the peace of the Marri country. The murderers have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and action is being taken to recover the compensation due from the parties concerned.

6. A feud has broken out between the Shahija and Pirdadani Marris resulting in the murder of 3 men on each side. The parties concerned have been bound over to keep the peace in respect of each other and the case will be taken up by the Marri Chief shortly.

7. It was noted in the administration report for last year that the Marri Chief had not yet furnished personal security of Rs. 12,000 for the good conduct of his tribe in the Phailawagh land dispute and that his general attitude was unsatisfactory. He even refused to come in when summoned by the Political Agent and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General therefore summoned all the Marri headmen at Shahrig on August 21st, 1907, and explained to them the facts of the case and said that unless they could assist him with some other solution of the difficulty he would have no alternative but to depose the Nawab, using his escort, if necessary, for the purpose. After some consultation among themselves the Marri headmen begged that the Nawab might be given one more chance and said they would try and bring him to Quetta and that if they failed to do so they would submit proposals for the future management of the tribe. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General accepted their petition and in September 1907 the Marri Chief accompanied by all the principal Marri headmen except those of the Jantali Loharanis arrived in Quetta and made a humble apology for his past behaviour. This apology was accepted and the Marri Chief was informed that he must forthwith furnish the personal security required of him and comply with all other orders that had been given

in the settlement of the case. Over and above other penalties previously imposed, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General ordered that the Jantali Loharani section must pay to Government a fine of Rs. 10,000. The Nawab furnished the necessary personal security and gave a bond guaranteeing the payment of the Rs. 6,000 imposed in the Jirga settlement as compensation to the Bugti tribe. As regards the fine of Rs. 10,000 imposed on the Loharani Marris of Jantali, the Marri Chief and the Motabirs suggested that pending payment in full of this amount the lands called Khali Khad belonging to Jantali Loharanis in Kohlu should be hypothecated to Government who should levy the landlord's share of revenue on those lands until the whole fine is paid.

In accepting these proposals the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General warned the tribe that any further trouble in connection with Phailawagh would necessitate not only placing a post at Thadda in the Phailawagh country but taking revenue from the Jantali and Nasau tracts of Phailawagh.

The relations between the Marri and Bugti Tumans had become very strained on account of this case and with a view to remove this ill-feeling between them a special Jirga or Committee of reconciliation was convened at Sibi in February 1908. It is hoped that the reconciliation effected by this Committee will be a lasting one. The Loharanis are still discontented with the settlement arrived at in the Phailawagh land dispute.

8. It is much to be regretted that in the case of the murder of Nur Muhammad, Transport-driver on the Hurni-Loralai road, mentioned in the administration report for 1906-07, the guilt could not be brought home to any individual or tribe, nor could the motive of the murder be discovered, in spite of every effort on the part of the officials of the Loralai and Sibi Districts. The case was ultimately laid before the Sibi Shahi Jirga of 1908 who recommended that a fine of Rs. 1,500 should be imposed on certain tribes responsible for the murder under section 23 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation and that a fine of Rs. 1,200 should be inflicted on certain persons who either failed to render the assistance reasonably and legally due from them or purposely gave misleading information in order to screen suspects. Of the total amount of Rs. 2,700 a sum of Rs. 1,000 is to be paid as compensation to the heirs of the murdered *drábi* and the balance of Rs. 1,700 is to be credited to Government. The case has been submitted to the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan and his orders are awaited.

9. The boundary dispute between the Dumars of Shahrig and Yasinzais of Quetta was amicably settled *in situ* by Messrs. J. A. Brett and Biscoe, Assistant Political Agents of Sibi and Quetta, respectively.

10. Jalal Khan was elected as Sardar of the Dumars of Zarghunghar in place of his cousin Sardar Hassan Khan, deceased.

11. Certain Zamindars in the Nasirabad Tahsil were very much dissatisfied with the result of certain cases of lands declared to be Government property by the Settlement of Mr. Smart, late Settlement Officer, Nasirabad, and filed suits against the Secretary of State for India. The cases were inquired into personally by the Revenue Commissioner on the spot with the result that of the land declared by the Settlement Officer to belong to Government it is now proposed to retain $\frac{1}{3}$ roughly and restore $\frac{2}{3}$ to the original claimants on payment of occupancy price. The actual settlement of the details of the question is likely to prove somewhat difficult.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

12. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 483 (220 civil and 263 criminal) against 453 in the preceding year. Of these 405 (205 civil and 200 criminal) were finally decided, 37 marked for future references to Jirgas and 41 were under investigation at the close of the year. Almost all cases in which both parties were local Muhammadans were referred to Jirgas. In nearly all cases the findings of the Jirgas were accepted and the working of the Jirgas was on the whole satisfactory.

The fine inflicted amounted to Rs. 14,450-12 of which a sum of Rs. 4,427-8 was realized and credited into the Treasury before the close of the year under review. The disparity between the amount of fines imposed and the amount realized is mainly due to the fine of Rs. 10,000 inflicted on the Loharanis of Jantali for their behaviour in the Phailawagh land dispute not having been realized. The number of persons criminally punished was 134 and that of persons required to furnish security was 78.

Horse Breeding.

13. Two horse and one donkey stallions, as in the previous year, were located in the Nasirabad Tahsil during the year under report, *i.e.*, one horse and one donkey at Usta and one horse at Dulatpur.

Bantoum, the Arab pony stallion, belonging to the Pishin Saddar Bazaar Fund, remained at Sibi during the winter season. The services of this stallion were utilized in covering small unbranded mares.

In January 1908 a Census Officer of the Army Remount Department, who was appointed under the orders of Government of India to take a census of horses suitable for army purposes, visited several places in this district and all possible help was given to him in this work.

Sibi Horse Show.

14. The annual Sibi Horse Show was held from 10th to 13th February 1908. The number of exhibits was 528 as against 607 last year, showing a decrease of 79, which is due to the fact that owing to high prices of fodder obtaining in Sibi during the time of the Show, many of the poorer breeders were prevented from coming in. Moreover the Sibi Show suffers by coming after the Jacobabad Show where the majority of best colts are bought.

Eleven remounts and four mules were purchased for Government and the average price for each was Rs. 231 and 120 respectively.

A permanent shelter has been erected in the centre ring for the use of the Judging Committee, visitors and staff.

The total expenditure including the amount given in prizes was Rs. 3,813-1-11.

The general management was as usual excellent and the Show on the whole was a success. The weather contrary to custom was fine.

Cattle Show.

15. A Cattle Show was also held in conjunction with the Horse Show. The number of exhibits was 377 as against 237 of last year. This shows an increase of 140 which is chiefly due to the fact that the breeders were informed that a good number of cattle would be purchased at the Show. In the opinion of Major Trydell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, the cattle exhibited at this Show compared very favourably with the best to be seen in any part of India.

Fifty-one head of cattle were sold during the Show for Rs. 3,551 or at an average price of Rs. 70 per head.

A sum of Rs. 500 was given as prizes. Two silver medals were also awarded to the owners of the best bull and cow respectively exhibited at the Show.

Levies.

16. The total number of effective levies at the close of the year was 681 and the cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,81,426-13-2.

An additional levy establishment consisting of 13 sowars and 7 footmen at a cost of Rs. 297 per mensem has been sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1908 to assist the preventive force appointed by the Sind authorities to check the importation of Kalat Salt and liquor into Nasirabad.

The levy service performed their duties satisfactorily during the year under report and were as usual of great help to the Administration.

Police.

17. The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds given in the Police returns for 1907 was 258 against 437 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 179 on the main total, although an increase of 39 in offences under the Indian Penal Code. The reason for the decrease in the main total is that 102 cases under section 34 of the Police Act were taken up during the year under report against 326 taken up in the preceding year. The increase in offences under the Indian Penal Code is due to 70 cases investigated by the Police, but tried under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, having been included in the figures of the year under report. Cases of this kind were not shown in the Police returns for 1906.

The following table shows the distribution of cases in each Police station excluding those cancelled by the Police:—

	1906.	1907.
Saddar Sibi	53	65
Shahrig	6	15
Railway Sibi	15	13
Nasirabad	21	39
Kohlu	2	1
Harnai	9	12
	106	145

As regards serious crime there were 5 cases of murder and 32 of burglary in the year under report against 3 murder and 24 burglary cases in the preceding year.

In cognizable cases the percentage of convictions was 67 while 73 per cent of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 84 and 77 respectively. The percentage of property recovered to that stolen was 44 against 75 in the previous year. The decrease in the percentages of the year under report is mainly due to the fact that the figures of the last year do not include cases investigated by the Police but tried under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, while those for the year under report do show such cases. Taking all this into consideration the working of the Police has been satisfactory.

The discipline of the force was good throughout the year and the general turn-out of the men of both the mounted and foot Police is good.

Public Works.

18. The following major works of public utility were carried through the Public Works Department during the year under report:—

(1) Civil Dispensary at Jhatpat.

(2) Rest-house at Jhatpat.

(3) Female Dispensary and quarters for the Lady Doctor at Ziarat.

The construction of the following works was in progress when the year closed:—

(1) Tahsil and Thana buildings at Jhatpat.

(2) Dispensary at Kohlu.

(3) Operating Ward in the Civil Hospital at Ziarat.

No major work of any importance was carried out through the Civil Agency during the year under report.

During the latter part of the year a sum of Rs. 4,200 was allotted under civil works and the amount was spent as under:—

Rs. 2,000 were placed at the disposal of the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Loralai, for purchase of iron shelves for new record-room for Political Agent's office at Sibi.

Rs. 1,200 were utilized for acquisition of Gaisford Library building for use as Munsiff's Court at Sibi. The Library will in future be housed in the Victoria Memorial Hall at Sibi.

Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General as a grant-in-aid towards the purchase of new furniture for the Gaisford Library.

No new roads were made during the year. But owing to the continued distress among the agricultural population, relief works by way of improvements to roads in the Sibi Sub-Division were started and a sum of Rs. 2,600 was spent. Roads and Communications.

19. Post Offices in charge of Departmental officials exist at Hurnai, Shahrig, Kohlu, Sibi and Khost. The first three of these are combined Post and Telegraph Offices, while there is a Departmental Telegraph Office at Sibi. Villages near Sibi are served by two village postmen attached to the local Post Office there. Postal.

During the summer months a combined Post and Telegraph Office is opened at Ziarat. The branch Post Offices on the Railway line are in charge of the Station Masters, and the one at Nasirabad is in charge of the Treasurer of the Sub-Treasury there.

20. The amount recovered during the year exclusive of arrears was Rs. 1,82,412-15-4, thus representing a net decrease of Rs. 55,392-5-4 as compared with the receipts of the preceding year. Land Revenue.

The following table shows the figures for the year 1906-07 and 1907-08:—

Tahsils.	1906-07.	1907-08.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sibi	72,564 6 8	52,621 14 10	...	19,942 7 10
Shahrig	22,789 9 11	23,293 5 3	503 11 4	...
Nasirabad	1,31,175 11 3	92,184 13 7	...	38,990 13 8
Kohlu	11,275 8 10	14,312 13 8	3,037 4 10	...
TOTAL .	2,37,805 4 8	1,82,412 15 4	3,541 0 2	58,933 5 6

Net decrease . . . . . Rs. 55,392-5-4

The decrease in the Sibi Tahsil is mainly due to both the Rabi and Kharif crops having been seriously damaged, the Rabi by *surkhi* and high wind and rain just at the time when it was ripe and about to be gathered, and the Kharif, in the *Khushkaba* tracts, by *Kirm* and *Tiddi*, and in the *abi* lands by these insects as well as by scarcity of water, caused by the *band* across the Nari river having been washed away and the main Sibi Nalla having been filled up by silt which stopped the flow of water.

The Government share of Jowari amounting to 3,237 maunds 21 seers 8 chattaks was given back on loan to the Zamindars, who were in great distress, on condition that an equal amount should be returned by them in kind at the Kharif harvest of 1908-09. A sum of Rs. 1,034-4 on account of cost of Government share of Shali (rice) sold to the Zamindars of the Sangan Circle remained outstanding at the close of the year.

There is a decrease of Rs. 38,990-13-8 under the Nasirabad Tahsil; from this Rs. 6,488-9-3, which remained outstanding at the close of the year, should be deducted; the net decrease thus really comes to Rs. 32,502-4-5. This is accounted for by scarcity of water, due to the fact that in the year 1906-07 the Desert Canal silted up, owing to a change in the Indus, and ceased to flow, earlier than usual, and that in 1907-08 it yielded even less water. Hence the area of land under cultivation was proportionately less, and this caused a corresponding decrease in the revenue.

The increase in Shahrig and Kohlu Sub-Tahsil was due to timely rainfall.

The total amount credited into the Treasury, including arrears of past years, amounted to Rs. 1,88,212-13-11.

21. *System followed.*—There was no change in the system for recovery of Government revenue during the year under report.

In Sibi.—Partly recovered by cash assessment and partly by *batai.*

In Shahrig.—By cash assessment for lands irrigated with perennial water and by *batai* or *tashkhis* on lands dependent on rain water.

In Kohlu.—By *batai* and *tashkhis.*

In Nasirabad.—In cash at certain prescribed rates on lands irrigated by Sind Canals and by *batai* or *tashkhis* on lands dependent on rain water.

Area under crop.

22. The area under crop was as under—

	Acre.	R.	P.
Sibi Tahsil	45,597	2	0
Shahrig Tahsil	9,576	2	6
Nasirabad Tahsil	92,948·7 Ghantas.		
Kohlu Sub-Tahsil	not known.		

Nature of crop and character of harvest.

23. In both the Sibi and Nasirabad Tahsils the Rabi crops suffered from various calamities such as *Tiddi* (grass-hoppers), *Kirm* (caterpillars), *Surkhi* (rust) and wind, and the Kharif crop from *Tiddi* and insufficiency of water.

The state of crops in the remaining two Tahsils, *i.e.*, Shahrig and Kohlu, was on the whole satisfactory.

Arrears.

24. Of Rs. 11,503-3-11 shown as arrears from previous years, a sum of Rs. 5,799-14-7 was recovered during the year under report, leaving a sum of Rs. 5,703-5-4 still recoverable. In addition to the latter amount a sum of Rs. 7,522-13-3 remained outstanding at the close of the year from the revenue of the year under report.

Rs. 1,034-4-0 for 1907-08 in Sibi Tahsil.

Rs. 6,488-9-3 for 1907-08 in Nasirabad Tahsil.

Remissions and suspensions.

25. Remissions amounting to Rs. 436 for the Rabi and Dubari crops of 1906-07 in the Nasirabad Tahsil were sanctioned during the year under report and the question of remission of the Kharif crop of the same year was under consideration when the year closed.

It is expected that remissions on a large scale will have to be sanctioned for the Kharif crops of the year under report in this Tahsil. The report of the Sub-Divisional Officer has not yet been received. A sum of Rs. 978-9-7 has, however, been suspended in cases which seemed to be very hard. This amount has, however, been included in the amount shown as arrears in the foregoing paragraph.

In the Talli Circle of the Sibi Tahsil the Kharif crops, which were sown on account of timely rains on a comparatively large area were an almost total failure. The Government share of revenue, amounting to 79 maunds 17 seers, which was assessed on such crops as were saved, was remitted in consideration of the pitiable state of the cultivators.

In the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil also a remission of Rs. 510-4-0 was granted on account of damage done to grain on the threshing floors before the Government share of revenue was removed by a violent squall of wind accompanied by very heavy rain.

Rs. 2,925 on account of cost of revenue grain sold to the Zamindars of *Khushkaba* villages of the Sibi Tahsil in 1905-06 was again suspended for another year by the orders of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

26. The revenue was collected without any difficulty and no coercive measures were employed. In a few cases, however, the amounts due from certain Zamindars of the Nasirabad Tahsil living in Sind were recovered through the Sind Authorities.

27. The period of the Settlement of the Shahrig Tahsil will expire in 1910-11.

Settlement operations.

28. The Nasirabad Settlement work was completed on the 23rd April 1907. The Draft Land Revenue Law and rules thereunder and Manual of Village and Tahsil Accounts have not yet been introduced. The Settlement of the Tahsil has, however, been sanctioned for 10 years and will be brought into force with effect from Rabi harvest of 1908.

As a result of Settlement operations, 2 Supervising Tappadars and 5 Tappadars have been added to the Tahsil establishment and one clerk to the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad.

Grazing Tax.

29. The receipts on account of grazing tax amounted to Rs. 13,910-4-4 against Rs. 13,309-0-3 of the preceding year. The increase is due to timely rain and excellent pasturage which induced a large number of Powindahs to bring in their flocks for grazing purpose.

General condition of the District and people.

30. The Zamindars of the Shahrig Tahsil have been prosperous. In Sibi Tahsil great distress has been felt by all classes, especially those of the *Khushkaba* tracts. The relief afforded to them has been detailed in foregoing paragraphs and may be

summarised as liberal taccavi advances without interest, suspensions of arrears of revenue and debts due, grant of revenue grain on generous terms and the opening of a relief work road.

In Nasirabad the Zamindars have prospered on the whole but prices there and throughout the district have been very high towards the close of the year.

31. *Public Health.*—No special disease or epidemic made its appearance in the district. Malaria was as usual prevalent in the Harnai valley.

A good deal of vaccination work was done at Sibi and in other parts of the district.

32. The plague camp was as usual maintained at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi during the winter months. The total number of persons examined was 68,024 against 55,946 during the year 1906-07. Of these 32,331 persons who held certificates of 10 days' residence in a non-infected area were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention, 19,686 persons who held such certificates but who did not travel in intermediate or reserved compartments were released after disinfection, while 16,007 persons were segregated for 10 days.

Seven cases of plague were detected and segregated of whom 3 died and 4 recovered. There were four cases of small-pox in the observation camp during the year under report.

The total expenditure of the camp during the year amounted to Rs. 17,573-2-9.

33. The prices of the chief agricultural products were dearer than those of the year 1906-07 and in Sibi itself they compared as under:— Prices of food and labour.

	1906-1907. Srs. Ch.	1907-1908. Srs. Ch.
Wheat	12 15	12 1
Barley	16 0	12 15
Ghee	0 15	0 14½

Labour was scarce and a labourer earned 6 annas a day below the passes and 8 annas above the passes.

34. There was no disease among cattle or livestock and there was sufficient fodder for cattle during the year under report. Agriculture and Agricultural stock.

35. The subjoined table shows the transactions under this head during the year under report. Takavi Advances.

	Outstanding on 31st March 1907.	Advances made during the year 1907-08.	Total.	Recoveries during 1907-08.		Outstanding on 31st March 1908.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Land Improvement Loans Act	11,325	5,900	17,225	3,925	455 5 3	13,300
Agriculturists Loans Act	7,568	8,100	15,668	4,326	325 10 9	11,342
Total	18,893	14,000	32,893	8,251	781 0 0	24,642

Owing to the failure of both the Rabi and Kharif crops of the year 1907-08 and on account of the severe distress existing among the people of the Khushkaba and Kalapani villages of the Sibi Tahsil, takavi advances aggregating Rs. 7,700 were sanctioned free of interest during the year under report to enable the people to purchase seed and bullocks. In two cases recovery of instalments of old advances was also suspended.

36. There was no emigration from or immigration into the Sibi District during the year beyond the usual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of population in the district. Emigration or Immigration.

37. The coal mines at Khost continued to be worked as before by the North-Western Railway. The net output for the year was 29,141 tons. There has been no change in the general condition or system of work during the year. Labour has been exceptionally scarce and dear. There were 6 fatal accidents and two non-fatal. Mineral discoveries and development.

During the year under report four applications were received for grant of prospecting licenses for coal near Harnai, Shahrig and Dirgi Railway Stations. The question of issuing licenses in three cases was under consideration when the year closed, whereas in the fourth case no further move has been made by the applicant.

38. During the summar season there were as usual heavy floods in the Nari river, which each time washed away the *kacha band* near Nari Railway Station and stopped the flow of water into the main Sibi Nalla. Consequently there was great scarcity of water in the town of Sibi for drinking, irrigation and railway purposes. Irrigation and Artesian wells.

With a view to put an end to this undesirable state of affairs, it has been proposed to construct a *pucca band* in place of the temporary one which has to be built after each flood. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 50,000 and of this the Zamindars of Sibi have expressed their willingness to subscribe Rs. 10,000 among themselves. The balance will be paid partly by the Railway Department and partly from Provincial Revenues. The scheme was still under consideration when the year closed.

39. No improvements were carried out to the Desert and Begari Canals which irrigate the Nasirabad Tahsil and no new branches were constructed during the year under report. The supply of water in the Begari Canal was excellent but the Desert Canal supply was poor partly owing to a low Indus, but chiefly owing to the swerve towards its left bank which the river has lately been making, near the Kashmore *band*. In July rotations were commenced which enabled large areas of cultivation to do better than they would otherwise have done. These rotations were continued until the canal ceased to flow on the 16th October 1907.

40. The three *karezes* in the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil are working satisfactorily.

41. No artesian wells were sunk in this district.

Forests.

42. No additional reservations were made during the year under report.

The idea of reserving the Mamal forest in the Nasirabad Tahsil was abandoned and the case of the Sobha Jamali forest remained pending when the year closed. The scheme of starting a fuel plantation in the Nasirabad Sub-Division was dropped. There is no Government land near the Railway Station which can with advantage be reserved for this purpose.

The stream which used to water the trees in the Wam Tangi forest near Hurnai changed its course some years ago and consequently the growth of young trees suffered thereby. An estimate amounting to Rs. 5,762 was sanctioned for construction of certain *Bands* to divert water to its original channel and a sum of Rs. 3,500 was allotted for expenditure during the year under report.

Excise.

43. The revenue realized under this head during the year under report amounted to Rs. 23,334-8 as under:—

	Rs.	a.
Country spirits (including rum)	13,415	0
Foreign liquors	438	0
Intoxicating drugs	2,401	0
Opium	1,420	0
Bonded ware house dues	5,660	8
TOTAL	23,334	8

This shows a net decrease of Rs. 2,440-15-4 as compared with the receipts of the past year which is partly due to reduction in the receipts from the Bonded Ware house and partly to the lower offers for the contracts of intoxicating drugs and opium. The enhancement of duty on drugs may be said to have considerably influenced the prices offered for these contracts.

44. There was no change in prices and strength of country liquors in Nasirabad Tahsil during the year under report.

45. The post of Abkari Inspector for Nasirabad, which was sanctioned in 1906 as an experimental measure, has been made permanent with effect from 1st April 1908.

46. In connection with the transfer of the Salt Administration of Nasirabad Tahsil to the Sind Salt Department and the question of moving the Sind Preventive Salt and Excise Establishments to the Nasirabad-Kalat border, the sanction of the Government of India was received during the year under report to the entertainment of additional establishment asked for by the Commissioner in Sind, but the cordon was not actually established when the year closed.

Education.

47. The services of the Killa Saifulla teacher, temporarily lent for the Kohlu School during the year 1906, were retransferred to the Zhob Agency and a whole-time teacher was sanctioned for this school with effect from the 1st October 1907. The school is progressing favourably.

There was no improvement in the state of the Shahrig School. The number of pupils in the Khowas School having increased considerably, an Assistant Teacher was sanctioned with effect from the 1st June 1907 on the pay of Rs. 15, rising to Rs. 20. Some additions were also made to the school building.

Through the exertions of R. S. Diwan Uttam Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad, a sum of Rs. 1,470 was raised by subscriptions for the construction of a school building at Jhatpat. The appointment of a School Master has since been sanctioned from Provincial Revenues and the school will be opened shortly.

The building of the Lady McMahon Girls' School was considerably improved. Great difficulty was felt previously in obtaining the services of efficient Mistresses for the school and consequently the rates of pay of Head and Second Mistresses were raised from Rs. 40 and 25-1-30 to Rs. 45-1-50 and 30-1-35 respectively. The post of Second

Mistress was vacant during a greater portion of the year and efforts are being made to obtain a qualified Mistress.

Out of two boys reading in the 3rd Middle Class of the Barnes School, Sibi, one passed the annual examination. Two large rooms have been added to the school buildings, but the extra staff asked for has not yet been sanctioned.

48. The following table shows the number of criminal cases disposed of during the year under report as compared with the previous year:— Criminal Justice.

	1906.	1907.
(*a*) Original	328	345
(*b*) Appellate	14	10

49. The number of civil suits disposed of during the year under report as compared with the previous year was as under:— Civil Justice

	1906.	1907.
(*a*) Original	1,086	1,092
(*b*) Appellate	21	15
(*c*) Execution of decree	487	450
TOTAL	1,594	1,557
Revenue cases	284	282
Miscellaneous cases	381	436
TOTAL	665	718

50. The total number of prisoners in the different jails and lock-ups at the close of the year was 99 and the total expenditure incurred on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 7,798-15-2, and the average cost per head to Rs. 63-5-7. Jails and Lock-ups.

One prisoner escaped from the custody of levy footmen at Shahrig but was re-captured and sentenced. A prisoner escaped from the lock-up at Jhatpat, but he also was recaptured and sentenced.

51. The total number of documents registered was 85 and the receipts on this account amounted to Rs. 259. Registration and Stamps.

The receipts from sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 11,208-7 as against 18,601-13-6 during the last year. The receipts during the latter year were abnormally high, because a large number of civil cases was instituted in Nasirabad, on the expiry of the term of 3 years which was allowed for the institution of cases of which the cause of action arose prior to the rendition of Nasirabad to the British Government.

52. The revenue and expenditure of the Shahrig Bazar Fund was Rs. 10,642-6-11 and 8,936-7-2 respectively. The opening balance on 1st April 1907 was Rs. 4,442-1-2 and the closing balance on the 31st March 1908 was Rs. 6,148-0-11. Local Funds.

53. The Sibi Municipal Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 13,537-0-11. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 55,347-13-6 and Rs. 53,860-4-6 respectively, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 15,024-9-11. Municipal Funds.

The following works of utility were carried out from the Sibi Municipal Fund during the year under report:—

	Rs.
(*a*) A reserve water supply tank at Sibi	2,634
(*b*) Additional accommodation in the Barnes School, Sibi	1,400
(*c*) Metalling of roads in the Sibi town	2,000
TOTAL	6,034

54. There were 13 substantive vacancies (including new posts sanctioned for Nasirabad and Sibi) and of these six posts of Patwaris were given substantively to Muhammadans, two Muhammadan officials from other districts and one Sikh from the Settlement Department were appointed Girdawar Kanungos by the Revenue Commissioner and the three remaining posts were also given to Muhammadans. One Muhammadan was taken in exchange for a Hindu transferred to the Office of the Revenue Commissioner. Employment of Muhammadans.

54(*a*). During the year under report three local Muhammadans were given permanent ministerial posts while two local men (one Hindu and one Muhammadan) were given acting appointments. Three other local men are already holding permanent posts of Levy Muharrirs and one that of Naib Tahsildar. Employment of local men.

55. The trees planted at Jhatput, the new head-quarter station of the Nasirabad Sub-Division, during the previous years, are all in a very good condition. Arboriculture.

About 16,209 fruit and other kinds of trees were planted in villages and along the side of the roads in this district. The greater portion of trees planted alongside the Kuch-Ziarat road however died during the winter.

Nurseries of young trees were continued to be kept at several places in the district.

The results obtained from the sowing of mulberry seeds during the year 1906-07 were satisfactory. Six and half seers of seeds were received from the Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests during the year under report and sown in the different nurseries.

General

56. A severe shock of earthquake occurred at Shahrig on the 12th January 1908, and it was followed by many light ones. Almost all the Railway and Civil buildings were badly shaken and cracked, some to a dangerous extent. A large number of tents, etc., were provided for the people to live in. Shocks were also felt at Hurnai, Khost, Sunri, Zandra and Ziarat, where some damage to buildings was done.

57. In consequence of the extensive damage done to Tahsil buildings at Shahrig, the question of moving the Tahsil headquarters from Shahrig to Hurnai was again raised by the Local Government. Nothing had however been definitely decided upon when the year closed.

58. The Hon'ble Major Sir Henry McMahon, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, paid his first official visit to Sibi in January 1908, when an address of welcome was presented to him by the Sardars, Punchayat, etc., of Sibi. The town was illuminated and fire works were let off in honour of the occasion.

A. RAMSAY, CAPTAIN,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX III.

General Administration Report of the Loralai District for the year 1907-08.

There has been no change, during the year under review, in the limits of the Loralai District. Its area is 7,747 square miles, with a population of 67,864 according to the Census of 1901. Area and population.

The following officers held charge of the District during the year:— Principal officers.

Captain H. Stewart, I.A., from 1st to 19th April 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kemball, I.A., C.I.E., from 20th April 1907 up to the close of the year.

The conduct of the tribes has on the whole been satisfactory. General attitude and conduct of the tribes.

S. Mehrab Khan Khetran, who died on the 27th February 1907, was succeeded by his eldest son Shah Ghazi Khan under the guardianship of S. Bakhtiar Khan, the eldest brother of the deceased Sirdar. The pay and allowances, enjoyed by S. Mehrab Khan, were continued to his son and successor but a portion of the grain allowance has been given to the acting Sirdar, Bakhtiar Khan, to defray the *Mehmani* expenses during the minority of Shah Ghazi Khan. The minor Sirdar was presented with a khillat by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General at the Sibi Durbar and the *Dastarbandi* ceremony was performed by the Khetrans at Barkhan, on the 13th March 1908, according to the custom of the country.

A serious affray occurred between the Paindezais and Khiderzai Isots, of the Musakhel Tehsil, in connection with the erection of a wall at the Nashpa village, in which three men were killed and several wounded. The case was referred to the Fort Munro Jirgah and various sentences of imprisonment were imposed, the Khiderzais being fined Rs. 1,200 and the Paindezais Rs. 1,600 to be paid as compensation for the injuries inflicted. Heavy securities were also taken from both sides for their future good behaviour.

A dispute arose between the Chuharkhel Shiranis of the Zhob District and the Margzans, Hassankhels and Isots of the Musakhel Tehsil regarding grazing rights. The Political Agent, Loralai, and the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, met at Toisar in December 1907 to settle the dispute. The case, which was a complicated one, presented many difficulties but after much discussion the parties agreed to refer it to arbitration, if no amicable settlement could be arrived at among themselves by the 1st June 1908.

A case, which at one time had a serious aspect, occurred in Musakhel in July 1907, when the sister of Bazkhan, the brother of the late Belkhel Sirdar, was abducted by Fazil Khan, brother of the Lehrzai Sirdar. The Belkhels and Lehrzais both assembled for a fight but the timely intervention of the authorities assisted by K. S. Syed Mehr Shah Kharsin prevented any actual disturbance and an amicable settlement was in due course arrived at.

The Marri Ressaldar of the Hosri Levy Post, Shahbakhsh Khan, was murdered in his Thana at Hosri by a party of Marris from Kohlu. As the murder was in pursuance of a Marri tribal feud, the case was taken up and settled by the Political Agent, Sibi.

Six hundred and eighty-six cases were referred to Councils of Elders of which 672 were decided, *i.e.*, 411 criminal cases and 261 civil suits. Almost all the cases (both civil and criminal) concerning local people were referred to Councils of Elders with fair and useful results. Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The findings of the "Jirgas" were accepted in the majority of cases.

The most important cases were the following:—

(1) The case of the Paindezai and Khiderazi Isots above referred to.

(2) The murder of Malik Rozi Khan by one Mirza Khan, Levy sowar of the Kingri Thana, at Mouza Chhap in Musakhel. This murder was in pursuance of an old feud, which had been settled some years ago, and in consideration of the heinous nature of the offence the Fort Munro Jirga recommended that a sentence of 14 years' imprisonment should be imposed. As, however, a large sum was awarded for blood money, I sentenced the accused to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes.

(3) A serious fight occurred amongst the Hamzazais at Zaranali towards the end of 1906 in which six persons were wounded, two of whom subsequently died of their wounds. The fight was about a woman who had run away from her husband. The case was referred to a Jirga who decided that the injuries being equal no compensation was payable and that, as the fight occurred owing to a misunderstanding, no punishment was called for. Securities to keep the peace were however taken.

The fines inflicted in Jirga cases amounted to Rs. 8,372,* of which Rs. 3,237 were recovered during the year.

Twenty-four persons were punished with imprisonment including 10 persons who were also fined and one who was in addition sentenced to whipping; 86 with fine and 295 persons were required to furnish securities for good behaviour and to keep the peace.

Horse Show and Horse Breeding.

The annual Gumbaz Horse Show was held from 5th to 7th April 1907. The total number of animals exhibited was 236 as against 225 last year. The total expenditure on the Show amounted to Rs. 956-8 including Rs. 570 given in prizes.

The Baluchistan Police bought one horse for Rs. 250 and Zhob Levy Corps bought six at an average price of Rs. 129 each.

Two hundred and eighteen mares were covered during the year by the Government stallions located in the District.

District Levies.

The total number of effective Levies at the close of the year was 323 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 84,301-13-10. All the Levies continued to do good and useful work. The Levy Thanas were inspected from time to time by various officers in the District.

Police.

Mr. E. J. Gleeson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, held charge of the District, in addition to his charge of the Force in the Zhob District, during the year under report.

The District possesses five police stations—Loralai, Duki, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Musakhel. The Police are employed in the Bazaars and as Treasury and Thana guards.

The number of cognizable cases, of all kinds, which occurred during the year was 72.

Eliminating class VI, *i.e.*, petty cases, the number of cognizable cases was 39.

The distribution of the cases by Thanas is as follows:—

Loralai Thana	19
Duki „	6
Sinjawai „	2
Barkhan „	8
Musakhel „	4
TOTAL	39

The percentage of convictions obtained to Police cases investigated was 75·9.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was 79·75.

The percentage of property recovered to that stolen was 73·48.

Roads and Communications.

No new road was constructed in the District through the agency of the Civil Department.

The existing roads in charge of Civil Officers are not well kept up, as it is impossible to provide sufficient funds for the purpose.

Post Office.

No new Post Office was opened in the District during the year. The number of Levies employed on carrying mails was 60 and the cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 20,321-15-11.

Land Revenue.

The total realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 2,70,581-2-11, against Rs. 2,31,500-14-5 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 39,080-4-6 as detailed below:—

—	1906-07.	1907-08.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ordinary Revenue	1,83,151 4 11	2,23,458 1 6	40,306 12 7	...
Grazing Tax	48,349 9 6	47,123 1 5	...	1,226 8 1
TOTAL	2,31,500 14 5	2,70,581 2 11	40,306 12 7	1,226 8 1

The increase of Rs. 40,306-12-7 under ordinary revenue includes recovery of Rs. 19,270-12-5 out of Rs. 48,653-15-10 suspended last year. The actual increase for the year 1907-08 is therefore Rs. 21,036-0-2 which is due to the Rabi harvest having been better than the preceding one.

Rs. 3,350 remained in arrears at the close of the year out of which Rs. 3,200 were recovered and credited in April 1908.

A sum of Rs. 442-15-7 was remitted during the year.

No new suspension was sanctioned during the year. Out of the sum of Rs. 48,653-15-10 suspended in 1906-07, Rs. 19,270-12-5 were recovered and Rs. 29,383-3-5 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

* This amount includes compensation awarded to aggrieved parties.

There was no change in the system of recovery of Government revenue during the year under review.

The area under crops was as under:—

	Acres.	R.	P.
Bori	15,543	0	0
Barkhan	20,030	2	0
Musakhel	6,690	2	0
Sinjawi	4,439	2	5
Duki	Not available.		
TOTAL	46,703	2	5

The crops sown were wheat, barley, tobacco, maize, *jowari*, melons, rice, *bajri*, *china sanwak*, *mung*, *kangni*, potatoes, lucerne, carrots and onions.

No compulsory process or coercive measures were empolyed in the recovery of revenue in kind or in cash.

General condition of the district and the people.

The condition of the people during the year was on the whole satisfactory. The public health remained generally good throughout the District though in the Bori Sub-Division Malarial fever was very prevalent during the summer and autumn and in the winter Pneumonia of a severe type caused several deaths. There were some cases of Measles and Small-pox, the mortality from these diseases being 17.

The prices of food grains were fairly low during the greater part of the year but the rise of prices in India and other Districts of Baluchistan had its effect on local prices which rose considerably during November and December 1907 and January 1908 but after that the rates became steady again.

Fodder was sufficient throughout the year and the condition of the agricultural stock was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The following figures show the transactions under Takavi Advances during the year:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Advances outstanding on the 1st April 1907	26,375	10	0
Advances made during the year 1907-1908	7,000	0	0
TOTAL	33,375	10	0
Recoveries made during the year 1907-1908	13,690	0	0
Balance outstanding on the 31st March 1908	19,685	10	0

Migration.

The periodical winter and spring migration from and to Afghanistan took place as usual. The permanent emigrants were Yar Muhammad Ghilzai refugee and his family who returned to Afghanistan in August 1907. Yar Muhammad was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem which lapsed to Government.

Trade is not extensive. Wheat, barley, tobacco, wool, dried apricots, ghi, apricot seeds and pomegranates are exported to the Punjab and Sind. The trade is generally in the hands of Hindus but there are also several Mohammadans who deal in leather, piece goods, fruits and country drugs.

Irrigation.

The irrigation is from springs and *karezes* and flood water. A new *karez* has been dug by the Hazara colonists on the Anambar canal and has proved a success.

An artesian boring is being tried in Kharashang in the Duki-Sinjawi Sub-Division.

Forests

No new forests were reserved during the year under report.

The contract for the recovery of royalty on wood at Loralai for the year 1907-08 fetched Rs. 1,500 against Rs. 2,100 last year.

There are now 8 reserved forests in the District, *viz*:—

Chotair.	Surghund.
Kirbikach.	Nargasi.
Tomagh.	Spingivar.
Gadibar.	Kohar.

Excise.

The revenue realized from excise during the year under review was Rs. 6,202 as compared with Rs. 7,104 for the past year. The decrease is attributed to the loss sustained by the contractors in the contracts for 1906-07.

Education.

Three new schools were opened in the District during the year under report at Rarasham, Smallan and Duki village. The District now possesses eight schools in all and the number of pupils receiving instruction in them on the 31st March 1908 was 158 against 120 on the same date of the year preceding. The total expenditure on the maintenance of these schools amounted to Rs. 2,261-15-11 against Rs. 1,721-15-5 for the last year. Endeavours are made to induce the people to send their sons to school but so far little progress has been made.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

The total number of cases including appeals disposed of during 1906-07 and 1907 were as under:—

	Civil.		Criminal.	
	1906-07	Calendar year 1907.	1906-07.	Calendar year 1907.
Cases	718	625	313	181
Appeals	7	13	7	3
Revisions	4	3	...	...

Jails and Lock-ups.

The total number of prisoners in the different jails and lock-ups in the District at the beginning of the year was 52 and the total admissions were 617. Out of the total of 669, 624 were discharged and 45 remained at the close of the year.

The cost of their maintenance came to Rs. 3,659-14-1 giving an average cost of Rs. 57-5-7 per head per annum.

Registration and Stamps.

The total number of documents registered during the year was 66 against 55 during the preceding year. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 104 and Rs. 46-8 respectively.

The revenue realized from stamps during the year was Rs. 8,253-8 as compared with Rs. 8,234-7 of the preceding year.

Local Funds.

The following table shows the receipts, expenditure and opening and closing balances of the several Local Funds in the District during the year:—

Name of fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Loralai Town Fund	9,325 12 2	16,689 9 2	16,204 14 7	9,810 6 9
Duki-Sinjawi Bazar Fund	1,041 13 9	1,071 7 3	847 3 2	1,266 1 10
Barkhan-Musakhel „	1,412 13 3	923 3 2	689 9 10	1,646 6 7
Total	11,780 7 2	18,684 3 7	17,741 11 7	12,722 15 2

General.

The character of Government servants has been generally satisfactory.

There were 10 vacancies in the different offices of the District during the year under report of which 6 were given to Mohammadans and 4 to Hindus.

Fifteen hundred trees were sent for from Quetta and Dera Ghazi Khan for distribution to Zamindars and plantation in the various Government gardens at Loralai, Sinjawi, Duki, Barkhan and Musakhel. The nurseries at Loralai, Duki and Barkhan also supplied 2,500 trees which were distributed among the Zamindars.

About 7 maunds of Irish potatoes were specially imported. Of this quantity four maunds were distributed gratis among the Zamindars and the rest were planted in the Tehsil and Political Agent's gardens at Loralai.

A quantity of barley seed received from the Political Agent, Chagai, was also distributed among the Zamindars for experimental sowing.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Major C. Archer, I.A., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, visited the District and inspected the Bori, Duki and Sinjawi Tehsils during the year.

The Nos. 9 and 15 Survey parties have been carrying out surveying operations in the District during the year.

The 126th Baluchistan Infantry at Loralai was relieved by the 124th Baluchistan Infantry on the 9th November 1907 and the 37th Lancers by the 15th (Cureton's Multanis) Lancers on the 1st January 1908.

C. A. KEMBALL, Lieut.-Col.,

Pol. Agent and Dy. Commissioner, Loralai.

APPENDIX IV.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Zhob Agency for the year 1907-08.

The boundaries of the District remained unaltered, its area being 9,626* square miles (1903), and population 69,718 of whom 39,637 were males and 30,081 females according to the Census of 1901. Area and population.

The following table shows the changes that occurred among the principal officers of the District during the year:— Principal Officers.

No.	Name.	Office.	Date.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	Captain E. H. S. James, I.A. .	Political Agent .	1st April 1907	22nd October 1907.	
2	Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Trench, I.A.	Political Agent .	23rd October 1907.	31st March 1908	
		Assistant Political Agent.	1st April 1907	22nd October 1907.	L. Bhag Mal held charge of current duties of Assistant Political Agent in addition to his own.
	Captain E. H. S. James, I.A.	Assistant Political Agent.	23rd October 1907.	31st March 1908	
3	Captain C. B. Loring, I.A.	Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.	1st April 1907	31st March 1908	
4	Captain W. Bickford, I.A.	Second in Command	1st April 1907	31st March 1908	
5	Lieutenant H. Lewis, I.A.	Adjutant, Cavalry	1st April 1907	13th May 1907	
6	Lieutenant M. H. Lucas, I.A.	Adjutant, Cavalry	14th May 1907	31st March 1908	
	Lieutenant M. H. Lucas, I.A.	Adjutant, Infantry	1st April 1907	13th May 1907	
From 14th May 1907 to 2nd June 1907 charge was held by Captain C. B. Loring, I.A., Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.					
7	Lieutenant O. C. Ward, I. A. .	Adjutant, Infantry	3rd June 1907 .	31st March 1 908	

The general attitude and conduct of tribes in the district with the exception of Shiranis was satisfactory during the year under report. General attitude and conduct of the tribes.

During the month of August 1907, the Shiranis gave in an agreement to the Political Agent binding themselves to help the Government, in prevention of crime, the Government in turn agreeing to help them by way of establishing a post in the Shirani country. A Zhob Levy post was accordingly established at Koriwasta. Shiranis.

In the month of November 1907, Amir, leader of the Arozai Shirani emigrants, who have taken to living on the other side of the border as a protest against the reservation of the Shinghar forest, came into British territory in order to interview the authorities on the question of the return of the emigrants. Captain James, Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, had an informal meeting with him at Mir Ali Khel and Amir agreed to bring his people back on certain terms. Shirani emigrants.

Nothing more was effected in the matter before the close of the year.

Some people from the village of Sibai and Koriwasta of the Gustoi Circle left their homes and went across the border. The reason assigned was the alleged ill-treatment of the people by the garrison of the Zhob Levy Corps at Gustoi and Saradarga. The matter has not yet been finally settled. Other tribes.

One Shahwan, Pasinzai of Killa Siafulla Tahsil, was murdered on December 14, 1907, by Badwan at Baghviala in the Hindubagh Tahsil. The case was put before the Zhob and Loralai Joint Jirga which found Badwan and his son Kalla Khan, Pasinzais, guilty under Section 304, Indian Penal Code and recommended that half blood compensation, *i.e.*, Rupees 600, half in cash and half in kind, and one girl born and another unborn, should be given by the accused to the heirs of the deceased, the money to be paid in three equal annual instalments. The Political Agent has not yet passed any orders on the Jirga award.

* These figures have been taken from the District Gazetteer of Zhob.

On December 17, 1907, Maqam and Musamat Bakhtana, Shahzai Jalalzai of Kundar, were murdered by Gulu Jalalzai of Kundar for committing adultery. The case has been marked for the next Quetta Shahi Jirga.

A boy of 13 years named Mali, son of Rozi, Khudadzai, residing near Killa Saifulla, was killed by his uncle named Sadik at the end of December 1907. The case was referred to a Local Jirga which declared the death to be accidental and recommended the accused to 100 rupees fine. Their award was approved by the Political Agent.

One Rozi, son of Fatteh, Ghorezai, cut off the nose and ears of his wife, as she absconded from his house. The case was placed before a local Jirga, which recommended that the accused should be made to pay Rupees 50 as a fine, the latter having himself divorced the woman and paid Rs. 320 as compensation to her parents. The Jirga award was approved by Political Agent.

About March 2, 1908, Pir Muhammad, Suleman Khel, murdered Khairulla Kakar at Pinki near Kamardin Karez. The murderer was arrested and is sick in Hospital.

On April 22, 1907, three outlaws, with Spin Shirani of Largha as leader, attacked a party on the road, 7 miles this side of Dhanasar, consisting of ten travellers and three *Sarbans*. Six of them including one woman were killed and the rest fled and escaped. The *Badmashes* also killed four camels of the party and took away some of their belongings.

On the 1st November 1907, Captain E. H. S. James, Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, and Mr. E. B. Howel, Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, met at Moghal Kot Largha to decide which tribe was answerable for the offence. Mr. Howell on behalf of the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, accepted the responsibility on behalf of the Khiderzais of the Largha Shiranis and agreed that the Bargha Shiranis were not implicated. The losses of the travellers attacked were declared to amount to Rupees 4,567, and Mr. Howell agreed to realize from the Khiderzais such amount of the estimated loss sustained by the travellers as would ensure due punishment to those held responsible.

A sum of Rupees 1,577 has accordingly been received from Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, for payment to those concerned.

On May 10, 1907, a party* of outlaws headed by Sadagul attacked the Koriwasta village in the Bargha Sherani country and killed two coolies, who were making bricks for the Patwar Khana there. They also killed some animals and carried off alive one Fatteh Khan, a relation of Atta Khan. He came back during the month of September 1907. The Governor of Ghazni, to whom Fatteh Khan's father represented his case, was said to have ordered Sadagul to restore the lad to his father and thus it was that the latter got back his son.

* 1. Mashorai, 2. Gulla Khan, 3. Belai, 4. Makam.

The case was referred to a special Jirga at Shinghar during August 1907, which awarded Rs. 880 fine to be levied from the Shiranis and paid as blood compensation for the men and animals killed in the raid. The award was approved by the Political Agent.

In the month of September 1907, Makam, one of the culprits, was given up by Sherak Abdullazai. Makam stated that he had given himself up. He was kept in Havalat and subsequently his brother Belai, another accused, gave himself up. Both of them were found guilty by the local Sherani Jirga and duly punished.

The dak runner of the Zhob Levy Corps while carrying the mail from Hussain Nikka to Girdao on May 28, 1907, was caught and taken to Chachobi. He was subsequently released but his mail bag with contents and clothes was stolen. The enquiries showed that this was the work of the following Shirani emigrants:—

(1) Kako
(2) Salo Din
(3) Rahim

and two other Shiranis. They could not be captured and escaped across the border.

On the night of May 26, 1907, a gang of outlaws from Afghanistan lay up near the Loiband post with a view to making an attack. The Thanadar and the Zhob Levy Corps post officer got timely information of the presence of the gang and dispersed them after an exchange of shots. There were, however, no casualties on either side.

On August 7, 1907, three Mohamedzai Sheranis from across the border, one of whom is said to be a brother of Khatol, killed a bullock belonging to Ahmad, son of Mayoo Arozai of Marghbal in the Bargha Sherani country. This man himself emigrated with the Sheranis in 1905, but afterwards returned and cultivated his lands. Several shots were exchanged on each side without any one being hit.

In the middle of August 1907, four Sherani outlaws entered the Zhob District and tried to burn the huts of Makhak and his brothers at Shina Kuna but they were seen

and shots were exchanged without any damage. The *Badmashes* were pursued but they succeeded in making good their escape.

About September 5, 1907, 16 cattle belonging to Adam Khan Haripal were lifted by six Wazir *Badmashes* from Kuchbina. Eleven cattle out of these were recovered by the men of the Sarwakai Thana in Wano and two by the owners themselves. The rest could not be found.

On October 15, 1907, a sowar of the Zhob Levy Corps was captured by Lowang, Suleman Khel *Badmash*, across the border near Hussain Nikka post. A party of the Zhob Levy Corps turned out and Lowang was shot dead. Duffadar Adin Gul was wounded and sowar Ali Muhammad of the Zhob Levy Corps was killed. The Duffadar afterwards also succumbed to his wounds; 4 carbines and 7 horses were lost in the fight.

Pressure was brought to bear upon the Suleman Khels through Political Agent, Wano, and the horses as well as carbines lost in the affray were recovered. I went to see the Political Agent, Wano, during March 1907, in connection with this and other cases.

The Suleman Khels were fined Rupees 700 for causing the death of two men of the Zhob Levy Corps. The fine has since been recovered.

The grazing tax post at Shaghalu was attacked by some *Badmashes** on the evening of November 9, 1907. The sentry saw some men creeping up to the fort and at once gave the alarm, whereupon the men rushed to the Sangars, which had been prepared beforehand. The sentry had in the meantime opened fire on the *Badmashes*, who still continued to come on. On all the men opening fire on them the *Badmashes* retired and the sowars of the post moved forward to an advanced Sangar. Owing to the darkness, the *Badmashes* managed to escape. Sowar Sher Mohammad, 3rd squadron, was slightly wounded in two places. It appears that one of the *Badmashes* was also wounded, as a lot of blood was found near the place. A six chambered country revolver, a large Afghan knife, a chapli, a shoe and a cleaning rod were found near the pool of blood. These articles appeared to have been dropped by the wounded *Badmash*, who must have received a severe wound.

* Eighteen men led by Badai and Malang.

Malik Sadulla Khan Mardanzai, hearing the firing, came to the help with 40 men. His opportune arrival completed the dispersal and retirement of the enemy.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General gave the following rewards to men who distinguished themselves in repulsing the raiders:—

	Rs.
Sher Muhammad sentry	40
Duffedar	100 (Khillat)
Eight men of the Zhob Levy Corps party at Rs. 20 each	160
Malik Sadulla	50 (Khillat)

A caravan of Lowanas was also looted by the gang of outlaws on the same night after they had been repulsed from Shaghalu on November 9, 1907.

On December 5, 1907, 50 sheep of Daraz Khan Dotani were stolen and their tracks were followed towards Wano, to which district the owner of the cattle proceeded for redress. The result is not known.

On February 2, 1908, a party of seven men, who were proceeding to Fort Sandeman in search of work were robbed at Narwasak by three *Badmashes*, two of whom were armed with rifles and bandoliers. No one of the party was murdered as they were Muhammadans, but they were beaten by the *Badmashes*, who took one hour to gather their looted property, the value of which is estimated at about Rupees 250. The *Badmashes* were pursued by the men of the Sarvekani thana, but no trace of them was found. The *Badmashes* were believed to be Larga Sheranis.

The case was placed before the last Joint Jirga of Zhob and Dera Ismail Khan, which suggested further enquiry, which is being made.

A *Shutar sowar*, named Mowaz, of the Zhob Levy Corps, who was returning from leave *viâ* the Dhana pass with some other travellers was shot dead by a party of *Badmashes* at Narwasak on February 19, 1908. The *Badmashes* effected their escape. By the time the Thanadar of Sarvekani could turn out the villagers in pursuit, it was dark and tracks could not be followed up till next morning, when it was found they led towards the Largha country. The leader of the *Badmashes* was said to be Khudadad Khidderzai. The case was placed before the last Dera Ismail Khan and Zhob Joint Jirga, the members have suggested further enquiry, which is being made by the Extra Assistant Commissioner Largha Shiranis.

In the beginning of March 1908, the Suleman Khels carried off two flocks of sheep and goats from the village of Mirza Khan Mandokhel. The villagers went in pursuit. The robbers left behind most of the animals, but carried off about 30 or 40 head.

The Suleman Khels carried off the following cattle from the village of Zamki in the Gustoi circle of the Fort Sandeman Tahsil:—

Plough bullocks	7
Cows	15
Calves	8

The raiders were believed to be the relatives of the late Lowang and Ikhlas, who escaped across the border.

On March 25, 1908, a party of 11 men of the 1st squadron, Zhob Levy Corps, commanded by Duffadar Hafta Khan, proceeding from Gul Kach to Hussain Nikka, was fired on by ten Sheranis when near Domandi. They returned the fire and wounded one of the assailants, who then commenced retiring. A patrol of ten men of the 1st squadron from Hussain Nikka, under Duffadar Jamal Khan, then came up and both parties joined in the pursuit of the *Badmashes*, killing two of them and taking their rifles and belts. They also recovered from the *Badmashes* 9 donkeys, which the latter had stolen from some Mando Khels near Safi. Duffadar Hafta Khan was wounded in the foot. No other damage was sustained.

Five Suleman Khel robbers carried off a flock of 140 sheep and goats from Darga Wasta near Mir Ali Khel about March 20, 1908. Some of the villagers followed the robbers across the Gomal into the Wano Agency limits; here however the robbers turned and fired on their pursuers, killing one Mehtar Musa, son of Ghulam, Mando Khel, on the spot. The Mando Khels then returned with the dead body of Mehtar Musa, the robbers escaping with the flock. The Political Agent, Wano, has been addressed in the matter.

Tribal disputes.

On the 29th August 1907, owing to grazing dispute, a fight took place between the Shamamzais and the Sulemanzais on the one side and the Khostis on the other side in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil in which 10 Shamamzais, 6 Sulemanzais and 10 Khostis were wounded.

The case was referred to a local Jirga which recommended Rs. 95 as compensation to be paid by the Khostis to the Sulemanzais and also proposed the imposition of a fine of Rs. 40 on the former. The Jirga award was approved by the Political Agent.

Another fight took place on September 5, 1907, between the shepherds of the village of Baber and the people of the village of Kashmir Killi in which six or seven persons were wounded. The case has not yet been finally disposed of.

On October 22, 1907, Mohamedan and Moorai, Ismailzais, on one side and Khalikdad, Dalel, Noor Khan and Ghaffar, Ismailzais, on the other side, had a fracas owing to a dispute regarding land. The case was referred to a local Jirga, which recommended small fines to be imposed on those at fault. Their award was approved by the Political Agent.

On December 13, 1907, Captain E. H. S. James, Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kemball, Political Agent, Loralai, met at Toisar, in order to settle the long standing dispute regarding grazing, between Chuhar Khel Sheranis of Zhob on one side and Marghazans, Isots and Hassan Khels of Loralai on the other side. The parties, however, appointed arbitrators from various districts and asked for six months' grace to first try and settle the case amicably between themselves.

During the month of January 1908 a dispute arose between the Sanzar Khels and the Sargarahs residing in the Hindubagh Tahsil about sinking a new *karez* known as Parkanda, but it was settled amicably.

Casualties among principal Sardars, Maliks, and successions.

Oma Khan, brother of the late Nawab Bangal Khan, Jogezai, died on June 15, 1907.

Malik Shujah, Lambardar of Kan Adinzai in the Hindubagh Tahsil, absconded to foreign territory and was succeeded by Tarkao, his relative, during August 1907.

Malik Shujah of Badinzai in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil died about November 16, 1907.

Malik Anwar, Batozai, of the Killa Saifulla Tahsil, was murdered by Gul Karam and Namdan, Batozais, on November 8, 1907. The murderers escaped across the border.

Sardar Zarif Khan, Jogezai, died on January 16, 1908.

Mir Haji, Jogezai of the Killa Saifulla Tahsil, who was a muafi holder, died at Bostan on February 12, 1908.

The following Maliks died during the month of March 1908:—

(1) Sheikh Mohammad of Sanzli in the Gustoi Circle of Fort Sandeman Tahsil.

(2) Mir Baz of Viala in the Mando Khel Circle of the Fort Sandeman Tahsil.

(3) Shambe of Dodazai in the Abdullazai Circle of the Fort Sandeman Tahsil.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The number of cases referred to Jirgas during the year was 809 as detailed below:—

	Cases.
Civil	306
Criminal	373
Revenue	107
Miscellaneous	23
TOTAL	809

Besides the above, 1,119 cases as detailed below were disposed of politically without reference to Jirgas:—

	Cases.
Civil	215
Criminal	176
Revenue	536
Miscellaneous	192
TOTAL	1,119

The findings of Jirgas were accepted by the Political Agent in 803 cases, while the findings in the remaining 6 cases were rejected.

It will be seen that the total number of Political cases during the year has been 1,928 against 1,643 for the preceding year. No special cause can be assigned for the increase.

The case of the Jogezai affray which took place at Killa Saifulla on May 1, 1906, continued pending till July 1907, when it was taken up by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and referred to a special Jirga at Quetta on the 30th of that month.

Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, was appointed President of this Jirga while Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan; Nawab Mohamad Bahram Khan, C.I.E., Tumandar, Mazari; Sardar Jalab Khan, C.I.E., Tumandar, Gurchani; Sardar Bahadur Mehrab Khan, Bugti, son of Nawab Sir Shahbaz Khan, K.C.I.E., Tumandar, Bugti, and Sardar Mustafa Khan, Barozai, were members.

Zarif Khan, Oma Khan and Luni Khan, Ishak Kahols, and Baran, Nawab Kahol, who were accused in this case, had been in lock-up since the date of the occurrence, *i.e.*, May 1, 1906. Out of these, Oma Khan, who was released from the Quetta Jail by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General on account of illness, died between Loralai and Killa Saifulla on June 15, 1907.

The Jirga's award was briefly as follows:—

That the descendants* of Shah Jahan and Nati, Nawab Kahols, should be required to reside beyond the limits of the Zhob District and those of the Bori Tahsil. The Jirga recommended that Syed Khan and Lajwar might continue to serve in the Zhob Levy Corps, but that on no account should they be permitted to come within the limits of the Killa Saifulla Tahsil, and that on giving up their service in the Zhob Levy Corps they should join their comrades deported from Zhob. As regards the term of their exile, the Jirga recommended that the above noted Nawab Kahols should not be considered to have been exiled for good, but if at any future date circumstances should change, and the Ishak Kahols agree to their return, or the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is satisfied in every way that their return will not affect the peace of the country, they should be allowed to return to Killa Saifulla.

* (1) S. B. Mohammad Akbar Khan and his minor son Baz Khan.
(2) Ayub Khan and his son Tagia Khan, a minor.
(3) Syed Khan, a Subedar in the Zhob Levy Corps.
(4) Kala Khan.
(5) Rahim Khan.
(6) Lajwar, Jamadar, Zhob Levy Corps, and his minor son Abdulla Khan.
(7) Narai and his sons Baran and Ali and Juma and Juma Khan, minor sons of Baran.

As regards compensation, according to the former Jirga of September 1906, the Nawab Kahols were, as a set off, to pay Rs. 2,500 cash and give two born and two unborn girls to the heirs of the late Nawab Bangal Khan. This Jirga recommended the remission of this compensation in view of the banishment of Nawab Kahols, but added that in case the latter should be permitted to return to Killa Saifulla they will have to pay the same.

The Jirga also proposed that the Ishak Kahols should purchase the immovable property of the Nawab Kahols in Killa Saifulla. Recommendations were also made by the Jirga regarding redistribution of the Jogezai allowances, and Zarif Khan was nominated as Sardar of the Kakar tribe.

Khanda Khan, Bostanzai, Jogezai, a friend and adviser of Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Akbar Khan, it was also recommended, should be deported from Zhob and kept separate from others.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General confirmed the foregoing award at a Durbar held at Quetta on July 31, 1907.

The descendants of Shah Jahan and Nati as noted above were sent to Bostan and Khanda Khan was kept at Shahrig.

In the month of October 1907 Kalandar Khan and Gul Karam Khan, brothers of late Nawab Bangal Khan, returned from Afghanistan to Zhob with their families.

On January 16, 1908, Sardar Zarif Khan died and the question of his successor, as well as the redistribution of allowances, which was necessary owing to his death, and the return of Kalandar and Gul Karam from Afghanistan was referred to a special Jirga convened by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General at Sibi.

The special Jirga on the 16th of February, 1908, recommended Muhammad Khan, younger brother of the late Sardar Zarif Khan, for the Sardarship of the Kakar tribe and submitted their proposals regarding redistribution of allowances to the Ishak Kahols including Kalandar and Gul Karam.

The Jirga award was formally approved by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General.

The question of the valuation of immovable property of the Nawab Kahols at Killa Saifulla has been taken up, but it has not yet been completed.

A Jirga composed of Sardars from Quetta, Sibi, Loralai and Zhob assembled at Shinghar at the end of August 1907 to try the cases of outrage at Omzha in 1905 and at Koriwasta in 1907 and an agreement was given in by the Shiranis regarding the future responsibility by them for raids in Zhob by transborder *Badmashes*.

In the Omzah case, the Jirga found that there was no satisfactory proof showing that the Shiranis were implicated and decided that the Haripals were liable to pay blood compensation and a fine. The amount in each case was reduced from what the Sibi Shahi Jirga had awarded and was fixed by the light of local precedence. The Haripals agreed to the award.

The Jirga awards in both the cases were approved by the Political Agent.

Masho Shirani captured and handed up one Shabak, son of Kotak Shirani. This man was a companion of Shikari, when the latter attempted to murder Mulla Shina, and wounded him in 9 places, during August 1904.

Shabak was found guilty by the local Shirani Jirga of abetment of the offence of the attempt to murder Mulla Shina and recommended for a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rupees 100 fine or in default to a further term of one year's imprisonment.

Some Political enquiries are being made about the man Shabak, who has been enlarged on security for Rs. 1,000.

As a rule almost all the cases, in which people of the country are concerned, are settled by the Jirga system and the working of this system has been satisfactory.

The number of persons criminally punished under Jirga proceedings was 276 against 59 for the preceding year.

The number of persons called upon to furnish security under Jirga proceedings was 246 against 4 for the preceding year.

The amount of fine inflicted during the year was Rs. 1,361-5-4. The amount of such fines outstanding from the previous years was Rs. 2,886, thus making a total of Rs. 4,247-5-4.

Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,113-2-8 was recovered and credited into the Treasury within the year. A sum of Rs. 25 was paid as compensation to complainants, and the balance of Rs. 3,109-2-8 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Horse-breeding operations and agricultural stock.

The District possesses no stallions. *Surra* broke out among the horses of the Zhob Levy Corps at Gul Kach, Gustoi, and in the lines at Fort Sandeman. The suspected horses were brought to head-quarters where all the affected animals were inspected by Major G. C. O. Fowler, A.V.C., and a committee composed of three British Officers. Nine horses were declared to be suffering from *Surra* and were destroyed.

A severe type of sore throat, which was at first suspected to be glanders, broke out in the country between Musafirpur and Killa Saifulla. Only a few cases proved fatal. Large numbers of sheep and goats perished throughout the District from a variety of diseases.

Levy Corps.

The Zhob Levy Corps is a drilled and disciplined corps maintained chiefly to keep order in the District, to protect the border-land stretching from Pishin to the Gomal, to supply escorts within the District and to form an aid to the District Officer. The sanctioned strength is 638 Infantry and 627 Cavalry, composed of Pathans, Baluch, and

Brahuis, of whom Pathans, chiefly Kakars and Ghilzais, preponderate. The Corps was maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 4,11,697-15-6 classified as under:—

A.—Establishment charges.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Pay, allowances and contingencies	3,61,499	12	1
(*b*) Clothing allowances	12,619	11	2
(*c*) Equipment allowances	4,375	0	0
TOTAL	3,78,494	7	3

B.—Other charges.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Hospital medicines, etc.	708	6	9
(*b*) Travelling allowances	6,564	8	0
(*c*) Warm clothing	30	0	0
(*d*) Grant-in-aid to Forage Fund	14,000	0	0
(*e*) Medical Field panniers	456	1	8
(*f*) Miscellaneous	485	6	3
45—Civil Works	10,959	1	7
TOTAL	33,203	8	3
GRAND TOTAL	4,11,697	15	6

The Corps lost two of its chief Native Officers, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ismail Khan, Risaldar Major, and Risaldar Mauladad Khan, who died on the 3rd and 19th of March 1908, respectively, the former at his home in Ludhiana and the latter at Fort Sandeman.

Distinguished services rendered by the Corps during the year.

In October 1907, the notorious Suleman Khel raider Lowang and party was pursued a whole day by a Duffadar and five sowars. Lowang with one of his followers was killed, one of the Zhob Levy Corps sowars being killed, and the Duffadar Adingul died of his wounds. In November 1907, an attack was made by a party of raiders on a Tirni party at Shagallu. The attack was driven off and assistance was given by Malik Saidulla Mardanzai.

In March 1908, a party of Zhob Levy Corps sowars was fired on by 10 Suleman Khels near Domandi. The sowars immediately attacked and put the raiders to flight, and killed two of them, capturing their rifles and ammunition, with no casualties. They also recovered nine donkeys which had been stolen from Mando Khels near Safi.

Effective Local Levies.

The effective local levies in the District numbered 291 on March 31, 1908, and were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 83,526-15-2. They performed their multifarious duties satisfactorily and proved themselves to be an indispensable factor in the District administration.

Postal.

The Fort Sandeman-Shinghar telegraph line was completed during the year and a combined post and telegraph office opened on September 26, 1907. The Shinghar office is a season office and is open only during the summer months.

Work on the Hussain Nikka-Gustoi-Saradarga telephone line was commenced on the 9th of November 1907, and communication opened on the 10th of December.

Police.

Mr. E. J. Gleeson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, held charge of the Police in the two districts of Zhob and Loralai during the year under report.

The total cost of the Police Force during the year under review amounted to Rs. 90,727-1-6 as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay and allowances	75,057	9	3
Travelling allowances	7,036	1	0
Contingencies	5,189	7	3
Clothing and Equipment	3,444	0	0
TOTAL	90,727	1	6

The proportion of the Police of all grades excluding clerks and servants to the population during the year was as under:—

To the whole population, 1 policeman to 427 souls.

To the urban population, 1 policeman to 22 souls.

To the rural population, 1 policeman to 405 souls.

The strength compared with the area represents 1 policeman to 55 square miles.

The number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year was 128 against 211 in the last year.

Eliminating class VI, *i.e.*, petty cases, the number of cases was 53 against 71 in the last year. The following is the distribution of the cases in each Thana:—

	1906.	1907.
Fort Sandeman	14	14
Loralai	22	19
Killa Saifulla	...	...
Hindubagh	...	...
Musa Khel	3	4
Duki	18	6
Sinjawi	1	2
Barkhan	13	8
TOTAL	71	53

There were 7 murder cases in the Loralai District. The number of persons murdered was 8. Out of 7 cases, one was dealt with judicially and the remainder were disposed of by Jirga.

There were 4 murder cases in the Zhob District. The number of persons murdered was 5. All these cases were Political.

The percentage of convicted to police cases investigated was 81·3 against 86·57; of persons convicted to arrested was 81·17 against 83·2; and of property recovered to stolen was 68·97 against 49·67 last year.

The total sanctioned strength of the Zhob and Loralai Police Force, including clerks and servants, was 334.

The details of caste in the Zhob and Loralai Police Force including clerks and servants as they stood on December 31, 1907, were as under:—

—	Officers.	Sowars.	Foot.	Clerks and Servants.
Christian	1	...	...	...
Hindus	1	4	38	2
Sikhs	3	9	39	...
Punjabi Muhammadans	4	12	131	3
Punjabi Frontier Pathans	4	6	27	1
Baluchis	...	15	2	...
Local Pathans	1	6	17	...
Sweepers	...	...	...	7
Vacancies	1	...	...	...
TOTAL	15	52	254	13

Land revenue.

The total collections under this head amounted to Rs. 1,27,705 against Rs. 1,16,982 for the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 10,723 as detailed below:—

—	1906-07.	1907-08.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary Revenue	71,658	79,311	7,653
Grazing Tax	45,324	48,394	3,070
TOTAL	1,16,982	1,27,705	10,723

The increase in the ordinary revenue is due to timely rainfall, while that under grazing tax is mainly attributable to a larger influx of the Powindahs. No remissions and suspensions of revenue were sanctioned during the year.

General condition of the District and the people.

The year was a normally prosperous one. The public health was good and there was no important outbreak of any epidemic disease excepting a few cases of Typhus, Small pox, and Measles. The rain and snow fall was abundant. The rains brought down heavy floods during July and August which damaged irrigation channels and washed away the Fort Sandeman water supply pipe-line on two occasions. Very great

inconvenience was caused to the residents of the station by the want of water. Arrangements are being made to realign the pipe-line so as to save it from floods.

Locusts, hailstorms, and *Surkhi* did considerable damage to crops and trees during the year. The prices were rather high in Lower Zhob, but below normal rates in the Upper Zhob Sub-Division.

Taccavi advances were freely distributed among the people. The subjoined table shows the transactions made during the year:—

—	Upper Zhob.	Lower Zhob.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act.	2,170	3,875	6,045
2. Advances made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.	2,410	880	3,290
TOTAL	4,580	4,755	9,335

Several more outcrops of chromite ore were discovered during the year in the Upper Zhob Sub-Division which are attracting private enterprise. Some difficulty arose over the question of employing local labour in preference to imported labour from the Pishin Tahsil. The case was referred to a committee for settlement. The revenue from mines during the year amounted to Rs. 2,883-4-2.

A plague segregation camp was opened at Fort Sandeman on the 14th of May 1907 which was removed to Dhanasar and opened there on the 29th idem. One imported case of plague which proved fatal was detected in the plague camp at Fort Sandeman. The camp was moved back to Fort Sandeman on the 8th of August and eventually abolished on the 4th of September 1907.

Forests. No new forest area was reserved during the year. A Forest Ranger on Rs. 100 per mensem was sanctioned for one year to look after the forests in Lower Zhob. A qualified Ranger was obtained from the Punjab, who served from May 24 to October 25, 1907, when he proceeded on privilege leave. On his leave expiring he resigned his appointment. The post remained vacant during the remainder of the year.

The Forest Ranger under the supervision of the Political Agent continued operations against the borer beetle at Shinghar and some satisfactory progress was made in eliminating the pest during the summer months. Since the Ranger resigned, progress has been arrested and the appointment of a new man is essential.

Excise. The District possesses a distillery at Fort Sandeman for the manufacture of country spirits. Opium, poppy heads and other intoxicating drugs are imported from the Punjab. The excise revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 4,952 against Rs. 9,351 for the previous year. The deficit is entirely attributable to the withdrawal of the Cavalry Regiment from Fort Sandeman.

Education. A village school at Akhtarzai was opened on October 5, 1907, with 4 boys on the rolls. The Maliks, however, took no interest in the school and the boys ceased to attend from February 24, 1908. Steps were consequently taken to close the school. The remaining three schools in the District located at Fort Sandeman and Hindubagh worked satisfactorily. The number of pupils on the rolls on March 31, 1908, was 77 against 65 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,527-5-3 and Rs. 1,940-1-3, against Rs. 1,363-12-1 and Rs. 1,695-5-8 respectively for the preceding year. The Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Education paid two visits to the schools during the year. The services of a qualified teacher for the Fort Sandeman Boys' School could not be obtained during the year and the absence of such is very greatly felt.

Criminal Justice. The total number of criminal cases before the various courts in the district during 1907 was 657 against 451 during 1906. Out of these, 534 were disposed of and 123 remained pending at the close of the year.

Civil Justice. The total number of regular civil cases before the various courts in the district was 182, including those pending from the previous year, against 152 for the preceding year. Out of these, 155 were disposed of and 27 remained pending at the close of the year.

Jails and lock-ups. Five hundred and seventy-eight prisoners were received in the different Jails in the District during the year under report against 392 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred in connection with their maintenance amounted to Rs. 2,270-4-0 and the average cost per head per annum to Rs. 65-10-9.

Registration and Stamps. The total number of documents registered during the calendar year was 21 against 31 during the preceding year. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 52 and Rs. 26-12-0 against Rs. 72-8-0 and Rs. 37-12-0 respectively during the preceding year. The revenue realized from stamps during the year was Rs. 4,478-3-0 showing an increase of Rs. 654-9-0 as compared with Rs. 3,823-10-0 on account of revenue for 1906-07.

Roads and Communications.

The Government of India have sanctioned the final survey of a line of Railway from Khanai, North Western Railway, to Hindubagh, a distance of about 45 miles. This line of communication will greatly stimulate the mining industry of the District and may divert into Baluchistan some of the Powindah trade which at present passes into the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab through the Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan District.

Local Funds.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure, and opening and closing balances of the several local funds in the district during the year.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.	8,409 11 5	15,691 1 6	24,100 12 11	15,700 5 0	8,400 7 11
Zhob Police Fund .	7,404 0 9	11,577 9 11	18,981 10 8	8,736 0 4	10,245 10 0
ZHOB LEVY CORPS.					
Government Fund .	119 1 10	492 3 9	611 5 7	556 15 4	54 6 3
Private Fund . .	4,100 4 1	3,60,420 2 1	3,64,520 6 2	3,61,578 13 1	2,941 9 1

General.

Colonel Malleson and Captain Muspratt of the Intelligence Department and Captain Parker, Extra A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, visited the District in March 1907. The Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan visited the Hindubagh Sub-Division in October 1907.

Six thousand two hundred and six fruit and shade trees were obtained from Quetta, Saharanpur, and England, during the year. Of these, 2,003 were issued to the Zamindars in the three Tahsils of Fort Sandeman, Hindubagh, and Killa Saifulla, 1,120 trees to the Political Agent, Wano, and 100 trees to the Fort Sandeman Cantonments, at a nominal price, 170 trees were planted at Loiband and Kamardin Karez, 252 trees in the gardens at the Head-quarters of Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils. A large number of mulberry and other trees were also distributed free among the Zamindars from those received from Quetta and the nursery at Fort Sandeman.

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on Haji Bahawal Haq, head of the Haripals, in January 1908.

The character of Government servants has been generally satisfactory.

The following statement gives statistics of pensionable ministerial appointments held permanently by Muhammadans and others in the District on March 31, 1908:—

Particulars.	Total number of appointments.	Appointments held by Muhammadans.	Appointments held by Hindus including Sikhs.
Over Rs. 100	5	1	4
Over Rs. 50 up to Rs. 100 per mensem .	17	2	15
Over Rs. 30 up to Rs. 50 „ . .	29	10	19
Over Rs. 30	6	2	4
On Rs. 20 and 25	14	7	7
TOTAL .	71	22	49

E. H. S. JAMES, *Captain*,
for *Political Agent in Zhob.*

APPENDIX V.

General Administration Report of the Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway lying in the Kalat Agency for the year 1907-08.

Area. The area of the Bolan Pass and the section of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency is the same as reported last year, *viz.*, 100 square miles and 61 miles respectively.

Population. 2. The population of the Bolan Pass is the same as last year while that of the Quetta-Nushki Railway section is 508.

Principal officers. 3. The subjoined statement shows the principal civil officers in the Kalat Agency during the year under report:—

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.	
		From	To
Major R. A. E. Benn	Political Agent	1st April 1907	31st March 1908.
Lieutenant H. R. Lawrence	Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.	Ditto	Ditto.
Captain F. McConaghey	Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, and Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps.	Ditto	6th June 1907.
T. O. Hughes, Esq.	Ditto.	7th June 1907	31st March 1908.
Lieutenant N. E. Reilly	Adjutant, Mekran Levy Corps.	1st April 1907	Ditto.

General attitude and conduct of tribes. 4. The general attitude and conduct of the principal Bolan tribes have remained unchanged and there have been no casualties among the principal Sardars and Maliks. Mir Ghulam Haidar Khan, the younger son of Sardar Bahawal Khan, Satakzai, however died at Mach of Pneumonia.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulations. 5. Three political cases were instituted in the Bolan and one on the Quetta-Nushki Railway line during the year as per details below:—

Theft	1
Adultery	2
Burglary	1
	4

All these cases were referred to Jirgas.

In the case of theft the Jirga imposed a fine of Rs. 10 and in one of the two cases of adultery Rs. 300. The other case of adultery could not be settled as the accused absconded. Necessary securities for keeping the peace were taken in both the adultery cases. In the case of burglary which occurred in the Mastung Road Bazar, the offender is still at large and a reward has been offered for his arrest.

Horse breeding. 6. No Government stallions are located in the Bolan.

District levies. 7. The number of levies employed in the Bolan Pass and on the Quetta-Nushki Railway section, their monthly cost and duties remained the same as in the preceding year.

Police. 8. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year 1907 was 13, the same number as last year. In 9 cases the offenders were arrested and convicted. Out of the stolen property valued at Rs. 635, a sum of Rs. 334 was recovered against Rs. 214 and Rs. 60 respectively in the preceding year. The working of the Police on the whole seems to be satisfactory.

Roads and communications. 9. No roads were constructed during the year under report.

Postal. 10. There has been no change in the postal arrangements in the Bolan and on the Quetta-Nushki Railway section with the exception that the experimental Post Office at Kanak was closed as the postal receipts there were not sufficient to justify its retention. Letters, etc., for the residents there are delivered through the village postman.

Land revenue. 11. The total collections of land revenue in cash and kind during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,494-4-5 or a decrease of Rs. 669-13-11 over the previous year's figures. This is due to Rabi crops of both Kirta and Rindli having suffered severely from rust (Surkhi) and the Kharif crops of Rindli having been damaged by

locusts. No arrears were left outstanding nor was any remission or suspension granted. No grazing tax is levied in the Bolan.

General condition of district and people.

12. The general condition of the district and people was good, but malarial fever was prevalent on the Quetta-Nushki Railway section during September and October 1907. Also certain cases of Pneumonia occurred amongst the Levies there but none of them proved fatal. The season was favourable. The price of food was high during the second half of the year and the rate of *atta* went up to about 8 seers a rupee. No taccavi advances were granted during the year. A sum of Rs. 340 on account of principal and Rs. 91-4 on account of interest was recovered during the year. The quantity of coal and coal dust exported from the Mach coal mines during the year under report was as under:—

	Maunds.	Seers.
Coal	135,790	23
Coal dust	18,279	15

These figures include 42,355 maunds 12 seers coal and 12,040 maunds 6 seers coal dust on account of exports of the preceding year, which have been accounted for this year, and there is therefore a decrease in the amount of coal actually extracted during the year under report. This decrease is due to the fact that the licensee of the coal mine at Mach had started another coal mine at Khost in the Sibi District. Less use was therefore made of the Mach coal mine as compared with last year.

No trade is carried on in the Bolan. There has been no immigration or emigration in the Bolan Pass during the year under report.

Irrigation.

13. No irrigation work was executed during the year under report.

Forests.

14. There are no reserved forests in the Bolan.

Excise.

15. The excise contracts in the Bolan Pass for the year 1907-08 were sold for Rs. 2,071 and those of the Quetta-Nushki Railway section for Rs. 1,529, showing an increase of Rs. 571 and 329 respectively as compared with the figures for 1906-07. The increase is due to high competition at the auction sale.

Education.

16. There are no schools in the Bolan.

Criminal and Civil Justice.

17. The number of cases decided by the various courts of the Kalat Agency during the year under report is as given below:—

Criminal.

Political Agent	*Nil.*
Assistant Political Agent, Kalat	14
Tahsildar, Bolan	18

Civil.

Political Agent	1
Assistant Political Agent, Kalat	38
Tahsildar, Bolan	195

Jails and Lock-ups.

18. There are only two lock-ups in the district, one is at Mach in the Bolan Pass and the other at Mastung Road on the Quetta-Nushki Railway line.

Registration and Stamps.

19. Only one document was registered during the year and the total receipts on this account amounted to Rs. 1-8. The sale of stamps for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,286-11 which shows an increase of Rs. 1,001-11 over the previous year's figures. The increase is partly due to the majority of cases in the Bolan having a greater value and partly to a stamp-vender having been appointed on the Quetta-Nushki Railway line.

Local Funds.

20. The details of the receipts, expenditure, etc., of the Bolan and the Quetta-Nushki Railway Bazar Funds are as follows:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bolan	2,871 1 9	725 15 4	735 14 8	2,861 2 5
Quetta-Nushki Railway	3,276 1 7	216 4 0	...	3,492 5 7

General.

21. Three provisional vacancies occurred during the year under report. Of these two were given to Hindus, one of whom was already in service in the district on the Khan's Funds establishment and the other a candidate recommended by the Revenue Commissioner. The third vacancy was given to a Mohamedan.

22. The plague inspection camp which was transferred for the summer months from Sibi to Hirok returned to Sibi on the 21st November 1907.

23. Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 were respectively allotted from Mekran Revenues for tree planting in Kej and Pasni. A plot of land measuring 2 roods 19 poles below the Military Works Department Bungalow at Mach was transferred to the Military Works Services for exclusive use as a nursery.

Arrangements are being made to establish a nursery at Rindli.

24. The total receipts from Provincial Revenues in the Kalat Agency during the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,467-3-2 against the sanctioned estimates of Rs. 12,538, while the expenditure was Rs. 3,21,770-1-3 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,36,853.

25. The following additional quarters were built at Mastung by the Military Works Department during the year 1907-08:—

(1) Office for the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.

(2) Office for the Native Assistant, Sarawan.

(3) Seven quarters for the menials of Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.

(4) Four quarters for the Political Agent's office clerks.

(5) Two quarters for the Remount Department Zilladar and Salutri.

26. The compensation for the land taken up by the Quetta-Nushki Railway between Spezand and Nishpa, which remained unsettled on account of certain disputes about the ownership last year, was paid up this year. Certain other lands were acquired by the Railway between Nishpa and Sheikh Wasil and the question about their compensation is still under settlement with the Native Assistant, Sarawan, and the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

27. Four railway accidents occurred on the Quetta-Nushki Railway section. In one a camel was run over, in the other a child of two years of age was slightly injured, in the third a sepoy of Sappers and Miners broke his leg and in the fourth a Hospital Assistant was run over and killed. A similar number of minor accidents occurred on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway but no loss of life resulted.

28. No coal mining accident occurred, nor was any shock of earthquake felt during the year under report.

29. The Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, inspected the Levy posts in the Bolan and also those at the Railway stations between Mach and Mushkaf during the year.

R. A. E. BENN, MAJOR,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

Administration Report of the Chagai Political Agency for the year 1907-08.

Area. The area of the Chagai Agency, which embraces the Nushki Tahsil, the Dalbandin Naib Tahsil and that immense tract of nearly uninhabited country known as the Western Sinjarani district, amounts approximately to 20,000 square miles. In the course of the year under review there was no change in the limits of the district.

Population. 2. The census, which was taken during the year 1901, gives the population of the district as being 15,689, the larger proportion of whom are nomads whose movements are regulated by the grazing requirements of their flocks or in other words by the rain-fall. The number just noted is exclusive of the Western Sinjarani country, the census of which, it was found, presented so great difficulties that it was considered inadvisable to attempt at.

Principal officers. 3. The charge of the district was held throughout the year under report by Major F. C. Webb Ware, I.A., C.I.E.

Mr. T. O. Hughes held charge of the appointment of Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Chagai, which included the administration of the district levies, from the 1st April to 8th May 1907, but with his transfer to Mekran the appointment fell vacant and remained so until the end of the year.

General attitude and conduct of the principal tribes. 4. There were no inter-tribal disputes during the year and the conduct of all concerned was beyond praise.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulations. 5. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulations, during the year, amounted to 43 as against 37 for the preceding 12 months. The decisions, which were arrived at by Jirgas, were accepted by the parties concerned with one exception and excluding the latter all the cases just referred to were finally decided. The number of prisoners punished criminally amounted to 15 but in no case was it found necessary to require any one to furnish security for personal good behaviour which in itself is a striking testimony to the good behaviour of the tribesmen.

Fines amounting in all to Rs. 305-8 were imposed in Political cases of which Rs. 155-8 were recovered and credited into the Treasury and a balance of Rs. 150 is still outstanding.

Horse-breeding operations. 6. None were initiated during the year. The Rakhshani and Mengal population of Nushki are horsemen by taste as well as tradition and in the course of the summer they addressed a request to the Political Agent asking that they might be granted the services of a Government stallion. The necessary arrangements were made and a sufficient number of mares were forthcoming and branded. Unfortunately no stallion was available until a date which was too late in the Spring to be of any service. This resulted in considerable disappointment but it is trusted that the difficulty will not recur next year.

District levies. 7. These are divisible into four distinct classes, *viz.*, (*a*) Chagai First Class levies, (*b*) General levies, (*c*) Postal levies and (*d*) Railway levies. To deal individually with each—

(*a*) *First class levies.*—The strength of these was augmented by 28 rank and file, during the year, and they were reorganized by division into five troops of equal strength, each consisting of 1 Jemadar, 1 Duffadar, 1 Pay Naik and 22 sowars. The total strength of the corps now stands at Jemadars 5, Duffadars 5, Pay Naiks 5, sowars 110, or 125 of all ranks, exclusive of 1 Salutri, 1 Nalband, 4 Bhistis, 1 Sweeper and 1 Mochi. There has been a marked advance in the discipline of this little corps and its general efficiency and it promises to become a thoroughly serviceable body of men.

(*b*) *General levies and* (*c*) *Postal levies.*—There was no change in the distribution of either of these levies which is worthy of note and their strength remains as before, *i.e.*, (*b*) *General levies*—Jemadars 4, Duffadars 8, sowars 57, Havildars 3 and footmen 21, or a total of 93; and (*c*) *Postal levies*—, Duffadars 10, Lance Naiks 2, and sowars 82, or a total of 94.

The same remark applies with equal force in the case of (*d*) the *Railway levies* which remained, as last year, 3 sowars and 4 footmen.

The foregoing gives a grand total for the levies of the district of 319 * men which is exclusive of tribal levies, 17 in number, which are maintained for Government service by the Zagar Mengal and Sinjarani Chiefs in lieu of the allowances which they are in the receipt of from Government.

* In addition to the foregoing there are 7 Muharris and 7 shop-keepers.

The average monthly pay bill of the district, which includes the salaries of the clerical and menial establishments, amounts to Rs. 8,459-2-9. The working of the levies throughout the year was quite satisfactory and they discharged the duties with which they were entrusted with ability and efficiency.

Police.

8. The Police force which is posted in the Nushki Sub-Division of the Chagai Agency is under the charge of the Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi, and there is nothing to chronicle under this head.

Roads and communications.

9. There is only one road of importance in the district and this is the Nushki-Seistan Trade route. The repairs to this were of a trifling nature in consequence of the previous season's rains having caused little damage.

Public Works.

10. The following original works were taken in hand and completed during the year:—

(1) A Post Office and Levy Muharrir's quarters at Robat.

(2) A caravanserai at Robat.

(3) A small detached rest-house for traders of standing, also at Robat.

(4) A caravanserai with a small rest-house annexed at Mashki Chah.

Added to the foregoing the wooden beams supporting the roofs of several of the *chappar khanas* on the Trade route were replaced by iron beams obtained from Karachi: additional servants' accommodation was provided for the Robat *chappar khana:* and all the *chappar khanas* throughout were repaired; replastered, their windows in every case being fitted with gauze wire netting and the wood work repainted. The European Officers' quarters in each *chappar khana* were furthermore supplied with coir-matting. The usual annual repairs to all Telegraph Offices were carried out as well as to such *serais* and *thanahs* as required such.

In addition to the above the new and spacious levy lines at Robat begun in 1906-07, was to all intents and purposes completed as was also the commodious Telegraph Office at the same place. Progress was also made with the new Telegraph Office at Saindak as was also the case with *serais* of the new patterns which it is arranged are to be erected at Merui, Chah Sandan, Tratoh, and Nok Kundi.

Only repairs of urgent necessity were carried out in the case of the Public Works buildings at Nushki as it was considered inadvisable to expend any large sum in this manner so long as the question of the transfer of Nushki to a more suitable site remains pending.

Postal.

11. The district postal arrangements remain as they were in previous years and there is nothing of note to record under this heading.

Land revenue.

12. The total revenue realized during the year under review, under all heads of receipts, amounted to Rs. 28,819-7-8, as per detail given below, as against Rs. 42,857-12-8 for the previous year:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Land revenue	26,168	4	6
2. Stamps	419	0	0
3. Excise	1,120	0	0
4. Assessed taxes	580	3	4
5. Law and Justice	486	2	10
6. Miscellaneous	45	13	0
	28,819	7	8

The land revenue of Rs. 26,168-4-6, which was realized on crops and by means of grazing tax, is divided as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Land revenue collections in kind	15,220	6	8
2. „ „ „ „ cash	499	6	9
3. Grazing tax	9,706	4	10
4. Miscellaneous	742	2	3
	26,168	4	6

The revenue on cereals is taken by *Batai* or *Tashkhis* while that on *Sabz khurda* and *Palezat* is recovered at cash rates.

The assessment of revenue on *Palezat* in the Nushki Tahsil has been remitted by the Local Government for a period of three years.

A similar concession has been extended to the Chagai Naib Tahsil which will have effect from the beginning of the official year 1908-09.

No remissions or suspensions of revenue were granted to zamindars during the year under review as no necessity for this step arose.

A sum of Rs. 1,699-14-8, carried over as arrears from last year, was recovered from the persons concerned and was credited into the treasury.

The muafis granted to zamindars amounted to Rs. 1,285-1-1 divided as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. The zamindars of the Nushki Tahsil	936	13	10
2. „ „ Chagai Sub-Tahsil	233	15	4
3. Temporary exemptions from paying revenue made under the Land Improvement Act to zamindars in the Chagai Sub-Tahsil . .	114	4	6

The collections under grazing tax totalled Rs. 9,706-4-10, the largest sum which has hitherto been realized, and were apportioned between the two districts as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Nushki Tahsil	1,809	8	10
Dalbandin Naib Tahsil	7,896	12	0

General condition of the district and people.

13. *Nature of the season.*—This can only be pronounced as having been moderate. While the rain-fall in Nushki was sufficient yet it was delayed until so late in the season that zamindars derived comparatively little benefit from it. The redeeming feature of the season was the Kharif crop which owed its success to a series of thunder storms which brought the Bur Nullah, the Nullah which bisects the Nushki *dak* lands, down in flood in August 1907. In the case of the Chagai district, the rains were sufficient for the requirements of *maldars* but not enough to ensure good cultivation, and the latter suffered considerably. It is to be regretted that this state of affairs is likely to repeat itself during the coming year.

Public health.—With the exception of the usual cases of Malaria the health of the district remained good throughout the year. In the autumn Influenza of a peculiarly virulent type put in an appearance and very few households escaped the visitation.

The winter was a phenomenally cold and trying one and many deaths from Pneumonia were reported.

The sanitary condition of the Nushki bazaar continued satisfactory. Full advantage was taken, as has been the case in previous years, of the facilities for medical treatment which the Nushki dispensary provides. The attendance was not confined merely to the inhabitants of the Nushki district itself, for patients came in freely from the transfrontier districts, as well as from Kharan, Mashkel, and the country lying East of Nushki. There was also a satisfactory rise in the attendance at the Saindak dispensary and patients from the Persian district of Sarhad, as well as from even farther afield, gladly availed themselves of treatment which the dispensary offers.

A few years ago a visitation of Small-pox used to be an almost annual occurrence but this year only one or two sporadic cases appeared. The explanation of this is no doubt due to the very large number of persons who have voluntarily offered themselves for vaccination.

The plague observation camps which had been established along the Trade route to protect Baluchistan from the introduction of plague from Seistan were withdrawn, during the course of the year, following on Seistan being declared free of plague.

The rainfall registered at Nushki itself amounted to 4·55 as compared to 5·15 inches for the previous twelve months.

Prices of food and labour.

14. During the larger portion of the year the prices of food were normal but towards the close there was a sharp rise in sympathy with the scarcity prevailing in the Punjab with the result that the prices which are now ruling are higher than have been the case for several years.

Agriculture and agricultural stocks

15. For the main part the inhabitants of the Agency are nomads whose tastes are pastoral rather than agricultural. However there is yearly showing itself a tendency to settle down to the cultivation of lands and this is being encouraged in every possible way.

There was no disease among the cattle of the district.

Takavi advances.

16. The takavi advances which were made during the year were 8 in number and were apportioned as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act	1,700	0	0
(*b*) „ „ „ Agriculturists' Loans Act	730	0	0
	2,430	0	0

The outstanding balance on the 31st March 1908 stood at Rs. 9,255 and the recoveries during the year were—principal Rs. 8,260 and interest Rs. 412-14-5.

Immigration and emigration.

17. There is nothing to chronicle under this head. Towards the close of the year many of the Chagai *maldars* moved across the frontier into Kharan and Koh-i-Pusht but this is to be explained by the failure in district grazing consequent on poor rainfall.

Mineral discoveries and development.

18. There is nothing for record under this head.

19. The total value of the trade which passed through Nushki during the year amounted to Rs. 22,72,463 divided as follows:— Trade.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan	1,19,219	28,383	1,47,602
Persia	6,66,134	3,24,382	9,90,516
Baluchistan	5,27,753	6,06,592	11,34,345
Total	13,13,106	9,59,357	22,72,463

A comparison between these figures and those recorded for the year 1906-07 gives the following result:—

Trade with Persia, for the year under review, shows an increase of Rs. 4,51,875, Trade with Afghanistan a nominal falling off of Rs. 30,292 and Local trade with Baluchistan a large increase of no less than Rs. 6,06,980.

A separate detailed trade report is being submitted, which deals exclusively with the subject of trade. It will suffice to note that the larger proportion of the increase with which local trade with Baluchistan is credited should rightly fall to Afghanistan. The explanation of this will be found in the fact that trade is registered at the railway station and transfrontier dealers having no inducement, as is the case with Persian trade, to take their goods down country for disposal make a practice of selling them in Nushki Bazaar where they may, and frequently are, held up for many weeks and sometimes months until the markets are favourable. In this way the individuality of much of the trade which enters the Bazaar from Afghanistan is lost and when it does eventually pass through the hands of the railway staff it figures as local Baluchistan trade instead under its proper classification of Afghan trade.

20. A sum of Rs. 1,106-1 from the Provincial Revenues and of Rs. 422-12 from the Nushki Town Fund was devoted to this purpose. In all 41,463 trees and cuttings were planted out. Of this 13,178 were fruit trees and the rest were cuttings of the kinds which the experience of previous years has shown to be most suited. It may be noted that the result of last year's operations has proved most encouraging. Arboriculture.

21. This heading is blank with the exception that a registration station was posted at the Bur Nullah on the Nushki *dak* to record the flood readings of this Nullah with a view to a properly designed bund being eventually thrown across it. Irrigation.

22. The receipts under this head which were credited into the Nushki Sub-Treasury amounted to Rs. 600 as against Rs. 733-9-6 for the previous twelve months. The Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests deals exclusively with all matters relating to this subject. Forests.

23. The receipts under this head for the year under review totalled Rs. 1,120, apportioned as follows:— Excise.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) From duties on spirits of country manufacture	344	11	0
(2) From duties on intoxicating drugs other than opium, ganja, bhang and charas	516	14	0
(3) From duties on opium and poppy heads	258	7	0

The sales were effected through the medium of three shops.

24. The only Primary school which is maintained in the Agency is that at Nushki. The daily attendance of 21 boys shows an improvement on that of the previous year. The yearly cost of this school amounts to Rs. 444. Education.

25. There are no jails or subsidiary jails in the Chagai Agency. The number of prisoners in the Nushki lock-up at the opening of the year was one. The number received during the year was 33 and the number discharged was 34. Jails and lock-ups.

26. This Act not having been made applicable to the Chagai Agency there was no receipt under this head. Registration.

27. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 419 as against Rs. 548 for the previous twelve months. Stamps.

28. The opening balance of the Nushki Town Fund (Excluded Local Fund) on April 1, 1907, was Rs. 5,312-13-9. The year's receipts totalled Rs. 2,998-10-6 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,624-2-10. The closing balance on March 31, 1908, was Rs. 5,687-5-5. This Fund is self-supporting. Local Funds.

29. There are no Municipalities in the district. Municipalities.

30. The percentage of Muhamadan and Hindu officials employed in the district during the year under review was 75 to 25. General.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan visited Nushki twice during the year and held Durbars at which *khillats* were presented to those whose services rendered them deserving of this honour.

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on Mir Sharbat Khan Rustomzai of Kanak in recognition of exemplary services which he had rendered Government.

A smart earthquake shock was felt at Nushki early on the morning of the 27th August but no damage of any kind resulted.

F. C. WEBB WARE, MAJOR,

Political Agent, Chagai.

APPENDIX VII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan for the year 1907-08.

45—Civil Works—Imperial

The total of grants for the Postal and Telegraph Buildings, allotted by the Government of India, and the Director Generals of Post and Telegraphs during the year, amounted to Rs. 17,700, and the whole amount was advantageously utilized on the objects for which allotted.

During the year the following Major Works were in progress from the last year:—

	Expenditure during 1907-08.
	Rs.
(1)—Constructing Telegraph Office at Robat	2,964
(2)—Constructing Telegraph Office at Saindak	2,735

Of these works No. (1) was completed with the exception of some minor details, etc., and No. (2) was commenced but could not be finished before the termination of the year.

The new combined Post and Telegraph Office near Staff College, Quetta, was commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,507.

Minor Works

A sum of about Rs. 500 was spent to the best advantage on Minor Works in connection with the Postal and Telegraph Buildings in this Agency during this year and Rs. 2,500 on repairs of such buildings.

45—CIVIL WORKS (SPECIAL REVENUES).

EXPENDITURE.

The original grant for the year was Rs. 4,92,000, but this was subsequently increased to Rs. 5,93,400.

The increase of Rs. 1,01,400 is due to the following:—

	Rs.
(*i*) Special grant sanctioned by the Government of India in their telegram No. 2198-F., dated 20th July 1907, for special urgent works which could not be provided for from the Special Revenues of the Province	71,100
(*ii*) Special grant sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No. 2612-F., dated 13th September 1907, for improving and realigning Loralai-Fort Sandeman Road	25,000
(*iii*) Transferred from Civil Budget	5,520
(*iv*) Do. Irrigation Budget	10,240
(*v*) Transferred to Civil Budget	—7,300
(*vi*) Do. Irrigation Budget	—3,150
Total increase	1,01,410

The whole of the grant was utilized with advantage.

Civil buildings.

During the year the following Major Works were carried out:—

	Expenditure during 1907-08.
(*a*) Works in progress on 1st April 1907 and completed during the year:—	Rs.
(1) Rebuilding Political Agent's House at Shingarh	736
(2) Police Lines, Married Quarters, Fort Sandeman	594
(3) Record Room, Political Agent's Office at Loralai	980
(*b*) Works commenced and completed during the year:—	Rs.
(4) Constructing four Additional Clerks' quarters at Mastung	4,023
(5) Additions and alterations to Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court at Peshin	4,854
(6) Constructing Police Ward in Civil Hospital at Quetta	8,672

	Rs.
(7) Constructing three Quarters for Deputy Inspectors of Police in Civil Lines at Quetta	2,687
(8) Constructing Offices for Native Assistant Sarawan and Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, at Mastung	11,460
(9) Constructing Quarters for two Agency Clerks at Quetta	11,222
(10) Constructing New Police Office at Quetta	14,485
(11) Providing increased accommodation for Revenue Commissioner's Office at Quetta	5,148
(12) Dispensary at Jhatpat	4,799
(13) Do. Kohlu	5,174
(14) Surgical Ward and Operating Room, Loralai	5,208
(15) Operating Room, Civil Hospital, Fort Sandeman	2,934
(16) Conversion of Assistant Political Agent's Bungalow into quarters for Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, Hindu Bagh	2,554

(*c*) Works commenced during 1907-08 but still in progress on 1st April 1908:—

	Rs.
(17) Levy Lines for Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, and Native Assistant, Sarawan, at Mastung	1,700
(18) Providing accommodation for Political Agent's and Assistant Political Agent's Escort at Mastung	4,045
(19) Accommodation for increased Police in Cantonment at Quetta.	

This project amounts to Rs. 24,991.

The following works were commenced and completed during the year:—

	Rs.
(*i*) Constructing three blocks of single men's barracks for Police (Police outposts King's Road, *i.e.*, near Seven Streams, 106th Officers' Quarters and Gurkha Lines.)	9,415
(*ii*) Constructing one large block of single men's barracks (Police Outposts, Staff College)	4,694
(*iii*) Constructing Quarters for European Inspector of Police	6,774

A further large increase in the Police Force of Quetta is under consideration and a large additional expenditure is anticipated.

(20) Constructing Tehsil and Thana at Jhatpat.

This project amounts approximately to Rs. 68,850.

The following works which were commenced during the year have either been completed or are still in progress:—

	Rs.
(*i*) Quarters for nine menials, completed	3,624
(*ii*) Quarters for six Tehsil officials, completed	2,033
(*iii*) Quarters for Tehsildar, in progress	832
(*iv*) Accommodation for Tehsil Office, completed	5,295
(*v*) Office for Tappedar, completed	1,458
(*vi*) *Katcha* Tank for constructional purposes, in progress	3,486
(*vii*) Deepening feeder cut to admit water from Canals to Tanks, completed	665
(*viii*) Quarters for three married Police Sergeants, in progress	2,627
(*ix*) Do. six Constables do. do.	2,608
(*x*) Quarters for Deputy Inspector, Police do.	1,398
(*xi*) Stables for Police, completed	563
(*xii*) Latrine for Police Lines, completed	198
(*xiii*) Barracks for single Police men, completed	1,400
(*xiv*)—Experimental well for constructional purposes (was not found to be a success), completed	70
The total approximate expenditure up to 31st March 1908	31,321
The expenditure during the year was	27,255

(21) New Lines for Cavalry, Zhob Levy, Fort Sandeman.

This project, as reported to the Government of India, amounted to Rs. 84,800 but in addition to the requirements first reported, further demands have been made for accommodation which are under consideration.

	Rs.
(*i*) Five Barracks for 50 single men each have been completed during the year at a cost of	40,316
(22) Dispensary at Hindu Bagh	5,517
(23) Accommodation for Police at Loralai.	

This project amounts approximately to Rs. 53,600.

This project is temporarily in abeyance pending a decision as to the future strength of Police for the District.

The following works were commenced this year but are still in progress:—

	Rs.
(*i*) Single Sowars' Barracks	1,665
(*ii*) Guard Room	1,484
(*iii*) Stables, gram and bhoosa stores	964
(24) Additions and alterations to Police Lines, Killa Saifulla	6,483
(25) Additions and alterations to Political Agent's quarters to make a residence for Assistant Political Agent, Sibi	3,313
(26) New Dispensary at Killa Saifulla	6,252
(27) Rest House at Jhatpat	3,850
Communications.	
(28) Rebuilding Dak Bungalow at Shingarh, in progress from 1906-07	931
(29) Improving and realigning Loralai-Fort Sandeman Road.	

This project amounts approximately to Rs. 5,38,000.

The following works from the very commencement have either been completed or are still in progress:—

	Rs.
(*i*) Mile 177-172 (on Dera Ghazi Khan-Peshin Road), completed	551
(*ii*) 15 Shabozai to 24½ Maratangi, completed	—4
(*iii*) 24½-29 do.	115
(*iv*) 81-87 do.	—1,734
(*v*) 96-107 Baber to Fort in progress	30,732
(*vi*) 107-112 Sandeman completed	14,042
(*vii*) 80-96 Lakabund to Baber, in progress	12,559
(*viii*) 30½-64, in progress	1,050
(*ix*) Bridges at mile 111-3 completed	4,882
The total approximate expenditure up to 31st March 1908	2,01,441
The expenditure during the year was	62,193
(30) Artesian Borings in Baluchistan.	

The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for this project in their No. 1718-A. dated 14th March 1904. Miscellaneous public improvements.

The work has been in progress since 1904-05. The expenditure being as follows:—

	Rs.
1904-05	3,727
1905-06	23,697
1906-07	9,311
1907-08	14,753
TOTAL	51,488

The detail of expenditure during the year 1907-08 is given below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Sinking Bore on Yaru Peshin Road	23	15	0
2. Ditto on Kulazai	191	9	3
3. Ditto at Girdi Talao	1,139	3	0
4. Ditto at Siriab, mile 4	2,180	1	8
5. Ditto ditto mile 6	2,698	0	3
6. Ditto at Kanak	2,202	12	0
7. Ditto at Killa Saifulla	2,690	13	0
8. Ditto at Karashaug	445	12	6
9. Ditto at Mastung	189	0	0
10. Withdrawing pipes from Kulazai Bore	207	4	4
11. Completing set of steam plant	330	6	0
12. Obtaining two sets of hand Boring Tools	2,164	8	0
13. Audit charges by Examiner of Accounts	289	4	2

No water has however been found at any of the places except at mile 4 on Sariab Road where two bores have been tried with success.

Bore No. 1, 152 feet deep with a discharge of 40 gallons a minute.

Bore No. 2 about 500 feet distance from No. 1 and 138 feet deep with a discharge of 8 gallons per minute.

The general progress and expenditure on Experimental Borings in Baluchistan to end of March 1908 is as follows:—

Site.	Date of commencing work.	Date of finishing work.	Depth from surface bored.	Total cost.	Result of Bore.
			Ft.	Rs.	
1. Ahmedwal	5th November 1904	24th February 1906	333	5,535	Shingle throughout with boulders.
2. Yaru Peshin Road.	1st May 1906	29th July 1906	230	2,211	No signs of water; clay the whole way with layers of *bujri*.
3. Kulazai	23rd September 1906	April 1907	416½	3,395	Clay the whole way; probably no artesian water in Peshin Plain except at impracticable depths.
4. Girdi Talao	18th October 1906	9th May 1907	504	3,458	Elevated site; probably wrongly placed.
5. Siriab Road Mile 4 (1).	23rd August 1907	23rd October 1907	152	2,180	Water found but in small quantity.
6. Siriab Road Mile 4 (2).	13th September 1907	3rd „ „	138		
7. Sariab Road Mile 6.	1st November 1907	1st March 1908	502	2,698	Site too elevated.
8. Killa Saifulla	20th August 1907	9th December 1907	339	2,691	Water rose to 22' from surface in bore but "head" insufficient to drive it to surface.
9. Kanak	1st November 1907	25th March 1908	403½	2,283	Hard tenacious clay the whole way. Work stopped as pipes could not be forced lower; a deep bore here would probably strike water.
10. Kharasbang 11. Mastung 12. Karam Mandi	Sites selected and tools and plant being conveyed and erected at sites.				

(31) Water supply at Mastung.

Certain materials were purchased for this work in 1906-07 but as the cost of the project was found much more than was anticipated by the Civil authorities, it was decided to await the result of artesian borings.

The materials were transferred to other works and all charges written off.

Minor Works. A sum of Rs. 56,300 was spent on Original Works costing under Rs. 2,500 each under all the three heads, *viz.*, Civil Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements during the year. It was advantageously utilised in improving and making additions to the existing buildings and providing additional accommodation, where necessary, as far as funds could permit.

Repairs. An expenditure of about Rs. 1,34,200 was incurred on repairs, special and ordinary, to the buildings, roads, etc., during the year. The buildings and roads were maintained in a fairly good state and the funds available were spent to the best advantage. But a larger grant for repairs should be made available in future, if possible.

Revenue. Receipts under this head chiefly comprise recoveries of rents for Civil Buildings and they approximately amounted to Rs. 27,000.

Famine Relief Works. *Nil.*

Contribution Works.

	Rs.
Bazaar water supply Reservoir, Sibi	2,634

43.—Minor Works and Navigation. The original grant for the year was Rs. 71,000, but this was subsequently increased to Rs. 90,910.

The increase of Rs. 19,910 is due to the following:—

	Rs.
(1) Special grant sanctioned by Government of India in their telegram No. 98-A.I., dated 22nd July 1907, for Nar-Nallah Project	12,000
(2) Transferred, to Public Works Department Budget	—10,240
(3) Ditto from ditto	3,150
(4) Special grant sanctioned by Government of India in their telegram No. 701-W., dated 16th March 1908, for Pakoor Khan's Karez	15,000
	19,910

The grant No. (4) was however given too late and could not be spent. It was therefore surrendered but was not withdrawn and consequently it lapsed to the Local Government.

The distribution of (90,910—15,000=) 75,910 was as follows:—

Capital Account.

	Rs.	Rs.
Works	43,910	
Tools and Plant	5,530	
Establishment	2,070	
		51,510

Revenue Accounts.

Works	14,015	
Tools and Plant	749	
Establishment	9,600	
		24,394
TOTAL ...		75,904 or say 75,910

The actual expenditure on works during the year was:—

	Rs.
Capital Works about	40,363
Revenue Works about	14,386

2. The following capital works were carried out during the year:—

(i) Shebo Canal—

	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Building a permanent concrete weir wall and under sluices across the Kaker Lora at Shebo Head Works	4,210	
(*b*) Increasing capacity of Tank III	11,197	
(*c*) Increasing capacity of Tank IV	1,970	
Total Works		17,337
Tools and Plant		...
Establishment		821
Total Shebo Canal		18,198

(ii) Khushdil Khan Reservoir—

(*a*) Constructing a length of 100 ft. of regulating piers at Barshore Head Works	2,134	
(*b*) Constructing first portion of Haikalzai Branch	3,184	
(*c*) Partly canalizing the Timrak Nullah	4,605	
Total works		9,923
Tools and Plant		307
Establishment		544
Total Khushdil Khan Reservoir		10,774

(iii) Anambar Flood Channel—

(*a*) Digging Manzai Karez	5,125
Establishment	835
	5,960

(iv) Nar Nullah Project—

	Rs.
(a) Preliminary survey expenses and constructing weirs at Spin Karez and Hanna	5,115
(b) Examination of foundations of Dam site	422

	Rs.
Total Works	5,537
Tools and Plant	5,079
Establishment	2,340
Total Nar Nullah	12,956

(v) Miscellaneous Works—

Particulars.	Works.	Establishment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Nari Canal			
(a) Extending Down stream wing wall of Head Regulator	1,746	...	...
(b) Surveying Nari River	19	...	...
(c) Repairs to gearing of gates	128	...	...
(d) Building Distributor	5	...	...
(e) Raising sluice openings	—36	...	...
Total Nari Canal	1,862	268	2,130
(ii) Surveying for weir sites in Zhob River	126	97	223
(iii) Ditto Kharashang plain	53	22	75
(iv) Preliminary expenses on Pakoor's Karez	35	158	193
(v) Ditto Arambi Reservoir	102	119	221
(vi) Ditto Galangoor water-supply	20	1	21
(vii) Ditto Bur Nullah project	204	10	214
Total Miscellaneous works	2,402	675	3,077

Revenue Works.

3. The following was the expenditure during the year chargeable to Revenue grant:—

(i) Shebo Canal—

	Rs.
(a) Ordinary repairs to canals and works	2,978
(b) Silt clearance from main line, Shebo Canal	2,840
(c) Digging catch water drain along main line	341
(d) Repairing piers across Kakor Lora	327
(e) Building pier stop dam across Kakor Lora	102

	Rs.
Total Works	6,588
Establishment	2,776
Tools and Plant	...
Total Shebo Canal	9,364

(ii) Khushdil Khan Reservoir—

	Rs.
(a) Ordinary repairs to canals and Head Works	3,825
(b) Repairing Iron trough across Tor Murgha Feeder Cut	151
(c) Building boulder bunds in Barshore and Tor Murgha river above Tor Murgha Feeder Cut	843
(d) Renewal of Sardar Khan's Karez syphon under Tor Murgha Feeder Cut	2,192
(e) Constructing a length of 72 feet of piers at Barshore Head Works	50
(f) Compensation to Sardar Khan for Kharif crops	129
(g) Compensation to Nazar Mohomed for a plot of land washed away by flood water	150
(h) Making catch water drain along Tor Murgha Feeder Cut	458

	Rs.
Total Works	7,798
Establishment	3,565
Tools and Plant	...
Total Khushdil Khan Reservoir	11,363

The following is a narrative progress report of the irrigation works in hand throughout Baluchistan.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

Shebo Canal.—The capital outlay during the year as specified above was Rs. 18,198 and total to end of year Rs. 7,18,580.

A concrete weir wall across the Kakor Lora was added to the Shebo Head Works and these works are now complete; it may be advisable, as funds are made available, to provide the undersluices and head regulator with iron draw gates. The flash boards and needles now provided are not manipulated quickly enough during floods. The capacity of Tank III was increased from 28¾ to 55·15 million cubic feet at a cost of Rs. 11,197 and the work of increasing the capacity of Tank IV completed, at a cost during the year, of Rs. 1,970. In 1908-09 it is proposed to clear out and widen the main canal and main branch as far as Saranan at a cost of Rs. 5,000 and to a capacity of 100 cusecs. This was the original capacity but no clearance has been done for 20 years and the working of the four mills and weeds has caused a great deal of silting up. In fact the canal has never run anything but a small supply up to 20 cusecs of clear water. No floods came down the Lora during the winter of 1907-08 till 7th April 1908. The canal could be made to carry 70 cusecs only of this flood and the gauge in Tank III rose from 3·0 to 6·0 in five days. It is necessary now to clear the canal and increase its capacity in order to utilize the head works and tanks fully.

A specimen of silt taken from water flowing in the canal was sent to the Agricultural Chemist at Pusa and was reported on by him as being very unfavourable to crop growing. More specimens however are required to be examined and this will be done. A really efficient subordinate with experience of irrigation work is badly wanted for this work and the Khushdil Khan Works.

The supply in the canal and the area irrigated during the year are as follows:—

	Average supply in cusecs.	AREA WATERED.		Rainfall.
		Rabi.	Kharif.	
April 1907	10·6	3,000	....	0·63
May 1907	7·1	3,000	...	...
June 1907	6·49	3,000	74	0·41
July 1907	5·81	...	115	...
August 1907	5·61	...	115	0·41
September 1907	4·7	...	142	...
October 1907	5·55	106	...	...
November 1907	7·1	211	...	...
December 1907	11·07	373	...	0·83
January 1908	8·52	397	...	...
February 1908	5·21	397	...	1·95
March 1908	11·97	1,200	...	...

The total *rabi* crop was about 1,200 acres irrigated and matured. The total *kharif* crop was 142 acres irrigated and matured.

The revenue collected during the year 1907-08 is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Water rates	10,161	7	3
Water power	1,333	8	0
Fines	150	1	0
Rent of buildings	65	6	6
Miscellaneous Canal produce	126	2	2
TOTAL	11,836	8	11

Khushdil Khan Canal.—A length of 100 feet of regulating piers across the Barshore stream was built at the Barshore Feeder Cut Head Works and completes the chain of regulating piers across this stream from bank to bank; except to maintain the connecting boulder "bunds" there should now be no recurring expenditure on new "bunds."

An estimate for Rs. 32,028 for constructing the Haikalzai Branch was sanctioned in September 1907 and the work started, Rs. 3,184 were spent in laying out the line

making profiles and some excavation and brick manufacture; the work should be completed in 1908-09.

A further length of 4,000 feet in the Timrak Nullah was canalized. This work must be attended to till weak edges of the cutting are consolidated by boulder pitching.

The repairs work as detailed in paragraph 6 calls for no remarks, except the rebuilding of the syphon which carries Sardar Khan's Karez under the Tor Murgha Feeder Cut. A "Jirga" will probably have to decide the terms on which this Karez is to be maintained as it is liable to damage by the action of canal works.

The Tor Murgha Feeder Cut training works are capable of improvement and attention will be paid to them and money spent as it is made available.

Suggestions will also be put forward in 1908-09 for making the bye wash of the Reservoir capable of allowing about 500 cusecs to flow across it without causing scour.

On 20th April 1907 when the canal was opened for watering the *rabi* crop, the reservoir gauge stood at 14·9 feet.

The supply of water run in the canal was:—

April	12·15 cusecs.
May	36·23 „

and when the watering of the *rabi* was completed finally, the reservoir gauge stood at 3·41 on 1st June 1907.

No floods came down the Barshore and Tor Murgha streams during the winter of 1907-08 and the reservoir gauge on 31st March 1908 was 4·2'.

The revenue collected during the year 1907-08 was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Water rates	28,325	6	4
Fines	63	2	0
Rent of buildings	71	14	0
Miscellaneous Canal produce	73	0	0
TOTAL	28,533	6	4

Nar Nullah Project.—Rupees five thousand five hundred and thirty-seven were spent in survey and preliminaries and a final and revised project submitted during the year.

Only one flood passed down over the three discharge weirs near Hanna and readings were observed and recorded.

Pakor Khan's Karez.—A final project was submitted and the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 15,000, for collection of material but the grant was received too late in the year to be utilised and was allowed to lapse.

Arambi Reservoir Project.—A preliminary project was worked out by the Irrigation Officer but the reservoir is small and more flood statistics are needed.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

Anamber Flood Channel Project.—The Manzai Karez in the Yateabad Colony was commenced and very nearly completed by a detachment of the 106th Hazara Pioneers. This will ensure a domestic supply of water to incoming colonists.

A final project for the flood channel scheme amounting to Rs. 3,02,507 was submitted for sanction.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

The Upper Zhob Valley was inspected by the Irrigation Officer and the preliminary survey of two sites for possible flood diversion weirs were made.

A report was submitted on Malik Tabib's "bund."

SIBI DISTRICT.

The up stream right wing wall of the Nari Canal head regulator was extended as a flood worked round it and damaged the head reach of the canal.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

No progress was made on the Kishingi scheme as a surveyor was not available. A project and estimate submitted for the Bur Nullah Irrigation Project was returned by the Government of India after criticism. To make actual flood observations, gauges were erected, a gauge reader appointed and floods observed from February to end of year.

Coal Mining.

The establishment consisting of one Sub-Inspector and one Khallassi was maintained as before at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,000. A temporary clerk was also

engaged on Rs. 60 per mensem with effect from 1st March 1908 in the office of the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

Messrs. Ali Bhoy Brothers, Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel, C.I.E., Hassanali & Co., Sewak Shah Pheroz Shah, Sirdar Bahawal Khan, Sorabji & Co., and Abdulla Asgarali & Co., continued working at mines leased to them at Sor Range, Mach, Degari, Duki and Lez Mines.

One more concession was granted to Mr. Sewak Shah Pheroz Shah on 4th June 1907 to the south-east of Mr. S. Pheroz Shah's old mine in Quetta-Peshin District.

Leases on proper forms were issued for six mines already under work as detailed below :—

Lessee.	Mines and area of Lease.	Date of execution of Lease.	Period of Lease.
K. B., B. D. Patel	Sor Range, 141 acres	25-7-07	30 years.
Hassanali & Co.	„ 66 „	29-12-07	„
S. Pheroz Shah	„ 81 „	25-7-07	„
Sirdar Bahawal Khan	Degari, 36 acres.	9-9-07	„
Sorabjee & Co.	„ 35 „	2-8-07	„
K. B., B. D. Patel	Mach Bolan, 319·98 acres	25-7-07	„

The Sub-Inspector of Mines, Mr. Ahmed Din, paid frequent visits to the mines and gave necessary instructions and advice to the Concessionaires for the ventilation of the mines and the safe and economical progress of the work.

Mr. Mort, Mining Manager, North-Western Railway, at Khost, inspected all coal mines in the Agency during April and May as sanctioned in the Secretary of State for India's No. 140-R. W., dated 18th September 1903, and his reports show fair progress in coal mining throughout the Agency.

Mr. Mort, it is to be stated with much regret, resigned his connection with the Baluchistan Agency as their Inspecting Mining expert on 10th August 1907, and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General accepted his resignation, *vide* letter No. 3820, dated 16th September 1907, from the 2nd Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

Although the Government of India sanctioned the inspection of mines in Baluchistan once a year by Mr. Adams, Inspector of Mines, *vide* their letters Nos. 3732—45—3, dated 27th October 1903 and 1143—46—2, dated 25th March 1904, this Inspector visited this country only once, *i.e.*, in August 1903, and his successors have not yet visited the mines in this Agency.

A considerable development of the coal mining industry in Baluchistan may be expected in the near future and it therefore seems very necessary that fresh arrangements should be made for adequate and frequent technical inspections by a properly trained expert.

The mines at Khost continued to be worked as before by the North-Western Railway. The net out-put for the year was 29,141 tons. There has been no change in the general condition or system of work during the year. Labour has been exceptionally scarce and dear and work has consequently suffered. There were six fatal accidents causing six deaths and also two accidents causing injury to two persons.

The following table shows the output from the various mines for the calendar year 1907 as compared with that for 1906 :—

Year.	Khost mines, N. W. R.	Mach mines, Lease No. 10 K. B., B. D. Patel, C.I.E.	Sor Range.					Degari.		Duki Mines, Abdulla Asgarali & Co., Lease No. 7.	Lez Mines, Lease No. 8, Sorabji & Co.	Total.
			Lease No. 1, Ali Bhoy & Co.	Lease No. 2, K. B., B. D. Patel, C.I.E.	Lease No. 3, Hassanali & Co.	Lease No. 4, Sewak-shah Pherozshah.	Lease No. 9, Sewak-shah Pherozshah.	Lease No. 5, Sirdar Bahawal Khan.	Lease No. 6, Messrs. Sorabji & Co.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1906	32,500	2,862	...	...	53	79	...	9	62	800	...	42,503
1907	29,141	3,058	205	4,750	1,134	* Esaji 169	1,427	475	884	241	58	41,542

* This was removed by Esaji by permission on payment of Royalty before issue of lease. A lease No. 11 has since been issued.

The revenue realised amounted to Dead Rent Rs. 133 and Royalty Rs. 624 = Rs. 757.

In addition to those reported above there was one fatal accident in K. B., B. D. Patel's No. 2 Mines in the Sor Range Mines causing one death.

Chromite Ore Mining.

Mr. Lindsey of Manchester and the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate continued their work on the mines in the Quetta-Peshin and Zhob Districts.

Three new mining leases were issued during the year under report, *viz.*, one to the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate for Khanozai Mines in Quetta-Peshin District, area 80 acres and two to Mr. Lindsey, one for Kashoi Mines in Quetta-Peshin District and the other for Hindu Bagh Mines in Zhob District, area 80 acres each.

The following is the detail of applications received for mining leases during the year under report:—

		Area aggregate. Acres.
Mr. Lindsey—12 applications for 63 leases		3,920
Baluchistan Mining Syndicate—6 applications for 77 leases		4,880
Mr. Clements—1 application for 6 leases		400
Total Leases applied for	146	9,200

Of these 36 plots were demarcated during the year under report but the preparation of leases is awaiting the opinion of the Political Officers as to whether the plots in question are private or Government property.

The remaining plots will be demarcated during the ensuing year. Permission has been given for removal of ore from three of the demarcated plots for which leases are still under preparation.

The total outturn from the chromite mines during the calendar year 1907 is compared with that of 1906 as follows:—

	1907. Tons.	1906. Tons.
Mr. C. R. Lindsey	3,424·26	1,040
Baluchistan Mining Syndicate	3,850	3,339
	7,274·26	4,379

The revenue realised for outturn of 1907 amounted to—

	Rs.	
Royalty	7,264	
Dead Rent	240	
Surface Rent	9	
		7,513

Mr. Mort inspected the chromite mines in Khanozai in May 1907 but the mines at Hindu Bagh were never inspected by him. All the mines were found in reasonably safe condition. The work however is at present all on the surface and there is such a large out-crop of ore that deep mining will probably be unnecessary for many years to come.

General Mining.

The coal and chromite mining industry in the Agency is likely shortly to develop rapidly, especially the latter. A survey is at present being undertaken for a high railway from the North-Western Railway at Khanai to Hindu Bagh. Should this be carried to completion the cost on carriage to the sea would be materially diminished and the industry would receive a great stimulus.

Other firms and individuals are coming forward and applying for prospecting license and leases, *viz.*:—

Mr. Foley;
Rai Sahib Rocharam & Sons;
Mr. Clements;
Messrs. McDonald & Co., Karachi, and
The Nagpur Manganese Mining Syndicate.

It will be necessary to strengthen the inspecting staff very shortly. There should be a competent Mining Engineer in charge with an Overseer for supervision of coal mines and another for chromite and other minerals. This question is under consideration.

Railways.

Both the Sind-Peshin and Mushkaf Bolan Railways have been worked continually throughout the year with the following exceptions:—

(1) There were heavy floods on the Nushki Branch in August 1907 and for three days traffic from Quetta did not get further than Kishingi because dips for a mile below Kishingi were covered with four feet of water for about four days.

(2) Pier No. 3 of Bridge No. 335, mile 527/11/P, between Sharigh and Khost, was washed away by heavy flood on 10th August 1907, carrying two pairs of 40 feet girders 600 feet down stream. It is proposed to rebuild this bridge with deeper foundation and raise it 5 feet.

Flood of 10th August 1907.

(3) Bridge No. 347, mile 529/15/P. The embankment was breached at the south abutment, the back of which was exposed. A small bund with wire sausages is being prepared to protect the bridge.

(4) On 12th August 1907 cutting at mile 582/9/12P was silted up by floods from Takatu Mountain which blocked the road for eight hours.

(5) At mile 463P/20 between Nari and Tanduri the bank and track sank four feet. This was due to the river cutting away the toe of the bank. Wire sausages are being proposed to protect the toe of the slope.

(6) The earthquake which occurred at Sharigh at about 16 hours on 12th January 1908 was followed by 53 other shocks (the last occurred on 8th March 1908) and caused damage amounting to about Rs. 50,000 to bridges, buildings and gang huts between Nakus and Khost.

One abutment of bridge, Sayda IV, mile 521/19/P, was so shaken that the masonry had to be rebuilt to a depth of 15 feet from the rail level.

Tree-Planting.

In accordance with the instructions issued in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Resolution No. 21—34—14, dated 11th July 1905, trees have been planted as follows:—

1. About 100 willows, 60 chenars and 50 ashes have been planted alongside of the Quetta Chaman Road on one side only, extending the line of trees from Beleli Bungalow to the Mill, 5½ miles from Quetta.

2. About 60 chenars and 200 mulberries have been planted along the Bolan Road completing the avenue on both sides of the road from Quetta to Galbraith Spinney.

3. A small plot of land at Mach has been acquired for use as a nursery and has been planted with *shirins, shishams,* mulberries and other trees.

4. The trees planted at Mach Military Works Services Bungalow are doing well but those at the small springs between Mach and Kolpur have been a failure.

5. The mulberries at the Sar-i-Bolan spring are doing well and some additional trees have been planted.

6. Some of the trees at Dranjan Levy Post are alive but have suffered much from goats and camels as the levies do little to protect them.

7. Some 150 more trees, *shishams* and *shirins,* have been planted along the Bolan Road near Kirta.

8. Some 300 more trees, *shishams, shirins, pipals,* etc., have been planted along the Bolan Road and on the camping grounds at Rindli, the avenue now extends on both sides of the road from the Military Works Services Bungalows to the Civil Rest Houses.

9. About 20 trees have been planted at Bibinani.

10. Arrangements are being made for planting trees and establishing a nursery at Kundilani.

11. The apricot trees at Gandak appear to be doing well but those at Sarantangi do not; protection wire fencing or netting has been provided for all the trees near Baleli and Quetta. Irrigation water has been arranged for for the trees at Baleli, Quetta and Kirta.

12. The trees planted alongside of the Chaman Bogra Road have almost without exception been wilfully broken by ill-disposed persons. It is not proposed to plant more here.

13. Some of the *shishams* planted at Chaman as an experiment appear to be still alive, a few chenars and poplars have also been planted in the cemetery at Chaman.

14. Most of the trees planted round the Civil Rest House at Peshin have been destroyed by goats as the Political Agent was unable to provide funds to enclose the ground until late in 1907. This has now been done, and some 200 more trees have been planted.

15. The planting on the Mobilisation Camp at Chaman has not been extended as almost all the trees put in last year have been destroyed by Pathans.

16. The trees at Yaru Civil Rest House have proved a failure.

17. At Dilkona about 60 willows and apricots have been planted.

18. At Kach Dak Bungalow about 60 willows and apricots have been planted. The Dak Bungalow servants see to these without extra cost. This remark applies to all Dak Bungalows.

19. At Sibi Inspection Bungalow about 100 *babool* trees have been planted along tracks.

20. At Smallen Dak Bungalow and Lahore about 116 and 180 willows, ash, peach, walnut, and almonds have been planted respectively.

21. At Tor about 6 plum trees have been planted.

22. At Rakhni about 20 willows have been planted.

23. At Nasai and Akterzai about 20 and 15 trees have been planted respectively.

Twenty-seven of the *zirrah* trees were transplanted into a proper little compound and are now doing well. Compounds in lieu of the inefficient mud tree guards (*gumlahs*) have been made at Nasai, Barbar, Akterzai, Kalu Killa and Lakabund as well as the other places noted in last year's report. This is the only way to ensure trees from being injured.

HENRY FINNIS, COLONEL,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the A. G. G.,
Baluchistan, P. W. D.

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual Report for the year 1907, by the Administrative Medical Officer.

1. All the hospitals and dispensaries were kept open during the year with the exception of the Railway dispensary at Kishingi which was closed on account of construction work having been completed. A new dispensary was opened at Gandava in the territory of His Highness the Khan of Kalat, thus bringing the total dispensaries open to 32, the same number as in the previous year.

2. The Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Mekran Levy Corps continued to treat civil patients at Punjgur for which he has been recommended for an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. The statistics for 1907 are not available but in future will be kept separate from those of the Levy Corps and will be available for the year 1908.

A new dispensary sanctioned for Kej in Mekran will be opened as soon as the buildings are completed and the services of a Hospital Assistant can be obtained.

3. In the dispensaries of the various classes 255,355 cases were treated, being a decrease of 10,705, as compared with the previous year. This decrease is accounted for to a large extent by a decrease in the number of cases of malarial fever, *viz.*, 5,129, the decrease in the number of all other diseases being 5,576.

The number of cases occurring on the Quetta-Nushki line was reduced by 4,294, outdoor 4,185 and in-door 109, due partly to the withdrawal of workmen from this section of the railway and also to the fact that a Company of Sappers and Miners was employed in the maintenance of the permanent way replacing largely the ordinary permanent railway gangs. The sickness occurring among these Sappers is not shown in these returns but appears in military statistics.

Excluding the figures from the Quetta-Nushki line, Las Bela, Mastung and Gandava dispensaries there has been a decrease of 3·70 per cent. in the various dispensaries of the province contrasting with an increase of 6·40 per cent. which occurred in the previous year. The number of in-patients was 5,435, being a decrease of 222 as compared with last year.

In State-Public, Local Fund and private-aided dispensaries there were 3,954 in-patients being a decrease of 180 or 4·35 per cent. as compared with the previous year; the death rate being reduced from 4·50 to 4·40.

There were available 266 beds, 206 for men and 60 for women being a total increase of 10 of which 8 were for men and 2 for women. Out of the total beds 138·83 were occupied daily on the average. From the figures it appears that 52·19 per cent. of the beds provided were occupied constantly, a falling off of 8·45 per cent. as compared with last year, which is explained by the diminution in the total sickness in the year.

4. The year 1907 was a more healthy one than the previous year. The total cases of Malaria were 71,917 being a decrease of 6·66 per cent., whilst in bowel complaints as represented by diarrhoea and dysentery there was a large decrease of 23·32 per cent. There was an increase of 27·76 per cent. under the heading of diseases of the spleen most probably a legacy due to the large amount of Malarial fever which occurred in the previous year. The other diseases sometimes more sometimes less than last year do not call for special mention. Cases of poisoning by opium and other diseases show an increase of 1·72 per cent. as compared with a decrease of 5·17 per cent. in the previous year. Out of the total cases 65·68 per cent. occurred in Quetta or the district.

5. Out of the total cases treated in the province 75·54 per cent. were treated in State-Public, Local Fund and private-aided dispensaries, much the same as last year. The attendance in the case of Mahomedan women shows a decrease of 2·23 which is probably accounted for by the diminution in the total sickness of the year.

6. The operations performed in State-Public, etc., dispensaries amounted to 4,227 being a decrease of 1,035 or 19·67 per cent. as compared with the previous year, which however showed a total of many more than the average number performed in the previous year. There was a decrease of 686 in the Lady Sandeman Zenana dispensary at Quetta due to the new rules under which only certain classes of persons are admitted to this hospital.

7. The total income of the State-Public and private-aided dispensaries was Rs. 94,007 being an increase of Rs. 4,459 and the total expenditure was Rs. 91,748, an increase of Rs. 22,241 over last year. This increase is due to the cost of additions to and improvements in the hospital buildings at Quetta, Loralai, Ziarat, Musa Khel, Kila Saifulla, Fort Sandeman and Hindubagh, etc., as detailed in paragraph 12.

The accounts show an unexpended balance of Rs. 2,259; this does not include the totals of the invested funds which are now excluded from the closing balance and shown separately.

Infectious and epidemic diseases.

8. The province generally was very free from infectious and epidemic diseases during the year. Only 27 cases of small-pox were reported of which 18 occurred in the Quetta District as compared with 96 out of 131 in the previous year.

One case only of Typhus was admitted into the Quetta Civil Hospital, but several cases were reported from the Kalat District. A total of 14 cases of measles were reported from the Zhob District. Measles and Typhus were occasionally reported as occurring in various places but it does not appear that they assumed the character of an epidemic anywhere. Owing to the general absence of small-pox from the province, vaccination was not resorted to, to a great extent, by the people.

Malarial fever.

9. The year under report was on the whole a healthy one as regards malarial fever and it appears that with the exception of a few places all parts of the province shares in the decrease in the number of cases of malarial disease treated in the dispensaries. The total cases treated amounted to 71,917 as compared with 77,046 in the previous year. In the last reports remarks have been made on the subject of the possible connection of malaria with rice cultivation especially at Sharigh. When inspecting Sharigh a few months ago I found a great deal of stagnant water in the immediate neighbourhood of the railway dispensary, railway employés' quarters, the railway station, bazar, Tahsil and in all these places there were swarms of mosquitoes of the anopheles variety, that is the malaria giving kind. Here was a cause immediately at hand and until these places above-mentioned are freed from stagnant water, it seems to me to be useless to discuss the question as to rice cultivation being the most important factor in the production of malaria at Sharigh. The number of cases of malaria treated at Sharigh during the year was almost exactly the same as in the previous year, while at Khost where rice cultivation is also restricted there was a decrease in the numbers of 500 or 13·1 per cent.

Vaccination.

10. The total number of persons vaccinated in 1907 amounted to 9,147 being a decrease of 4,488 or 32·91 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The number of successful cases reported was 7,564 being 82·7 per cent. of the total vaccinated which must be considered satisfactory. The diminution in the total number vaccinated is explained by the fact that but little small-pox occurred in the province, in the absence of which many persons do not wish to be vaccinated.

Plague segregation camp.

11. The Plague segregation camp was situated at Hirok during the summer months and at Sibi in the winter. The number of persons inspected was 68,024 being 12,078 more than in 1906. Of these 32,331 were passed on at once, 19,686 were disinfected before release and 16,007 were detained in quarantine for observation. Five cases of plague were detected and segregated of whom 3 died.

There were also a few cases of small-pox. In consequence of the out-break of plague in Dera Ismail Khan an observation camp was established at Dhansar and kept open from 29th May 1907 to 4th September 1907. One imported case of plague was detected at Fort Sandeman which proved fatal. The observation camp on the Seistan route was closed consequent on the cessation of plague in Seistan. One imported case of plague was reported from Las Bela State.

New buildings.

12. Considerable improvement took place during the year in the matter of buildings as will be seen from the list of works which follows:—

Pishin.—A new contagious ward was built to replace the old one.

Hindubagh.—A new dispensary was commenced as well also at *Kila Saifulla.*

Fort Sandeman.—A new surgical ward and also an operating room are under construction.

At Kohlu and Jhatput new dispenseries are under construction.

Kila Abdulla.—A verandah was added to the dispensing room.

Loralai.—A new surgical ward and improved operating room are under construction.

Barkhan.—A mortuary was completed.

Quetta.—Quarters for a police guard were built near the infectious wards. A new police ward capable of accommodating 25 men was built in connection with the Civil Hospital, Quetta.

Inspections.

13. The Administrative Medical Officer inspected all the dispensaries with the exception of Panjgur (Mekran) and Saindak (Seistan Route) and the Civil Surgeons inspected the several dispensaries in their own districts.

No local men were employed in the Department during the year as none were available possessing the requisite qualifications.

W. A. SYKES, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer,
Baluchistan.

APPENDIX IX.

BALUCHISTAN.

Annual Imperial Report of Army Remount Department for the year 1907-08.

I.—Horse Breeding.

1. Thirty horse stallions were at stud work during the year under report in Baluchistan. Stallions.

2. The cost of feed and keep of the horse stallions was Rs. 12,938-10-1 this year as against Rs. 12,116-2-11 last year. Cost of feed and keep.

3. One thousand and sixty-eight mares were covered during the year under report as against 1,016 the previous year as noted below:— Mares covered.

	1907-08.	1906-07.
Quetta-Peshin	237	206
Kalat	426	377
Sibi	279	289
Loralai	126	144
Total	1,068	1,016

4. Five hundred and seventy foals were produced as against 439 last year, as shown below:— Produce.

District.	Number of mares covered in 1906-07.	Number of foals produced in 1907-08.	Number of mares covered in 1905-06.	Number of foals produced in 1906-07.
Quetta-Peshin	206	139	258	115
Kalat	377	223	364	186
Sibi	289	144	219	98
Loralai	144	64	84	40
Total	1,016	570	925	439

5. Two hundred and twenty-two colts were castrated as against 141 last year. Castration.

	1907-08.	1906-07.
Quetta-Peshin	48	48
Kalat	80	50
Sibi	37	32
Loralai	57	11
Total	222	141

6. The number of mares present in Baluchistan at the beginning of the year was 1,532. Branded mares.

Three hundred and fifty-nine were branded during the year under report and 4 received in transfer from other districts, which raised the register number to 1,895.

Three hundred and seventeen mares, as per detail below, were removed from the register—

Mares died	61
„ sold	86
„ stolen	5
Mares struck off the register on account of old age and disease, etc.	165
Total	317

Total number present at close of the year was 1,578 as under:—

Quetta-Peshin	325
Kalat	719
Sibi	275
Loralai	259
	1,578

II.—Mule-breeding.

Donkey stallions.

7. There were 7 donkey stallions at stud work during the year under report.

Cost of feed and keep.

8. During the year under report the cost of feed and keep of donkey stallions was Rs. 1,717-2-11, as against Rs. 1,828-13-2 last year.

Mares covered.

9. One hundred and thirty-four pony mares and 182 donkey mares were covered this year as against 175 and 166 respectively last year, *vide* detail below:—

District.	1907-08.		1906-07.	
	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.
Quetta-Peshin	18	72	25	65
Kalat	47	94	60	93
Sibi	69	16	90	8
Total .	134	182	175	166

Produce.

10. Fifty-three mule foals and 81 donkey foals were produced during the year under report as against 21 and 80 last year as shown below:—

Pony mares covered in 1906-07.	Mule foals produced in 1907-08.	Donkey mares covered in 1906-07.	Donkey foals produced in 1907-08.	Pony mares covered in 1905-06.	Mule foals produced in 1906-07.	Donkey mares covered in 1905-06.	Donkey foals produced in 1906-07.
175	53	166	81	101	21	146	80

Horse Fairs and Shows.

11. Three Shows were held in Baluchistan during the year under report, *viz.*, (1) Quetta, (2) Sibi and (3) Gumbaz.

The following are the brief remarks on each Show:—

(1) *Quetta.*—Held from 23rd to 26th September 1907.

The number of animals present was 607 against 666 last year. The number of animals fell short of last year for the following reasons:—Firstly, owing to their crops in Kachi and Bhag Nari being ripe, many Zemindars had already left Baluchistan.

Secondly, the fact of there being no class for unbranded fillies this year, affected the numbers, as many were sent away unclassified, their owners being unwilling to have them branded.

The quality of the exhibits in the more important classes was excellent and the excellence of the classes for fillies promises well for the future stamp of brood mare in Baluchistan. The classes for colts and geldings were disappointing, compared with the filly classes. Zemindars take no care of colt foals and those exhibited mostly showed that they had been neglected.

The number of remounts purchased was 10 by Army Remount Department, 43 by Native Cavalry and 36 by Police.

(2) *Sibi.*—Held from 10th to 13th February 1908.

The number of animals exhibited was 528 against 607 last year. Considering that in certain parts of the district famine works are in progress and that more or less scarcity prevails throughout, the Show may be considered a success, but the high prices of fodder obtaining in Sibi just now prevented many of the poorer Zemindars from coming in.

Brood mare class maintains its customary high level. The yearling fillies were not so good as last year and the same may be said of the yearling and 2 years old geldings. There were many conspicuously good young stock but the average quality throughout was not so good as last year.

Eleven remounts and 4 mules were purchased by Army Remount Department at this Show.

(3) *Gumbaz.*—Held from 5th to 7th April 1908.

The number of animals present was 208 as against 236 last year. Brood mares were very good average, short legged, roomy mares with fair bone. The young stock of this year were an improvement on previous years. The fillies and foals were good.

I was glad to see an improvement in the condition of the young stock this year.

Seven remounts were purchased by the Police.

12. As regards the breeding operations in Baluchistan, the year under report—1907-08—has been a successful one. A thorough-bred stallion has this season been sent to Khan Sahib Iskan Khan, Killa Iskan Khan, Peshin. His knowledge of the breeding and rearing of horses is far in advance of any other breeder in either Baluchistan or Sind. His management and method of feeding young stock could not be improved upon, with the result that his colts show quite extraordinary size and bone. He has recently bought several brood mares for his own stud. General remarks.

He deserves every encouragement.

This year both mares and colts came back from Kachi in wretched condition. This is due to the drought and scarcity of fodder in Kachi.

Consequently, covering this season shows a considerable falling off, especially in Kalat and less so in Quetta. The coverings in Peshin and Duki are up to the average, while Barkhan is above the average.

D. J. QUINLAN, CAPTAIN, A.V.C.,
Offg. Superintendent, Army Remount Department, Baluchistan Circle.

APPENDIX X.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Police for 1907.

Crime and Criminals.

The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police in the year under review was 1,439 against 1,679 in the previous year.

The incidence of these cases according to distribution is as follows:—

District.	1907.	1906.
Quetta-Peshin	1,011	1,010
Sibi	257	437
Zhob and Loralai	128	209
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat portion)	11	13
District and Railway Nushki	32	10
TOTAL	1,439	1,679

With the elimination of petty offences falling under class VI, the number of cases drops to 361 against 411 in 1906. This number includes 74 burglaries, the large majority occurring in the Sibi District, and six cases of murder against ten in the previous year, of which 5 occurred in Sibi and one in Zhob.

The following analysis of the working of the Police during the year reveals on the whole an excellent record. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen in the Quetta and Sibi Districts has again fallen, there has been however a very marked increase in the incidence in Zhob and Loralai.

Cases.

—	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Quetta-Peshin	1,011	948	93
Sibi	257	173	67
Zhob and Loralai	128	113	88
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat portion)	11	8	73
District and Railway Nushki	32	21	65

Persons.

—	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Quetta-Peshin	1,021	963	94
Sibi	310	228	73
Zhob and Loralai	193	181	94
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat)	9	9	100
District and Railway Nushki	34	21	62

Property.

—	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Quetta-Peshin	8,701	3,927	45
Sibi	5,168	2,021	44
Zhob and Loralai	2,680	1,848	69
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat)	635	334	52
District and Railway Nushki	18	11	61

The health of the Quetta-Pishin Policemen was not as good as expected. The accommodation in the Lines still continues to be cramped and congested, but arrangements are being made to remove the Sadr Thana to the Seistan Serai which will help to relieve the congestion to a certain extent. Internal Economy.

The new sick ward in the Civil Hospital has now been completed and application has been made for an increased medical staff and for a larger police reserve to permit of leave being taken more frequently. It is to be hoped that under the new conditions the health of the men will generally improve.

Ten men were punished judicially during the year; departmental punishments were also inflicted on 10 men.

Rewards for good work were given to 22 men in the year.

The following is the classification of the force by religion:—

—	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.
Officers	5	125	106
Men	...	815	364

The force includes 326 literate men, an increase of 9 per cent. on last year's numbers. One Head Constable and 4 Constables were sent to the Phillour Training School for a course of instruction.

There are four Honorary Magistrates in Quetta:— Honorary Magistrates.

1st Class—

1. K. B. Burjorjee D. Patel, C.I.E.
2. Khan Sahib Ardesher Dosabhoy Marker.

3rd Class—

1. R. B. Seth Bhik Chand.
2. Seth Muhammad Alli Allibhoy.

The question of the reorganization and increase in the Police is under the consideration of Government and it is hoped that during the ensuing year the Baluchistan Police will be put on a more satisfactory footing as regards numbers and pay.

T. H. St. G. TUCKER, CAPTAIN,
Second Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General & Inspector General of Police in Baluchistan.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PART II.

NATIVE STATES.

Review of the Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1907-08 by Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year ending 31st March 1908.

2. The report as usual consists of four portions as follows:—

(1) A report by the Political Adviser to the Khan on His Highness's revenue paying districts.

(2) A report on tribal affairs in Sarawan, Jhallawan and Kachi which are administered under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

(3) A report on Kharan. (It is very difficult to obtain information regarding this first hand.)

(4) A report on Mekran.

3. The first named report, which will be reviewed below, deals mainly with the Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser, but there are also general remarks about the State as a whole.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

4. The area and population of the State including Kharan and Mekran is the same as reported last year, *viz.*, 71,593 square miles and 4,70,336 souls respectively. The revenue collected from the six Niabats including the income from other sources such as Government rent for Quetta, the Bolan Pass, Nushki, the Nasirabad Tahsil and annual subsidy (one lakh) received from British Government amounted to Rs. 8,05,578-13-1. * This does not include the income from Mekran and Kharan.

	Rs.	A.	P.
*Income of 6 Niabats	3,76,866	13	
„ from other sources	4,28,712	0	
	8,05,578	13	1

5. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General accompanied by the Political Agent paid a visit to Kalat on the 13th November 1907. An official visit was paid to His Highness the Khan which was duly returned by His Highness. After staying one day at Kalat, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General proceeded to Nushki *viâ* Neemurgh.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

6. The rates of assessment varied from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$. No revenue settlement was made.

7. No remissions, suspensions or taccavi advances were granted during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation. 8. As reported in last year, justice is administered in accordance with tribal usage or "rawaj." No other law except the set of rules for the conduct of civil suits framed by the Political Adviser is in force in the State.

Military Force. 9. There is no change under this head except that the total strength of the force at the end of March 1908 was 443 against 450 last year. There are no police or village police in the State.

10. Criminal Justice is administered in the same way as reported in previous years. The number of criminal cases disposed of during the year under report was 436 or a decrease of 15 over last year's figures. Criminal Justice.

11. The total number of cases decided during the year was 262 valued at Rs. 14,427-15-1 against 170 cases valued at Rs. 16,707-0-5 in last year. This includes 26 cases of land property. Civil Justice.

12. There have been no cases of extradition during the past year. Extradition.

13. The number of prisons remained the same as reported in previous year. The total number of prisoners received in the six prisons was 111 and the total expenditure on their up-keep was Rs. 603-6-7. The health and general conduct of the prisoners remained good. Prisons.

14. Registration is not in force in the State nor is there any Municipality. Registration and Municipalities.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

15. Except in Kachi and Sarawan there was scarcity of rain in the State. The standing crops were destroyed by insects called "Ratti." Weather and crops.

16. The rates of wages remained unchanged during the year under report. Wages and labour.

17. Owing to scarcity of rain in the State and famine in Sind and Punjab wheat was exported to those provinces, hence the average price of wheat, the staple, was 11 seers 3 chattaks per rupee during the year under report as against 13 seers 5 chattaks in the last year. Prices of food grains.

18. In March 1908 potato seed was received from England through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General for distribution free of cost.

19. The nature of the past season was unfavourable as compared with last year. Nature of season.

20. The public health of the people of the State was generally good, though in Sarawan and Kachi Typhus fever broke out and caused some deaths. Public health.

21. Agriculture is on the increase owing to the establishment of peace in the country. Agriculture and agricultural stock.

In the six Niabats under the Political Adviser the following agricultural stock is to be found :—

Bullocks	16,242
Cows	4,466
Buffaloes	64
Horses and mares	2,211
Donkeys	2,996
Sheep and goats	17,988
Ploughs (two bullocks)	6,833
Road carts	1,577

This shows a large increase over last year's figures and is due to the people not having deserted to Sind as in previous years.

22. Same as reported last year. Forests.

23. Trade is carried on mainly with British Baluchistan and Sind. The imports consists of cotton and woollen cloth, rice, sugar, tea, oil, *jowari* and grain and the exports include wheat, tobacco, potatoes and fruit. As reported last year Kachi is well-known for its strong and excellent oxen; shoes, *namdas*, woollen durries and carpets are made in Mastung, guns and pistols of a primitive sort in Dhadur, and camel hide, ghi *kuppies*, and pottery overlaid with coloured wax in Bhag. Uniforms for the State levies are made of the coarse cloth manufactured in Jalalkhan in Kachi. Trade and manufacture.

24. Public Works to the value of Rs. 13,812 were carried out during the year under report. A new road was constructed from Mushkaf Railway Station to Dhadur. Public Works.

25. No new Post Office was opened during the year under review. Post Office.

26. No mint is maintained by the State. Mint.

27. There are distilleries in each of the six Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser. The Brahui and Baluch chiefs have also got distilleries in their villages as mentioned in the Political Adviser's report for the last year. Excise.

28. Experimental sericulture operations continued throughout the year under review. The difficult and serious question of leaf supply had again to be faced and it was with great difficulty and at somewhat heavy expense that a sufficiency of leaf was forthcoming. During 1907-08, 8 pounds 15 ounces of seed were purchased at a cost of Rs. 500 against 15 pounds 11 ounces of seed purchased during the previous year. The total yield of cocoons amounted to 80 maunds 15 seers (green) during the year under review as compared with 78 maunds 6 seers during the previous year. The yield of raw silk was about 355 pounds for 1907-08 as compared with 332½ pounds produced in the preceding year. This result, which is satisfactory, is mainly due to the fact that during Industrial enterprise.

the year under report, benefiting by past experience, there was far less overcrowding of worms, a better and more regular supply of leaf and better organisation among the factory staff than existed last year.

Two varieties of seed were used, *i.e.*, Persian and French, of which the former gave the better crop of cocoons as regards both quality and quantity.

Three-hundred and thirty-two pounds of silk reeled and skeined locally during 1906-07 has been sent to England to Messrs. Durant Bevant & Co., for disposal. They have reported that owing to unprecedented depression in the silk market, they have not yet been able to effect a sale.

The expenditure incurred on account of pay of establishment, cost of leaf and other working expenses, amounted to approximately Rs. 13,060 during the year. Thus from a financial point of view the enterprise is running at a loss to the State which is mainly due to our having to buy leaf at exorbitant rates and pay heavily for the rearing of the worms.

It is interesting to note that the local hands, etc., previously employed came forward for re-employment, which shows that the work in itself is not distasteful to local labour, while that they have profited by past experience was abundantly proved by the way they did their work.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

29. The gross revenue during the year under report from the six Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser was Rs. 3,76,866-13-1 against Rs. 2,65,798-9-9 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 1,11,068-3-4.

The increase is partly due to increase in the outturn and partly to the revenue grain having been sold at higher rates.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

30. The two new dispensaries mentioned in the last year's report were opened at Bhag and Gandawa during the year under report. Thus there are now five dispensaries in the State including one maintained by the Mission at Dhadar and the other at Kalat by Government. The number of persons who received medical treatment in these dispensaries was 76,887* and the expenditure on the up-keep of the three dispensaries amounted to Rs. 3,248-2-4. The number of persons vaccinated during the year under report was 1,121 against 1,068 in the previous year.

*Mastung	40,588
Bhag	2,781
Gandawa	8,973
Kalat maintained by Government, and Dhadar by Mission.	
Kalat	6,040
Dhadar	18,505
	76,887

31. No birth and death register is maintained.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

32. There are four Primary schools in the State. The number of pupils in them on the 31st March 1908 was 208 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,534-5-3.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

33. There are no printing presses in the State, nor is any Library maintained by the State.

34. Octroi is levied on local trade, both imports and exports, in the six Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser at various rates in cash and in kind. The total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 29,027-8-0.

R. A. E. BENN, MAJOR,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1907-08 (No. 152-C., dated 31st May 1908, from K. B. Kazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., Political Adviser to H. H. the Khan of Kalat to Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat).

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1907-08.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. The area of the Kalat State (excluding Mekran) is 44,987 square miles and the population including Kharan and Mekran according to the figures given in the Imperial Gazetteer is 470,336.

2. This State (excluding Kharan and Mekran) is composed of the following eleven Niabats:—

(1) Kalat, (2) Khozdar, (3) Zehri, (4) Sohrab, (5) Mashkai, (6) Mastung, (7) Dhadur, (8) Bhag, (9) Lehri, (10) Nasirabad-Mirpur, (11) Gandawa.

The first five Niabats are directly under His Highness the Khan, and as no regular accounts are kept in any of these Niabats, I am unable to furnish any information about them.

3. The administration of Niabats Nos. 6 to 11 was placed under me in 1903 and the revenue collected in them during the year under report was Rs. 3,76,866-13-1.

4. Other sources of income to the State are as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) Subsidy by the British Government according to the treaty of Mastung	1,00,000
(b) Bolan Transit dues	30,000
(c) Quit rent of Nasirabad and Manjhouti	1,17,500
(d) Do. Quetta	25,000
(e) Interest on the 3½ per cent. promissory notes of the value of Rs. 41,50,000	1,45,250
(f) Interest on the fixed deposit of Rs. 39,242 with the Punjab Banking Company	1,962
TOTAL	4,28,712

5. His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., caste Ahmedzai Brahui, aged about 43 years, is the chief of the State. During the year under report Sir Henry McMahon, Agent to the Governor General of India in Baluchistan, paid a visit to H. H. the Khan at Kalat in November 1907.

6. No tour was made by H. H. the Khan in the State during the year.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of land.

7. No land revenue settlement has been made in the State, and the rates of assessment are fluctuating, *viz.*, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$. No remission or suspension of revenue was sanctioned and no coercive measures were adopted in its collection.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

8. No British Indian law or regulation is in force in the State. A set of rules framed by me in 1902 for the civil cases is acted upon. All criminal cases are decided by Jirgas.

9. The total strength of the Military force (artillery) at the end of the year was 443. These men are directly under the Khan.

10. There is no police or village police in the State.

11. Some levy sowars are stationed in the Niabats for the maintenance of peace and order, collection of revenue, and watching of crops. The levy sowars are not provided with arms by the State, but they use their own country weapons in the same manner as levies do in British Baluchistan.

12. The number of cases decided during the year shows a decrease of 15 cases as compared with the figures of the last year. This is due to the fact that the cases in which Brahuis are concerned are now tried by the Native Assistants, Jhallawan and Sarawan.

13. The number of civil suits decided by the State courts was 265 of the value of Rs. 14,427-15-1. This includes 26 cases of land property.

14. A small prison or lock-up is attached to each of the six Niabats. During the year under report three prisoners were confined in them and Rs. 603-6-7 were spent on their upkeep. The health and general conduct of the prisoners remained good with the exception of one Kher Baksh, who during the month of October escaped from the Mastung lock-up and shot a sepoy dead. He was re-arrested after a couple of months.

14A. Registration is not in force nor is there any Municipality.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

Weather and crops.

15. During the year under report there was a scarcity of rain. Besides this the standing crops were destroyed by insects called "Ratti."

16. There are rain gauges at Kalat and Mastung; the average rainfall during the year was:—

Kalat	4·67
Mastung	3·8

17. Labour is scarce in the Kalat State. Ordinary rates of wages vary from 6 to 8 annas a day.

18. The average price of wheat, the staple food, was 11 seers 3 chattaks during the year under report.

19. The wheat and tobacco of Mastung are well known in Baluchistan for their excellent quality. The Kachi country is well known for its strong and excellent oxen.

Manufacture.

20. Shoes, *numdas*, carpets of beautiful designs are manufactured in Mastung. A silk factory on a big scale was started in 1905 in Mastung and it is hoped it would prove a source of good income to the State. In Bhag *kuppies* are made of camel skin. *Kut* utensils are also made there. Guns and pistols of old style which are generally used by local tribes are manufactured in Dhadur.

A coarse cloth of a fine and durable quality is made in Jalal-Khan (a village near Bhag) and is largely used by the natives of the soil. The Levies uniforms were made this year of this cloth.

21. Public works to the value of Rs. 13,812-12-0 were carried out this year. A new road has been constructed from Mashkaf Railway Station to Dhadur.

22. No new Post Office was opened in the State during the year under report.

23. No Mint is maintained by the State.

24. The public health of the people of the State was generally good throughout the year.

25. There are distilleries in each of the six Niabats. The revenue for country liquors and other intoxicating drugs during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,870.

26. The following agricultural stock is to be found in the six Niabats:—

Bullocks	16,242
Cows	4,466
Buffaloes	64
Horses	944
Mares	1,267
Donkeys	2,996
Sheep and goats	17,988
Ploughs (two bullocks)	6,833
Road carts	1,577

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

27. During the year under report the gross revenue of the six Niabats under my control was Rs. 3,76,866-13-1 as stated in paragraph 3 of this report. This shows an increase of Rs. 1,11,068-3-4 in comparison with the income of Rs. 2,65,798-9-9 for the last year.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics, etc.

28. There are dispensaries at Kalat, Mastung, Dhadur, Bhag and Gandawa. The two last-named dispensaries were opened during the year under report. In these dispensaries 88,922 patients were treated and Rs. 3,248-2-4 spent on their up-keep.

29. Births and deaths are not registered anywhere in the State.

30. The plague has not so far appeared in the State.

31. There is a vaccinator at Mastung who vaccinated 11,212 persons against 1,063 for the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

32. There are four Primary schools in the State, *viz.*, at Mastung, Dhadur, Bhag and Gandawa. The number of boys reading in them was 208, total expenditure on education being Rs. 1,534-5-3 against Rs. 1,272-6-2 for the previous year. Normal passed teachers have this year been imported from the Punjab and placed in charge of these schools.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

33. There are no printing presses in, nor there is any library maintained by, the State.

34. No case of snake-bite was reported this year.

35. The Kalat road is now in good order.

36. Octroi is levied on the local trade both on imports and exports and in each Niabat there are different rates levied either in cash or in kind, the latter method being generally applied to grain. The right to collect octroi is usually let on a contract. The system of these contracts and the method of collection of the tax is a complex one. In the Gandawa Niabat the tax is levied at different rates at Gandawa, Kotra, Maulvi, Abad, and Udhana. In the Bhag Niabat octroi is levied at Bhag, Jhok Kasim Shah and Kanda, and the contract for each place is sold separately. In the Lehri Niabat octroi contracts are given by the Khan and the Dombki Sirdar in their respective jurisdictions. In the Kalat, Mastung and Dhadur Niabats octroi is collected at Kalat, Mastung and Dhadur respectively.

The following statement shows the octroi receipts in year 1907-08 in the different Niabats:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Gandawa Niabat	2,710	0	0
Bhag „	7,812	8	0
Lehri „	4,075	0	0
Mastung „	11,000	0	0
Nasirabad „	400	0	0
Dhadur „	3,030	0	0
TOTAL	29,027	8	0

Kalat Niabat is directly under the control of His Highness the Khan and I do not know what amount was collected there on this account.

K. B. KAZI JALAL-UD-DIN KHAN, C.I.E.,
Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

Report on the tribal affairs of Sarawan, Jhallawan and Kachi.

General and Political.

1. The area and population of the Sarawan, Jhallawan and Kachi tracts are the same as reported last year.

2. In November 1907 the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General paid a visit to His Highness the Khan at Kalat and from there he went to Nushki *viâ* Nimurgh.

3. In March 1908 the Quetta-Kalat boundary was settled by the Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, and the Native Assistant, Sarawan.

Administration of the land.

4. No revenue system exists. A taccavi advance of Rs. 100 for the purchase of seed grain was given from the Khan's Fund during the year under report.

Criminal and Civil Justice.

5. The total number of tribal cases dealt with in accordance with tribal custom during the year was 1,688 as against 1,454 last year.

Prisons.

6. Two footmen were added to the Mastung Jail establishment during the year. Also some minor improvements were made in the jail building. The total number of prisoners received during the year was 153. The general health of the prisoners has been good. The Nari Thana building was destroyed by heavy floods, but it was rebuilt by prisoners sent from the Mastung Jail.

Public Works.

7. Public Works amounting to Rs. 4,629 were carried out during the year from Kalat Funds in Sarawan and Jhallawan. These were Khan's Funds Clerks' quarters at Mastung and petty repairs to Khan's Funds buildings in both Sarawan and Jhallawan tracts.

General condition of the State and the people.

8. The rain-fall in Sarawan and Kachi was good but in Jhallawan it was irregular and scanty. The general condition of the people may be taken as satisfactory.

Public health.

9. In Sarawan and Kachi Typhus fever broke out and caused some deaths. In Jhallawan fever accompanied by cough and cold prevailed in autumn and this resulted in a few deaths. But the general health in Sarawan and Jhallawan has been good.

Miscellaneous.

10. In May 1907, a sowar of the Political Adviser's Levies killed his wife and after mutilating another woman and killing her two children escaped. The accused resisted arrest and was shot down by a party of local men.

11. In August 1907, a Hindu Fakir was murdered on the Kalat Road between Bidrang and Guru. The murderer was arrested, tried by the Sibi Shahi Jirga and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

12. Khan Sahib Mian Khan Kurd met with an accident at Kolpur during the shunting of a carriage in which his family were travelling. He recovered from his injuries.

13. Mir Ghulam Hyder, son of Sardar Bahawal Khan Satakzai, died of Pneumonia at Quetta on the 1st January 1908.

14. A prisoner escaped from the Mastung Niabat and while being recaptured killed a sepoy of the Niabat and escaped. He was however recaptured by the Thanadar of Wali Khan.

15. A Gagalzai Langav, near Mungochar, murdered a sowar who had sold him a donkey. The murderer was arrested and awaits trial.

16. In July 1907, a serious disturbance took place in Nurgama between the Zarakzai chief, Sardar Passand Khan, and the Musiani Sardar, Sardar Zahri Khan. This resulted in the death of two Musianis. The case was decided by the Political Agent and the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan who were selected by both parties as arbitrators. The decision of the arbitrators as given below was unanimously approved by a full Jirga of Sarawan and Jhallawan Sardars:—

(1) The Lotianis and the Rais tribes to pay to the Musianis—

(*a*) Compensation for two lives Rs. 5,000,

(*b*) Two swords,

and to Government—

(*a*) Fine for two lives Rs. 1,000.

(*b*) Fine on headmen of Lotianis and Rais Rs. 300.

(2) The pay of Mir Khan Mohamed Zarakzai, Thanadar of Zahri, to be reduced by Rs. 20 per mensem for one year. A detailed confidential report on the occurrence was submitted in September 1907.

17. The cases about the disputed Dob lands in Dasht between the Satakzais and Kurds referred to in paragraphs 2 and 16 of the last year's report are still pending.

18. The two cases referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 of last year's report were decided by Shahi Jirga during the year under report.

R. A. E. BENN, MAJOR,

Political Agent, Kalat.

Report on Kharan.

1. For information regarding the area, population and average annual revenues, etc., of Kharan last year's report may be read. The chief continues to receive from the British Government a political pension of Rs. 500 a month. Sirdar Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., the present chief of the Nausherawani tribe, is 53 years of age. He has two sons * the elder of whom, Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan, with the assistance of Shahghasi Mauladad, manages the chiefship when his father is absent. He is the heir to the chiefship. General and Political.

* One son shewn in previous year's report was a mistake.

2. Cultivation in Kharan is mainly *Khushkaba* mostly dependent on the flood water of the Baddo and Salom Beg (noted as Sarap in last year's report) rivers. The only irrigated patches of land in Kharan are at Nauroz Kalat, Kallag, in Rast Koh, Palantak and Washuk, the land in all of which belongs to the chief. He also possesses rich date groves in Ladgasht (Kharan) and at Khudabadan and Tasp (half) in Mekran. The rates of assessment are the same as reported last year and no new lands are reported to have been taken up for cultivation during the year under report. Administration of the land.

3. The chief continues the system of granting advances of grain to his people in times of scarcity to be repaid at the next harvest.

4. The boundary dispute between Chagai and Kharan mentioned in last year's report has not yet been decided.

5. Besides the rifles mentioned in last year's report the chief's troops have some German and Russian rifles. His men's duties are the same as before. Military Force.

6. The pay of the men is stated to be as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
1. Subedar gets 27 maunds wheat and 27 hands cloth at 3 maunds and 3 hands respectively per rupee . . . . =	18	0	0	per mensem.
2. Naik gets 15 maunds wheat and 15 hands cloth at 3 maunds and 3 hands respectively per rupee . . . . =	10	0	0	„
3. Havildar gets 18 maunds wheat and 18 hands cloth at 3 maunds and 3 hands respectively per rupee . . =	12	0	0	„
4. Sowar gets 12 maunds wheat and 15 hands cloth at 3 maunds and 3 hands respectively per rupee . . . . =	9	0	0	„
5. Footman gets 12 maunds wheat and 12 hands cloth at 3 maunds and 3 hands respectively per rupee . . =	8	0	0	„
6. *Amla* man gets 8 maunds wheat and 2 hands cloth at 3 maunds and 3 hands respectively per rupee . . . . =	3	5	4	„

7. There are no regular prisons. Offenders are confined in the chief's forts but the number of prisoners is seldom more than a dozen at a time, because punishment usually takes the form of fine which is generally recovered at once either in cash or in kind. Those who cannot pay the fine imposed are detained. Prisons.

8. Climatic conditions have been the same as last year. Locusts did considerable damage to the *rabi* crops and the season cannot be called a good one. Weather.

9. There is no labouring class in Kharan. Wages and labour.

10. The price of wheat remained unchanged during the year under report. Prices of food grains.

11. There is a good pistachio forest in the Garr hills in the north-east corner of Kharan where it joins with Jhallawan and Nushki. This is never cut as the fruit of the trees is eaten by the people. The Baddo, Salam Beg and Mashkel river beds are well covered with tamarisk. Forests.

12. Woollen *durries*, felts, horse bags are made in every household for domestic use; a coarse kind of cloth called Kora is made only in Kallag where a small amount of cotton is grown. The chief gets about rupees 10,000 per annum on account of octroi on imports and exports. Trade and manufacture.

13. Same as reported last year. Public Works.

14. There are no Post Offices in Kharan and the chief's dak is carried in the same way as reported last year. The extension of the Karachi-Las Bela-Panjgur Telegraph line to Nok Kundi on the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route was completed during the year under report. It is reported that the dak sowars the Kharan chief had posted between Nushki and Kharan during Major Showers' last tour in Mekran were withdrawn immediately on Major Showers' arrival at Panjgur from Kharan. Post Office.

15. There is no mint in the Kharan country. British Indian coins are current. Mint.

16. On account of the drought the general condition of the people was not satisfactory. General condition of the people.

17. The chief twice visited Quetta during the year under report. On his first visit he arrived at Mastung on the 1st July 1907 and after a short stay proceeded to Quetta accompanied by Political Agent and paid a visit to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Miscellaneous.

Governor General. Certain questions in connection with the Panjgur-Nok Kundi Telegraph line were discussed. His second visit was a private one. He came there to pay a visit to Pir Abdul Salam of Baghdad. He arrived at Quetta on 2nd October 1907 and stayed there for about a fortnight. During this interval he paid visits to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General. On this occasion he brought his son Muhammad Yakub Khan and his daughter-in-law, the daughter of the late Mastufi Fakir Muhammad.

R. A. E. BENN, MAJOR,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Report on Mekran.

1. The area and population of Merkan is the same as last year. The gross revenue during the year was about Rs. 60,000. The final figures have not yet been received. General and Political.

2. Mir Mehrulla Khan, C.I.E., remained in charge of the Nizamat during the year.

3. The system of revenue assessment, and method of recovering revenue has been the same as last year. The tax known as *zarshah* or the poll tax was also recovered. Administration of the land.

4. During the year 16 acres of waste land were taken up for cultivation. Two hundred and seventy-five transfers of land of 200 acres in area were made during the year.

5. No taccavi advances were given during the year under report.

6. No boundary case was instituted nor any remissions or suspensions granted during the year.

7. There is no legislation in force in Mekran. Justice is administered in the same way as reported last year. Legislation.

8. There is no military force maintained by the Kalat State. The strength of the tribal levies with the Nazim was 149 and their cost Rs. 28,884, the same as last year. Their duties remained the same as last year with the addition that they now help in summoning the parties in civil and other cases. Military force.

9. The working of the Mekran Levy Corps was entirely satisfactory during the year under report. The strength of the corps remained the same as last year. The actual strength on the 31st March 1908 was 335 and the distribution was as given in the margin. The total cost during the year was Rs. 1,27,732-7-7 against Rs. 1,27,417-7-7 in the year 1906-1907.

Head Quarters	132
Outposts	113
On Command	28
On furlough	62
	335

10. The Cavalry and Infantry are armed with Martini-Henry carbines and Martini-Henry rifles respectively.

11. The total number of political cases decided during the year was 1,844. These included 277 land cases the aggregate value of which was Rs. 48,569-1-7. Criminal and Civil Justice.

12. Demands for criminals by and against Las Bela, Gwadar and the Persian border districts were complied with as usual. Extradition.

13. The prisoners in Mekran are confined in the various forts which are built of sundried bricks. The average number of prisoners during the year was 49. The health of the prisoners was generally good and their conduct in confinement was also satisfactory. Prisons.

14. The rainfall was scanty and much below the average.

The wheat crops in Kech and Tump suffered from mildew locally known as "Ratti" and also from the disease called "Dard". *Jowari* and pulse crops in Kalaunch were damaged by hot winds. Production and distribution.

The date harvest was very good both in Kej and Panjgur. At Tump however 300 date trees were destroyed by heavy rain. Weather and crops.

15. The ordinary rate of wages is from 0-4-0 to 0-5-0. Wages and labour.

The average price of wheat, the staple, was 11 seers per rupee. Prices of food grains.

16. The manufactures are woollen durries, *namdas*, etc., the same as before. The articles of import and export are also the same and the total estimated value is Rs. 3,15,390 and 2,50,254 against Rs. 4,02,200 and 3,42,400 respectively. Trade and manufacture.

17. The public works carried on in Mekran from the Mekran and Provincial Revenues were as under:— Public works.

From Mekran Revenues.

	Rs.
(1) Sarai at Bolida	1,676
(2) Sarai at Baran Chah	1,279
(3) Operation room and ward for local patients and compounder's house at Panjgur	2,000

From Provincial Revenues.

Treasury, magazine, cells and quarter-guard	3,000

No repairs to the Pasni-Panjgur road were carried out.

18. The Post Office at Panjgur was reduced to a Branch Office on the 1st November 1907 and has since been worked by the Clerk in charge of the Telegraphs. Since March 1908 camal sowars have been employed in place of runners for the carriage of Po t Office.

the mails between Pasni and Panjgur at a cost of Rs. 5,100 per annum debitable equally to Provincial and Mekran Revenues. This arrangement has enabled letters and parcels to be brought to Panjgur in a shorter time.

Telegraphs. 19. Construction of the Panjgur-Nok Kundi Telegraph line was completed on the 4th November 1907 and communication from Karachi to Tehran on the Central Persian Telegraph line was established on the afternoon of the 5th idem. The telegraph staff at Panjgur consists of four European Clerks.

Mint. 20. British Indian coins are current in Mekran, "Karst" (a Persian coin) equal to 0-2-0 is also sometimes used there.

General condition of the people. 21. The general condition of the people was not very satisfactory as they suffered owing to the scarcity of rain.

Agriculture and agricultural stock. 22. The following is the rough estimate of the numbers of various animals in the country:—

Bullocks	8,811
Cows	3,021
Buffaloes	225
Horses	233
Loading camels	5,140
Riding camels	406
Colts	3,056
Donkeys	2,689
Goats and sheep	69,142
Ploughs (2 bullocks)	3,680

Emigration and Immigration. 23. There were about 1,550 emigrations and 780 immigrations during the year under report.

Increase or decrease in the consumption of liquor. 24. There has been no increase or decrease under this head.

Vital Statistics. 25. The total number of patients treated in the Mekran Levy Corps Hospital in Panjgur was 6,497. The year on the whole was a healthy one. A severe type of fever accompanied with swelling of the glands of the throat appeared in Washbad and Khudabadan close to Panjgur. Two men died of it at the latter place. Small-pox broke out in Pasni in February 1908 causing 10 deaths. Fever prevailed in Turbat in March 1908 resulting in some deaths there. Sixty men died of influenza, etc., at Pasni and Turbat.

26. The number of births and deaths during the year was 1,507 and 1,226 against 1,952 and 1,057 respectively last year.

Education. 27. There are no schools in the Nizamat.

Miscellaneous. 28. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General accompanied by the Political Agent, Kalat, visited Pasni Harbour during the year.

29. During the year under review the traffic in arms through Persian Mekran from Muscat developed to a serious extent.

30. The border meeting did not take place, owing to the unsettled condition of Persia.

31. No disturbances or raids have occurred during the year.

32. Mir Ashraf, a Rind Motbir of Mand, crossed with 14 families into Persian territory, on the 7th June 1907. He was apparently dissatisfied with the treatment which he alleges the Nazim of Mekran and the Mekran Levy Corps Post at Mand accorded to him.

33. The Mekran-Kharan boundary is under enquiry by Major Whyte who arrived in Mekran in January 1908. The Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, has been appointed to represent Mekran interests.

R. A. E. BENN, MAJOR,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Review of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1907-08, by Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1907-08.

2. There has been no important change in the affairs of the State during the year. Jam Mir Kamal Khan entered on the 12th year of his rule and Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan continues in the capacity of Wazir. General and Political.

3. On the 1st December 1907 the Political Agent arrived at Karachi in connection with the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's tour to Las Bela. On the 3rd December the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General arrived at Karachi. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General accompanied by the Political Agent, Motabirs of the State and the Sarawan Sardars left Karachi on the 5th and arrived at Las Bela on the 9th December. On arrival at Las Bela the Jam accompanied by all the Motabirs of the State received the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General at Godore village, 3 miles from Las Bela. In the evening the Jam paid a formal visit to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General. On the 11th December the Hon'ble the Agent to the Govornor General accompanied by the Political Agent paid a return visit to the Jam. On the 15th the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General held an informal Durbar at Sonmiani where khillats were presented to certain State officials.

On the 17th December the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General arrived at Pasni and after holding an informal Durbar there re-embarked for Muscat.

4. In May 1907 the wife of Mir Murad Ali Khan died. Two months later Mir Murad Ali Khan remarried in the Roonjhas tribe and after a few months went on a pilgrimage to Meeca whence he returned to Las Bela in February last. Sixteen of his party died during the pilgrimage.

5. In December last Mir Abdul Karim Khan, the youngest brother of the Jam, and the Jam were reconciled with the result that the former was permitted to return to Las Bela and with it his temporary allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem ceased.

6. A prospecting license for certain mines in the Las Bela State was issued to the Pabb Syndicate on the 1st October 1907. The Syndicate discovered a mine of manganese ore and extracted a certain amount from it. They continued this work till March 1908 when finding that the rate for the ore had fallen and the transport charges were high, they abandoned the mines.

7. The area and the population are the same as last year. The annual gross revenue has however somewhat improved on account of the excellence of the mustard crops.

8. The cyclone which raged from 5th to 7th June 1907 did much damage to different parts of the Bela plain, the Rest Houses at Uthal and other places as well as the houses and huts of the people were much damaged.

9. Two country boats valued at Rs. 1,000 and 300 respectively were totally wrecked at Sonmiani in the storm on the 1st February 1908.

10. The administration of the State was generally satisfactory, the people have been loyal and the internal condition of the country has been peaceful. The total revenue demand for the year was Rs. 89,581 against Rs. 60,323 for the previous year. The increase is due to increased produce of mustard and its high rates. Administration of the land.

11. The Purali boundary dispute still remains unsettled. The Political Agent proposes taking it up next winter.

12. There has been no legislation during the year and justice is administered in same way as previously described. Legislation.

13. The military force of the State consisted of 291 men (255 foot and 36 mounted) of the 'Lasi fouj'. The strength of the military police force was 99 men. Both bodies are armed with Sniders and their cost respectively is Rs. 26,800 and Rs. 13,999. Military force.

14. The State has 5 guns but no trained artillery.

15. There is no regular police force but its place is taken by the Jam's 'Fassoli sepoys,' 80 in number, the same as in the previous year. Police.

16. In the State court 289 criminal cases were tried during the year and there were 765 Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous cases against 1,045 in the previous year. Criminal and Civil Justice.

17. There were 10 prisoners in the State jail at the end of the year. Jails.

18. The income derived from this source during the year under report was Rs. 1,129 against Rs. 594 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the improvement in the system of registration with respect to State lands other than those belonging to the Rajwalas from their ancestors. Registration.

Cattle disease.

19. An epidemic known as *Mooshuk* and *Takkan* prevailed among the camels and sheep in Welpat.

Weather and crops.

20. The rainfall this year was most beneficial to mustard crops. Great damage however was done to the crops at Welpat by a serious flood.

21. Swarms of locusts visited Las Bela during August 1907 and did some damage to the jowari and pulse crops. They visited Sheh during the first week of September 1907 and did some damage to the crops there.

Wages and labour.

22. Owing to sufficiency of rain, the rate of labour was satisfactory.

Forests.

23. There are no reserved forests in the State.

Trade and manufacture.

24. The exports and imports of the State consist of the same commodities as last year. The manufacture of matting and woollen articles is the same as last year.

Customs duties.

Four kinds of octroi or customs duties are levied by the Las Bela State as under:—

(1) Import duty levied on sundry goods, livestock, and cattle imported for consumption into the Las Bela State.

(2) Export duty charged on goods, livestock, and cattle exported for trade to other countries.

(3) Octroi charged on goods in transit to other countries through the Las Bela State.

(4) Duty charged on exports and imports within the State on articles entering different towns for consumption therein.

Imports.

The duty on (1) intoxicating drugs, (2) cereals, (3) piece-goods and (4) dates is charged respectively at Rs. 15, 6-4, 5 to 10 and 7-8 to 10 per cent. *ad valorem;* on wines and spirits at 0-12-0 per bottle; on tobacco, snuff, ghi, at 3 to 4, 20 and 1-8 per maund respectively; on washing soda, etc., at 0-2-0 to 0-4-0 per donkey or camel load and on goats at 0-1-0 to 0-2-0 per head. Hides are charged at 0-1-6 to 0-3-0 per hide according to size, and sheep and goat skins at 0-0-6 to 0-1-0 per skin also according to size.

Naka duty (protection duty) is charged at 1-6-6 per camel on goods imported from Karachi over and above the usual octroi duty.

Exports.

Exports are limited to mustard seed, *jowari*, ghi, and goat skins on which octroi is charged as under:—Rs. 6 per 14½ maunds of mustard seed, 2-12-0 per 17½ maunds of jowari, 1-8-0 to 2-4-0 per maund on ghi, and 2-5-0 per 20 skins of goat.

5. Octroi on goods passing through the State to other countries is charged as under:—Piece goods, sundry goods, and ghi at Rs. 2-8, 1 and 1 respectively per camel load on all goods in transit from Karachi to Jhau, and Mekran, and *vice versâ* at Rs. 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. On wool passing from Khurasan to Karachi at Rs. 2 per maund.

Octroi duty on articles passing from one town to another within the State (local trade) is charged in the following manner:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
(1) Ghi	1	8	0	per maund.
(2) Cereals, gum, and all other goods at	0	0	6	per rupee.
(3) Woollen carpets at	0	1	6	„
(4) Washing soda at	0	4	0	per camel.
	0	2	0	per donkey load.

Principal octroi stations are Naka Jhau, Thappi, Kanrach, Habb, Naka Pabni, Sonmiani, Ormarah and Gagu.

Compared with the year 1906-07 there has been no change in the system of levying customs duties during the year under review (1907-08). Receipts on account of customs duties in 1907 aggregated Rs. 1,11,103-12-0 as compared with Rs. 77,324-12-1 for the year 1906.

Public works.

25. The Rest Houses at Sonmiani and Kharri were thoroughly repaired and re-roofed and petty repairs were done to the other State buildings. The road leading from Habb to Las Bela both ways *viâ* Sheh-Liari and Uthal was also repaired.

Postal Service.

26. There is nothing worth record under this head.

General condition of the State and people.

27. This as well as the public health was on the whole fairly good.

Excise.

28. The total receipts under this head during the year was Rs. 3,004 against Rs. 1,844 last year, or an increase of Rs. 1,160.

Revenue and Finance.

29. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,74,843-1-11 against Rs. 2,41,445-11-5 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 33,397-6-6 is mainly due to the excellence of mustard crops.

30. The expenditure under Medical this year amounted to Rs. 1,783 against Rs. 2,057 in the preceding year. Sanitary arrangements are well attended to and the expenditure incurred on this account by the State was Rs. 1,201 against 1,221 in the previous year. No birth or death registers are maintained in the State. Vital statistics.

31. The expenditure under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 638 against Rs. 772 last year. The average attendance of boys was 32 against 53 in the preceding year. Education.

32. The State has 2 horse and 2 donkey stallions. Horse breeding.

33. The State continues to maintain the tomb of the late Sir Robert Sandeman as before. Miscellaneous.

The octroi rates at Ormara have been reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2-8 per cent.

34. A joint Jirga was held at Pirari in the Las Bela State from 15th to 20th March 1908, under the presidency of the Native Assistant, Jhallawan. Out of 154 cases placed before the Jirga 131 cases were decided as under:—

Cases between people of Saroona, Samotri and Las Bela	83
Do. do. and Sind	16
Cases in which both parties concerned, Saroona	12
Do. do. Las Bela	20
TOTAL	131

R. A. E. BENN, MAJOR,
Political Agent, Kalat.

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Annual Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year ending 31st March 1908.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

I. The information regarding the area, population etc., is the same as reported last year.

II. The average annual receipts realized from various sources based on five years' system, has now slightly improved owing to the excellence of the mustard crop.

III. In April 1907, on my visit to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General at Quetta, I was reconciled to Mir Wali Muhamad Khan Mengal and my betrothal with the above Mir's eldest daughter duly took place under Muhammadan Law.

IV. In May 1907, my younger brother Mir Murad Ali Khan's wife died. Soon afterwards, within a couple of months, he remarried in the Roonjha tribe and again within a few months thereafter he went on pilgrimage to Mecca and returned to Las Bela in February last.

V. In December last, Mir Abdul Karim Khan, my youngest brother, was reconciled to me and I permitted him to return to Las Bela under an agreement signed by him. His allowance of Rs. 100 a month, which was temporary only, ceased on his return home.

VI. In February last owing to the illness of my younger son and the daughter of Mir Wali Muhammad Khan I had intended proceeding with other members of my family to Quetta with the object of paying a return visit to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and of obtaining medical advice for them. On my way to Karachi, however, I found that plague raged there and consequently I camped at Habb, sending for Doctor Nazareth, M.D., under whose treatment both the patients partially recovered.

After noting the above domestic occurrences, I now proceed with the general condition of the State.

1. The combined Post and Telegraph Office (Imperial) at Las Bela and Branch Post Office at Sonmiani were opened in the last week of April 1907, as previously agreed upon.

The introduction of the Indian Inland Telegraphic rates at Las Bela with effect from 1st April 1908 is a great boon to the general public.

2. A prospecting license was issued to the Pabb Syndicate to explore and search for mines in the Las Bela State. They commenced work on the 1st October 1907 and finding a mine of Manganese they began to quarry the same, and export the ore, but owing to certain reductions in rates and high transport charges they discontinued the work in March 1908.

3. The Hon'ble Agent to the Governor General accompanied by you very graciously favoured me with a visit to my State in December last for which I feel highly obliged to him. Owing to this visit I gave up the idea of a pilgrimage to Mecca.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

4. The land assessment system prevailing in the State is the same as reported last year.

5. As usual, this year some 2,200 acres of waste land were reclaimed.

The *Wanda* (spring) harvest was sown as usual but unfortunately it was damaged to a great extent by heavy showers of rain.

The *Was* (autumn) harvest, though destroyed by locusts to some extent, was, however, better than the last year and so is the case with the mustard seed crops. This latter at Las Bela-Welpat and Sheh-Lakhra suffered a great deal from untimely cold caused by the rain in February and March 1907 and 25 per cent. of revenue was therefore remitted to the sufferers.

6. The land revenue for the year under report was Rs. 89,581. The excess is chiefly due to good produce of mustard seed and high rates thereof.

Out of the above assessment of Rs. 89,581, a sum of Rs. 5,256 was remitted owing to a fall in the rates of *jowari* and *moong*.

From the balance Rs. 84,325 a sum of Rs. 61,251 was recovered in cash and the net balance left recoverable from the Tahsildar and Zamindars at the end of March 1908 was Rs. 23,074.

From the previous outstandings of Rs. 60,912 against the Tahsildar and Zamindars, 34,581 was collected during the year, the balance, still due, being Rs. 26,331.

Thus the total outstandings recoverable at the end of March 1908 now amount to Rs. 49,405 out of which Rs. 28,330 worth of grain is stored in the granaries under the Tahsildar and Rs. 21,075 are still due by the various Zamindars.

7. No Taccavi advance was made during the year.

8. The Purali boundary case is still unsettled.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation.

9. The laws in force are the same as noted last year.

Military Force.

10. The total strength of the Lasi force at the end of March 1908, came to 291 against 285 in the last year. Six men more were enlisted during the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's tour, as certain Munshis, etc., were required at outstations. The sanctioned strength will now be kept at 40 horsemen and 250 *Piadas*. Their maintenance cost amounted to Rs. 26,800 against 26,149 in the last year, the estimated cost being Rs. 27,000.

11. The strength of Military Police sanctioned is 100, its existing number at the end of March 1908 being 99 against 93 in the preceding year. Their maintenance amounted to Rs. 13,999 against Rs. 13,078 in the year before.

As the Lasi force is quite insufficient for services at outstations and the Military Police is more than enough to do their above duties, I am considering the question of getting these services at outstations done by them.

The Police and Village Police.

12. The ratio of the above force to the population is the same as last year.

Out of 289 offences occurred this year, 172 accused persons were apprehended, of whom one ran away from custody, 150 were convicted, 17 discharged and 4 left for trial for the coming year.

A great many accused persons on the frontier could not be caught this year, hence the number of apprehensions was very low. Out of the stolen property worth Rs. 6,736, only Rs. 3,390 worth was recovered. Most of the unrecovered balance is owing to want of many criminals not being caught, as explained above.

Out of the 358 criminal cases, 69 arrear and 289 new ones, 272 were settled and 86 left for the following year.

Criminal Justice.

13. Out of the 289 cases of the present year (113 of serious nature and 176 ordinary), 171 and 1 from the arrears, total 172, were disposed of during the year.

No appeal was made during the year.

Civil Justice.

14. A comparison of the figures with the last year is given below:—

	This year.	Last year.
Civil	381	532
Revenue	225	412
Miscellaneous	159	101
TOTAL	765	1,045

Extradition.

15. The same as reported previously.

Prisons.

16. There is only one prison at Las Bela.

The number of prisoners at the end of March 1908 was 10 (all males) as compared with 5 on 31st March 1907.

17. The total number of convictions this year from various causes was 41 against 39 in last year.

Registration of landed property.

18. The fees derived from this source amounted to Rs. 1,129 against Rs. 594 in the last year. The increase is due to improvement of the system in connection with State lands other than those left to the Rajwalas by their ancestors.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and Crops.

19. This year the total rainfall at Las Bela was 7·70 against 8·45 in last year. However, the rain was good and beneficial, especially to the mustard crops.

It did a great harm at Welpat so far as the *Wanda* (spring) harvest was concerned. In the month of June, a great flood of water came down from the North and this damaged some land in Welpat a good deal by throwing stones over it and carrying away soil, nevertheless the season (autumn) was a fairly good one. The produce during the year is given as under:—

	Maunds.		Rs.
Mustard seed	6,750	worth	29,327
Jowari (*Was* and *Wanda*)	18,224	„	45,750
Moong (*Was* and *Wanda*)	1,536	„	3,021
Rice, *Dhania*, Cotton and grass, etc.	...	„	11,483

Forests. 20. This is dealt with in my report before the last. No forests are reserved in the State owing to the limited consumption of wood. The jungle around Liari, etc., is let out to certain persons of Karachi on payment of royalty at about Re. 0-1-6 and 0-2-6 per maund of wood and charcoal respectively.

There will be no restriction on local men cutting the wood for their own use or sale in the market.

Trade and manufacture. 21. The exports chiefly consist of fish, wool, cotton, *ghee*, *moong*, *til*, mustard seed, honey, hides, *pharas*, goats and sheep, while the imports are of commodities such as rice, wheat, sugar, spices, dates, tobacco, and snuff.

Mattings and woollen articles, such as carpets and *Khurjis* for local consumption, as usual, were manufactured in the State.

Public Works. 22. The Rest Houses at Sonmiani and Khairi were specially repaired and re-roofed, while the others also underwent the usual annual repairs.

The road leading from Habb to Las Bela both *viâ* Shah-Liari and Uthal was thoroughly repaired on the occasion of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's tour in the State.

The other State buildings were also more or less repaired as far as funds would permit.

The total charges amounted to about Rs. 10,371 against Rs. 8,564 in the preceding year. Out of this the sum of Rs. 6,371 was paid and Rs. 4,000 will be accounted for in the following year.

Telegraph and Post. 23. I have mentioned in paragraph 1 about the opening of Imperial Post and Telegraph Office at Las Bela and Sub Post Office at Sonmiani. The fixing of the Indian Inland Telegraphic rates is greatly appreciated by the public. The line is profitable to the British Government but it is a pity that for the sake of the same, a burdensome expenditure of Rs. 2,400 a year as well as the responsibility for the same is thrown upon the shoulders of the State.

General condition of the State and people. 24. The general condition of the State was fairly good, owing to sufficient rain water and fodder. Public health was generally good though many deaths from small-pox, fever and pneumonia occurred.

Excise. 25. The contract for country liquor, *bhang*, *charas*, opium and *ganja* was sold for Rs. 1,114 against 449 last year.

The income from the import of English liquor was Rs. 1,890 out of which Rs. 1,080 comes under "Sung" and Rs. 810 under Abkari, as against Rs. 1,395 in the last year.

This increase is due to some extent to a prosperous year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finances.

26. Leaving the Muafi items aside, the total receipts derived from various sources amount to Rs. 2,61,610 as compared with Rs. 1,94,278 in the last year. This large increase is chiefly under "Sung" and "Revenue" and is owing to a good harvest of the mustard crop.

The total expenditure was Rs. 2,22,856 against Rs. 2,04,234 in the last year. The excess expenditure over the estimated amount is chiefly due to miscellaneous items of tour charges and to the grant of certain extra allowances.

The total assets of the State on 31st March 1908 were Rs. 2,74,843 against Rs. 2,41,446 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

27. (1) There exists only one Hospital at Las Bela managed by a retired 1st class Hospital Assistant whose staff is composed of one Compounder and two Lasi Sepoys, who help in dressing and distributing medicines to the patients.

There is also a travelling Compounder for work at out-stations. The duties of treating patients, as well as that of vaccinating children, in villages devolve upon him. He is responsible for the management of the quarantine at Habb under the guidance of the Naib at that station. As this Compounder is now deputed to serve in my camp, as reported last year, the services of another Vaccinator have been secured to perform the above duties.

The patients, outdoor and indoor, treated this year by the Medical Department number 9,375 and 104 respectively.

The diseases to which the people fell victims were the same as last year.

The expenditure under "Medical" this year amounted to Rs. 1,783 in comparison with Rs. 2,057 incurred last year.

(2) *Births and Deaths.*—No birth or death registers are maintained in the State.

28. (1) *Sanitation.*—The expenditure incurred this year amounts to Rs. 1,201 against Rs. 1,221 in the last year.

(2) *Plague.*—The quarantine is strictly maintained at Habb as necessity arises, hence the State remained free of plague by the grace of Providence.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

29. There is only one local school at Las Bela. The other at Uthal was closed owing to want of sufficient attendance.

It provides the State with local men as good Muharirs for the various Thanas, etc., on cheap wages.

There were 44 scholars on the roll of the school on the 31st March 1908.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 638 against Rs. 772 last year. The decrease is due to abolition of a school at Uthal.

No girls' school is maintained in the State.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

30. (1) The Sandeman grave-yard with the monument is well looked after as reported last year.

(2) Octroi rates at Ormara are reduced from 5 per cent. to Rs. 2-8-0. They are applicable to those who keep their shops open all the year round.

31. No fanatical murder, raid or murder by any subjects of Afghanistan or by any refugees took place in the State during the year under report.

MIR KAMAL KHAN,
Jam of Las Bela.

CALCUTTA: PRINTED BY SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET.

Administration Report

OF

The Baluchistan Agency

FOR

1908-09

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1909

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1908-09

PART I.

Descriptive Account of Province.

I.—POSITION, AREA, PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE.

Origin of Name of Province.—The name of the Province is derived from the Baloch, or "nomads," a tribe to whom tradition assigns Aleppo as their place of origin. Whatever their original habitat, it is known that early in the seventh century they occupied the country to the west of the present Baluch-Persian frontier, whence they gradually spread eastward, until, in the fifteenth century, they had overrun Kachhi on the extreme east of the Province. The Baloch, though giving their name to the whole country, are not the most numerous people in it, being exceeded in numbers by both the Brahuis and Afghans.

Position and Boundaries.—The country, which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on the great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Persia, thus forming a watershed, the drainage of which enters the Indus and Arabian Sea on the east and south, and the inland lakes of Central Asia on the north and west.

Thrown out as it thus is to the north-west of India proper, which it only touches along its eastern and a very small portion of its northern edge, Baluchistan presents a long frontier to Persia and Afghanistan. The whole of its southern boundary is washed by the Arabian Sea.

The Province included within these boundaries covers an area of 131,855 square miles, being thus greater in extent than the British Isles, and the largest of the Agencies administered by the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

Natural Features.—The character of the physical geography of Baluchistan differs little from that of the Iranian plateau, and is essentially un-Indian. Rugged, barren mountains, rent by huge chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains. But the scenery is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size, in which irrigation enables rich crops of all kinds to be raised. The flatness of the valleys, due to scanty rainfall, distinguishes Baluchistan from the Eastern Himalayas.

Mountain Systems.—Entering the Province to the south of the Gomal River the Sulaiman ranges run southwards along its eastern border separating it from the North-West Frontier Province and the Panjab. On reaching the 29th degree of northern latitude they merge into less lofty ranges, known as the Marri and Bugti Hills, and sweep round to first a westerly and then a north-westerly direction. The Sulaiman system is of the gridiron

type so common in these regions—a series of parallel ranges of which the westernmost, bordering on the Baluchistan plateau, are the highest. The ranges east of these gradually diminish in altitude till the foot hills bordering the Indus plain are reached. The highest peaks are about latitude 31½° where the Takht-i-Sulaiman group which lies just outside the Province reaches a height of 11,295 feet. From this point southward the general altitude gradually decreases.

Narrow gorges strike at intervals through the range from west to east, and afford means of communication with the Panjab and the North-West Frontier Province, the principal routes being through the Ghat, Zao, Chuhar Khel Dahana and Dilwa passes, and by Khar through the Sakhi Sarwar gorge.

In the northern portion of the range edible pine (*chilgoza*), blue pine (*kil*), etc., flourish on the high ranges, while the lower slopes are frequently clothed with wild olive (*Olea cuspidata*) and pistachio. Further south the ranges become arid and treeless, though the intermediate valleys often have a growth of tamarisk and dwarf palm.

From the junction of the Gomal and Zhob rivers, in the extreme north-east corner of Baluchistan, the Toba Kakar system runs west by south, its southern range bordering on the Zhob valley, while its northern limit nearly coincides with the boundary between British territory and Afghanistan. The system also forms the water parting between India and Central Asia. It consists of three main and many minor ranges separated by high tablelands, and gradually ascending from a height of 5,000 feet, near the Gomal, to the peaks of Sakir (10,125), Kand (10,788) and Nigand (9,438) in the centre. From near Chaman it takes a sharp turn to the south-west under the name of the Khwaja Amran range (which is cut by the Khojak Pass) and the Sarlath and eventually, after a course of 300 miles, merges in the Central Makran range. There is little timber on the Toba Kakar hills, which are covered with a small aromatic plant, the southern wood (*artemisia*). The higher elevations of the range consist of wide wind-swept plateaux, the cold on which is intense in winter.

The country traversed by the eastern part of this system between the Gomal and the Kand peak, which is drained by the Kundar and Zhob rivers, is known from its inhabitants as Kakar Khorasan. The part to the westward of the Kand peak is called Toba, and is inhabited chiefly by Achakzai Afghans.

From the 29th degree of latitude southward the mountain systems somewhat resemble the letter S. The commencement of the letter—the Marri and Bugti Hills—is separated from the shank—the Central Brahui Range—by the plain of Kachhi and the Bolan Pass. The shank and lower half of the letter is formed by the Central Brahui Range, the axis of which runs north and south from near Quetta to a point near where the 66th degree of longitude cuts the 28th degree of latitude. From here the general trend is again west by south through Makran and Kharan, where there are four parallel ranges of extremely wild character which have never been thoroughly explored—the Makran Coast Range (Dhrun 5,177), the Central Makran Range (Koh-i-Patandar 7,490), Siahan (mean elevation about 5,000 feet) and the Ras Koh and Chagai Hills (Malik Naru 7,915)—overlooking the Chagai desert.

From the point where the Central Brahui Range turns westward there are two southward offshoot—the Kirthar Range (highest peak Zardak, 7,430), which separates Jhalawan from Sind, and the Pab Range, which runs south through the Las Bela State to Cape Monze near Karachi.

These two ranges are generally of a barren nature, but there is some grazing to be had and the export of the dwarf palm also affords occupation to the inhabitants.

All the highest peaks in the Province are situated in the northern portion of the Central Brahui Range. They include Khalifat (11,440), a magnificent mountain having a sheer drop of 7,000 feet to the Shahrig valley; Zarghun, to the north of Quetta (11,738) and Takatu (11,375). The general formation of this portion of the Central Brahui Range is a series of

parallel ranges, none of which has an altitude of less than 6,000 feet. In their midst are contained the narrow valleys and plateaux which form the upper highlands of Baluchistan.

Unlike most of the other ranges of the Province this portion of the Central Brahui Range is comparatively well-clothed with vegetation, especially near Ziarat, the Provincial summer headquarters, and on the Zarghun and Harboi hills. All the principal "reserved forests" consisting chiefly of juniper are situated in this area.

Plains and Deserts.—The plains of Baluchistan include the peculiar strips of country known as Kachhi and Las Bela, the valley of the Dasht river in Makran and the Chagai plains.

There is a tradition among the natives of Las Bela that their valley was once an inlet of the sea, and from its extreme flatness, alluvial formation, and low elevation above the level of the ocean, this was in all probability the case.

Kachhi, which forms the easternmost division of the Kalat State, is a flat, triangular inlet from the Indus valley penetrating the Baluchistan hills at the entrance of the Bolan and Nari routes to Quetta. Its highest portion is little more than 500 feet above sea level. The large tracts of this plain which are beyond the influence of irrigation are known as *pat* or *dasht-i-amwat, i.e.*, "desert of death." Its climate is excessively dry, and during the summer months oppressively hot. "O God, when thou hadst created Sibi and Dadhar what object was there in creating Hell?" says the native proverb.

In the Chagai District, from Nushki westward to Dalbandin, the country consists of a level plain having a slight westerly slope with sand dunes in the centre and on the north. Beyond Dalbandin lies the desert, consisting generally of black pebbly plains on the south, and sandy desert on the north. This desert is subject to the effects of the *bad-i-sad-o-bist roz* (or wind of 120 days) which blows steadily from a north-westerly direction from the middle of May to the middle of September, and drives before it long lines of moving, crescent-shaped sand-hills.

Drainage.—The drainage of Baluchistan falls either into the Indus and the Arabian Sea in the east and south or into the Hamuns of the western desert and of Central Asia on the west and north.

No rivers are to be found carrying a large, permanent flow of water. For the greater part of the year the beds contain merely a shallow stream or dry up altogether. Wherever practicable the water is taken off for irrigation purposes.

After heavy rains the rivers become raging torrents: and woe to the man who happens to meet a flood in one of those weird gorges of stupendous depth running at right angles to the general strike of the hills, which form so remarkable a feature of this region. Sometimes these defiles are so narrow that both sides can be touched at one time with the hands, and the walls rise many hundred feet perpendicularly upwards.

Of the rivers which drain towards the Arabian Sea, the Hingol, with a course of 358 miles, is the largest. It rises to the south of the town of Kalat, and drains the western part of Jhalawan and the eastern part of Makran. Other large rivers are the Nari (300 miles), known in its upper reaches as the Loralai river, all of the permanent water of which is used for irrigation before it reaches Sind; the Mula, which is similarly exhausted; and the Hab, Purali, and Dasht rivers which fall into the Arabian Sea. The Lora Hamun and the Mashkhel Hamun are the only ones of the shallow salt depressions, so common in Central Asia, which are situated within the Province. Into them run the Quetta-Pishin Lora and the Mashkhel river.

Coast Line.—The coast line of Baluchistan, which is entirely in the States of Kalat and Las Bela, is 472 miles in length. Owing to small rainfall, the salt nature of the soil, and the physical conformation of the country, the shore is almost entirely desert, presenting a succession of arid clay plains impregnated with saline matter, and intersected by water-courses. From these plains rise precipitous table hills. The coast line is deeply indented, but its most characteristic feature is the repeated occurrence of promontories

and peninsulas of white clay cliffs, table topped in form. The intermediate tracts are low, and in some places have extensive salt swamps behind them.

The chief ports on the coast are Sonmiani or Miani, Pasni and Gwadar. They are much exposed, and owing to the shoaling of the water no large ships can approach nearer than two or three miles. The Siranda lake in Las Bela is in reality an inlet of the sea. Astalū or Haptalar, off the Makran coast, is the only island unless the bare rock of Churna off Ras Muari be reckoned as such.

Climate and Rainfall.—In a country of such a range and variety of altitude the differences of climate must likewise be extreme. It is temperate or otherwise in proportion to local elevation above sea level. Climatic conditions similar to those of Sind prevail in the plains and lower highlands; but in the upper highlands the seasons of the year are as well marked as in Europe. Owing to the proximity of the hills the heat of the plains in summer is probably even greater than that of Jacobabad, where the mean temperature in July is 96°. In this part of the country also the deadly *simoom* is not infrequent. During the short cold weather on the other hand the climate is delightful. In the upper highlands the heat is never intense, the mean temperature in Quetta in July being 79°. Except at Chaman the diurnal range is highest in November. In winter the thermometer frequently drops below freezing point, snow falls and icy winds blow. The following table indicates the average temperature at places for which statistics are available. The figures of Jacobabad, which is in Sind, but lies close to the border of Baluchistan, have been inserted as typical of the conditions in the Kachhi plain.

	Height of observatory above sea level.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
		Mean.	Diurnal range.	Mean.	Diurnal range.	Mean.	Diurnal range.	Mean.	Diurnal range.
	Feet.								
Chaman . .	4,311	43·2	18·1	79·6	27·7	88·3	26·6	57·6	24·5
Quetta . .	5,502	40·0	21·8	67·8	31·4	78·7	27·9	48·7	32·7
Jacobabad . .	186	58·1	29·8	94·7	33·1	96·2	23·9	69·1	35·8

The mountainous character of the country affects the direction and force of the winds. These partake largely of the character of draughts traversing the funnel-like valleys, and finally striking the hills, where they empty any vapour that they may carry. The north-west wind is the most prevalent. It is bitterly cold in winter and, in the west, scorching in summer. The west of Chagai is subject to the effect of the wind so well known in Eastern Persia and Western Afghanistan as the *bad-i-sad-o-bist roz*, or 120 days' wind.

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty. Shahrig, which has the largest rainfall, can boast on an average of no more than $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches in the year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches, and in the plains the average amount is about 5 inches, decreasing in some cases to three. The plains and the lower highlands receive their largest rainfall in the summer, and the upper highlands in the winter from the shallow storms advancing from the Persian plateau. In the former area, the wettest month is July, in the latter February. The table below shows, for 8 to 12 year periods ending in 1901, the average rainfall received at principal places :—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Chaman	1·48	1·78	1·18	0·51	0·11	0·07	0·11	...	...	0·03	0·35	1·08	6·70
Quetta	1·98	2·12	1·78	1·06	0·47	0·17	0·93	0·56	0·11	0·08	0·34	0·92	10·52
Sibi	0·53	0·32	0·27	0·09	0·29	0·32	1·26	1·19	0·24	...	0·14	0·51	5·16
Loralai	0·98	1·13	1·06	0·47	0·80	0·41	1·72	0·99	0·11	0·06	0·15	0·49	8·37
Fort Sandeman . . .	0·62	1·04	1·57	0·78	0·71	0·98	2·49	1·15	0·07	0·05	0·25	0·30	10·01

II.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

Ancient History.—One of the most striking features in the history of Baluchistan is that, while many of the great conquerors of India have passed across her borders, they have left few permanent marks of their presence. Macedonian, Arab, Ghaznavid, Mongol, Mughal, Durrani, all traversed the country, and occupied it to guard their lines of communication, but have bequeathed neither buildings nor other monuments of their presence.

Alexander's retreat from India led him through Baluchistan, and the sufferings of his army are graphically described by Arrian. After Alexander's death Baluchistan fell to Seleucus Nicator, and from his descendants passed to the Græco-Bactrian kings who ruled also in Afghanistan and the Panjab. These again were overthrown between 140 and 130 B. C. by the Sakas, a Central Asian horde, who passed along to the valley of the Helmand. The eastward expansion of the Sassanian Empire was slow and Baluchistan was not absorbed in it till the time of Nausherwan (529-577 A. D.).

In 635-6 Rai Chach marched from Sind and conquered Makran, but was speedily followed by the Arabs, who occupied that country in 643. The Rai dynasty appears to have extended its dominions north round Kandahar, while the Arabs held the tracts now known as Jhalawan and Kachhi until towards the end of the tenth century, when Baluchistan fell into the hand of Nasir-ud-Din Sabuktagin. From the Ghaznavids it passed into the hands of the Ghorids, and, a little later, was included in the dominion of Sultan Muhammad Khan of Khwarezm in 1219.

About 1223 Chagatai, Chingiz Khan's son, penetrated as far as Makran. A few years later Southern Baluchistan came under the rule of Sultan Altamash of Delhi, but it appears soon to have reverted to the Mongols.

Original Afghan Inhabitants.—The history of Baluchistan now centres round Kandahar whence a grandson of Timur set out to reduce the Afghans of the Sulaiman mountains in 1398.

Extension of Baloch Power.—In the succeeding century the Baloch extended their power to Kalat, Kachhi and the Eastern Panjab, and the wars took place between Mir Chakar, the Rind, and Gwahram Lashari, which are so celebrated in Baloch verse. At the same time the Brahuis had gradually been gaining strength and extending their principality through the Jhalawan country as far as Wad.

From 1556 to 1595 the country was under the Safavid dynasty of Persia. Then it fell into the hands of the Mughals of Delhi until 1638, when it again came under the Safavids until the rise of the Ghilzai power in 1708. The latter in its turn gave way to Nadir Shah, and he again to Ahmed Shah Durrani. Thenceforth the north-eastern part of the country, including almost the whole of the area now under direct administration, remained under the more or less nominal suzerainty, first of the Sadozais, and later of the Barakzai rulers of Afghanistan.

Formation of Brahui Confederacy.—Meanwhile the whole of Western Baluchistan had been consolidated into a Brahui State under the Ahmadzai Khans of Kalat, who, however, had never been fully independent and bowed in turn to the Mughal Emperors of Delhi, or the rulers of Kandahar.

The following is a list of the rulers of Kalat with the approximate dates of their accession :—

1. Mir Ahmad I . . .	1666-67	9. Mir Mehrab Khan . .	1816-17
2. Mir Mehrab . . .	1695-96	10. Mir Shah Nawaz Khan . .	1839
3. Mir Samandar . . .	1697-98	11. Mir Nasir Khan II . .	1840
4. Mir Ahmad II . . .	1713-14	12. Mir Khudadad Khan . .	1857
5. Mir Abdullah . . .	1715-16	From March 1863 to May 1864 the *masnad* was usurped by Khudadad's cousin Sherdil Khan.	
6. Mir Muhabbat . .	1730-31		
7. Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan I.	1750-51		
8. Mir Mahmud Khan I .	1793-94	13. Mir Mahmud Khan II (the reigning Khan).	1893

As the Mughal power decayed, the Ahmadzai Chiefs found themselves freed in some degree from external interference; and, for the first fifty years

of the dynasty, up to the death of Mir Mahmud Khan I, gradually extended their dominions.

Mir Ahmad made successive descents on the plains of Sibi, and Mir Samandar extended his raids to Zhob, Bori and Thal Chotiali, while Mir Abdulla, the greatest conqueror of the dynasty, annexed Makran, Pishin and Shorawak. He was eventually slain in a fight with Kalhoras in Kachhi. During the reign of Mir Muhabbat, his successor, Nadir Shah rose to power, and bestowed Kachhi on Kalat in compensation for the blood of Mir Abdulla.

The cohesion of the poverty-stricken Brahuï highland tribes, and their co-operation in the loose organization of the State, was attained by parcelling out among them a portion of all conquests, thus giving them a vested interest in the welfare of the community, and, at the same time, a provision for their maintenance.

The 44 years of the rule of Nasir Khan I, known to the Brahuis as "The Great," were years of strenuous administration and organization interspersed with military expeditions. He accompanied Ahmad Shah to India and Persia, and himself led nine expeditions with a view to subduing Makran, which he finally succeeded in making tributary to Kalat.

Shortly after the death of Nasir Khan the Great, began the period of anarchy and rebellion which ended in the final interference of the British.

The reign of Mir Mehrab Khan was one long struggle with his chiefs, many of whom he murdered.

Attitude of Kalat during First Afghan War.—In 1838, when Shah Shuja with Sir William Macnaghten and the British Army which was to support him in Afghanistan arrived in Sind, Mehrab Khan sent Mulla Muhammad Hassan, his minister, to them with professions of good will. Muhammad Hassan, however, represented his sovereign as harbouring injurious designs; and, having the Khan's seal in his possession, affixed it without his knowledge to letters written to chiefs of various predatory tribes directing them to harass the convoys of the army. Many of these letters fell into our hands and were taken as conclusive evidence of Mehrab Khan's enmity.

When Shah Shuja reached Quetta, Sir Alexander Burnes proceeded to Kalat and there arranged a treaty with the Khan safeguarding our communications through Kachhi, and persuaded him to go to Quetta to pay his respects to Shah Shuja. Sir Alexander Burnes preceded him, and, on the way, was robbed of the treaty, as it was made to appear, at the Khan's instigation. Mehrab Khan was now looked on as an avowed enemy, and, on the return of Sir Thomas Willshire's brigade from Kabul, a force was detached to attack Kalat in 1839, an act which has been described by Malleson as ' more than a grave error, a crime.'

Mehrab Khan was killed in the assault; and his son (afterwards Nasir Khan II) having fled to Nushki, Shah Nawaz Khan was placed on the throne.

Certain parts of the country had meanwhile been occupied to protect our lines of communication, while the districts of Kachhi, Quetta, and Mastung were assigned to Shah Shuja with British Officers to administer them. Lieutenant Loveday was also appointed Political Officer with the Khan.

Accession of Nasir Khan II.—In 1840 the Sarawan tribesmen, who had espoused the cause of Nasir Khan, besieged Shah Nawaz in Quetta. On Shah Nawaz's surrendering he was allowed to depart unmolested, but Lieutenant Loveday was carried away and eventually murdered by the Sarawan leaders. Kalat was now occupied by the British, and Nasir Khan having submitted was installed by Major (afterwards Sir James) Outram.

The disaster at Kabul at the end of the year 1841 was not without its effect in Baluchistan, but fortunately the country was in charge of a man of brilliant abilities, Sir James Outram; and all remained quiet while General England's column pushed up the Bolan Pass at the beginning of 1842, only to be defeated in the unfortunate affair of Haikalzai in Pishin.

On our withdrawal from Afghanistan in the same year the districts which had been assigned to Shah Shuja were handed over to Kalat, and Quetta was evacuated.

For the next 12 years we had little concern with Kalat except in as much as the lawlessness of the tribes admitting the Khan's suzerainty affected the peace of our Upper Sind Frontier. In 1845 Sir Charles Napier led an expedition against the Bugtis. Two years after this Captain John Jacob assumed charge of this frontier. His influence in Kalat was great and it was he who negotiated a treaty with that State in 1854. By this treaty which was the consequence of our embroglio with Russia, and the desire arising from it to strengthen our position on this frontier, the Khan agreed not to enter into negotiations with other States without our permission, and to allow British troops to occupy positions in his territory.

In 1857 Khudadad Khan, then a mere boy, succeeded to the *Masnad*. One of the first acts of the new ruler was to open fire with his guns on the chiefs who lay encamped near the city of Kalat.

From now till 1876 the history of his reign is one long chronicle of anarchy, revolt and outrage, during which his cousin, Sherdil Khan, once succeeded in occupying the throne for about a year.

During this period the two great Baluch tribes of Marris and Bugtis, occupying the mountainous region between the Panjab and Kachhi, favoured by the anarchy prevailing in Kalat extended their depredations in every direction, into Kalat, Afghan and British territory, but paying particular attention to the rich plains of the Panjab and Sind. Towards the end of the sixties, however, the personal influence and political acumen of Captain Sandeman, the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, began to make itself felt, and the Marris and Bugtis were induced by him to respect the Panjab border. As their raids in other directions continued with undiminished vigour, a conference was arranged at Mithankot in 1871 between the officers of the Panjab and Sind Governments, as a result of which Captain Sandeman was placed in his relations with the Marris and Bugtis, under the Sind authorities. In 1872 the Commissioner in Sind attempted to arbitrate between the Khan and his chiefs, but without success, and the British Agent was thereupon withdrawn and the Khan's subsidy stopped.

By 1875 the state of anarchy prevailing on our frontier had become so intolerable that Captain Sandeman was sent to Kalat to attempt to effect a settlement between the Khan and his chiefs. His first mission was not entirely successful, and immediately after his departure the Mengal chief and many of his followers were slain by the Khan, owing, it is alleged, to a plot against the latter's life. Captain Sandeman returned with a large escort, and the Mastung Agreement, the Magna Charta of the Brahui Confederacy, was drawn up and read out in Darbar. The British Government now accepted the responsibility as paramount power of preserving the peace of the country. Mir Khudadad Khan met Lord Lytton at Jacobabad in December 1876; and a new treaty was concluded providing for the location of British troops in the country and the construction of railway and telegraph lines through Kalat territory. In pursuance of the treaty Quetta was occupied by British troops in 1877, the surrounding district being soon after taken over from Kalat on a quit rent.

Baluchistan during the Second Afghan War.—The importance of the position which had been acquired on the frontier was soon to be illustrated. At the end of 1878 the second Afghan War broke out, and troops were hurried forward to Kandahar along a line of communication which Sandeman's policy had rendered absolutely safe.

By the treaty of Gandamak (May 1879) Pishin, Sibi, Harnai and Thal Chotiali were handed over by Yakub Khan to the British Government, on condition that the Amir should receive the surplus revenue after payment of the expenses of administration. This treaty was afterwards abrogated by the deposition of Yakub Khan which followed the massacre of the British Resident and his escort at Kabul.

As a result of the renewal of military operations some of the Afghan tribes within the Agency became restive and had to be subdued. An outbreak too occurred among the Marris, which had to be put down by a small expedition.

Retention of Ceded Areas.—At the close of the war the retention of the areas ceded by the treaty of Gandamak was decided on at Sir Robert Sandeman's strenuous instance, but they were not declared to be British territory till 1887, when the Agent to the Governor-General was appointed Chief Commissioner for them.

Sandeman's Administration.—The ten years preceding Sir Robert Sandeman's death in 1892 were years of administrative and organizing activity. Arrangements were commenced for the proper collection of land revenue, irrigation schemes received attention, dispensaries were started, forests were developed, and communications opened out in every direction.

Two expeditions were made to Makran during Sir Robert Sandeman's administration, the first in 1883-84, and the second in 1890-91. In 1884 an expedition was made against the Zhob Kakars which resulted in their submission. In 1886 Bori was taken over and the cantonment of Loralai founded.

The year 1889 saw the opening of the Gomal Pass by an expedition through Zhob, when that district was occupied and the station of Fort Sandeman selected. At the end of 1890 another expedition had to be undertaken for the chastisement of the two Zhob Chiefs and the Khidarzai section of the Largha Shiranis. The chiefs were not captured, but the Shirani country was occupied without opposition.

A period of consolidation and demarcation followed. The Afghan portion of the northern frontier was demarcated by the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission under Captain McMahon between 1894 and 1896. Part of the western, or Persian boundary, *i.e.*, from Gwetter Bay to Kohak, had been settled by Sir F. Goldsmid in 1871. The remainder, from Kohak to Koh-i-Malik Siah, where the Afghan frontier is met, was defined in 1896 by an Anglo-Persian Boundary Commission on which Colonel Holdich was the British Commissioner. This Commission demarcated the southern portion from Kohak to the Talab river, but north of the river no demarcation took place and the frontier is governed by the agreement of 1896 and a supplementary agreement concluded in 1905.

In 1893 the Mustaufi of Kalat with his father, his son and a follower were murdered by the orders of Khudadad Khan whose abdication was subsequently accepted in favour of his son Mir Mahmud, the present Khan.

Nushki was leased from Kalat in 1899 and the land in Kalat territory irrigated by the Sind canals, now known as the Nasirabad Tahsil, in 1903.

The following is a list of the Agents to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioners in Baluchistan :—

—	Names.	—	Date from	Date to
1	Major (Colonel Sir) R. G. Sandeman, (K.C.S.I.)	...	21st February 1877.	31st December 1877.
2	Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E. . . .	Offg. .	1st January 1878.	26th July 1878.
3	Major (Colonel Sir) R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I.	...	27th July 1878	21st February 1881.
4	Colonel E. S. Reynolds . . .	Offg. .	22nd February 1881.	30th April 1881.
5	Colonel Sir O. B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E.	Offg. .	1st May 1881.	13th November 1881.
6	Colonel W. G. Waterfield . . .	Offg. .	14th November 1881.	17th May 1882.

—	Names.	—	Date from	Date to
7	Major (Colonel) J. Biddulph, S.C. .	Offg. .	18th May 1882	24th November 1882.
8	Colonel Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I.	...	25th November 1882.	23rd September 1885.
9	Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E. . . .	Offg. .	24th September 1885.	23rd December 1885.
10	Colonel Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I. .	...	24th December 1885.	21st April 1886.
11	Captain Ivor MacIvor . . .	Offg. .	22nd April 1886.	12th May 1886.
12	Colonel Sir O. B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E.	Offg. .	13th May 1886	9th December 1887.
13	Colonel Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I. .	...	10th December 1887.	2nd April 1889.
14	General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E.	Offg. .	3rd April 1889	8th October 1889.
15	Colofiel Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I.	...	9th October 1889.	8th May 1891.
16	* Colonel O. B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E.	Offg. .	9th May 1891	3rd June 1891.
17	Mr. (now Sir) H. S. Barnes, (K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.)	Offg. .	4th June 1891	9th July 1891.
18	Major (Colonel) J. Biddulph, S.C. .	Offg. .	10th July 1891	16th November 1891.
19	† Colonel Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I.	...	17th November 1891.	29th January 1892.
20	Mr. (now Sir) H. S. Barnes, (K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.)	Offg. .	30th January 1892.	21st March 1892.
21	Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S I., C.B., R.E.	...	22nd March 1892.	7th October 1892.
22	Mr. (now Sir) H. S. Barnes, (K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.)	Offg. .	8th October 1892.	8th December 1892.
23	‡ Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E.	...	9th December 1892.	13th June 1896.
24	Mr. J. A. Crawford	Offg. .	14th June 1896	14th November 1896.
25	Mr. (now Sir) H. S. Barnes, (K.C.S.I., K.C.V O.)	...	15th November 1896.	30th January 1898.
26	Colonel (Major-General) Henry Wylie, C.S.I.	Offg. .	31st January 1898.	10th November 1898.
27	Mr. (now Sir) H. S. Barnes, (K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.)	...	11th November 1898.	11th April 1899.
28	Colonel (Major-General) Henry Wylie, C.S.I.	Offg. .	12th April 1899.	21st December 1899.
29	Mr. (now Sir) H. S. Barnes, (K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.)	...	22nd December 1899.	4th October 1900.
30	Mr. E. G. Colvin	Offg. .	5th October 1900.	19th November 1900.
31	§ Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G. .	...	20th November 1900.	6th January 1904.
32	Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E. . . .	Offg. .	7th January 1904.	10th April 1904.
33	Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G. .	...	11th April 1904.	3rd November 1904.
34	Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E. . . .	Offg. .	4th November 1904.	22nd January 1905.
35	Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E. . .	Offg. .	23rd January 1905.	1st April 1907.
36	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	...	2nd April 1907	...

* Died at Quetta on 3rd June 1891.
† Died at Las Bela on 29th January 1892.
‡ Died at Quetta on 13th June 1896.
§ Officiating from 20th November to 23rd December 1900.

III.—ECONOMIC.

Extension of Cultivation under British Rule.—Previous to the advent of the British, life and property were so insecure that the cultivator deemed himself fortunate if he reaped his harvest; the fastnesses of the hills, on the other hand, afforded shelter and safety to the herdsman. The spread of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture, which accounts for the increase in numbers of the purely cultivating classes. Some tribes however are still largely or almost entirely pastoral, including the Marris and Bugtis; the Sulaiman Khel, Nasir, and other Afghans; and many Brahuis.

Cultivable Area.—The cultivable area of the country in comparison with the total area is necessarily small; for, with the exception of the plains of Kachhi, Las Bela and the Dasht in Makran, cultivation is confined to the limited areas lying in the centre of the valleys, where are sometimes found bright red clays, many of them highly saliferous. Elsewhere, as in the great Thal plateau, the valleys consist of loess deposits, apparently formed by accumulations of wind-blown dust. In the plains the soil is generally loess mixed with alluvium. The admixture of moisture-bearing sand is the usual test applied by the cultivators to the quality of a soil.

Irrigation.—In Baluchistan the majority of crops depend either on permanent *abi* or flood (*sailaba*) irrigation, and those irrigated by rainfall alone (*khushkaba*) are insignificant. The *karez* is one of the un-Indian features which Baluchistan has in common with the countries of Central Asia. It is an underground tunnel driven into the great inosculating fans which spread with a slope of from 300 to 600 feet per mile from the mouths of the hill ravines into the valleys or into a water bearing stratum elsewhere. These tunnels have a slope less than that of the surface, and, acting as a subsoil drain, carry the water out to the surface. There are some 500 of them in the administered tracts. Experiments have also been made in artesian borings, with results so far successful as to lead to the hope that in some parts an artesian supply of water may be secured at a more moderate depth than elsewhere in India.

Wells used for irrigation are so far practically non-existent except in Nasirabad, but experiments made near Quetta indicate that this system of irrigation may also produce good results in the highlands.

As has been said above, the waters of the few rivers of the Province are used whenever practicable for irrigation.

Crops.—The season for sowing the principal crops in the plains occurs in July and August, for at this time the rivers bring down the necessary moisture. In the upper highlands the dams are filled by the winter rainfall between December and March, when wheat and barley are sown, while sowings in *abi* lands last from October to December. Here the system of cultivation in 'wet' crop differs from that in 'dry' crop areas. In the former the land is first watered and then ploughed, after which the seed is sown broadcast, and for further irrigation the fields are afterwards subdivided into small plots. In the latter, wheat, barley, and other spring crops are sown with the drill (*nali*), and the seed depends for further moisture on the subsequent rainfall. In the plains where the only important crop is *jowar*, the seed is everywhere sown broadcast after the ground has absorbed the flood moisture. There are two harvests, gathered in the spring and the autumn. The spring harvest is the most important in the uplands, while the autumn harvest takes the first place in the plains.

Of spring crops, the most important is wheat. *Jowar* (*Andropogon sorghum*) is the chief autumn crop in the plains, and maize in the highlands. Dates constitute the sole crop of importance in Makran. *Mung* (*Phaseolus mungo*) and oilseeds in the plains, and tobacco and melons in the hills also occupy considerable areas. Of minor products may be mentioned barley, gram, and beans among spring crops; and rice, several varieties of millet, gingelly, cotton, and a little indigo among autumn crops. Lucerne is the most important leguminous crop and yields from May to October.

Manure, Outturn and Rotation.—The use of manure is fully appreciated by the highland cultivators. Each one collects the sweepings from his cattle yard and carries them to his field, and in the neighbourhood of the towns all the available manure is bought up. The following table gives the average outturn per acre of wheat and *jowar* from experiments made in administered areas :—

	Wheat. Cwts.	Jowar. Cwts.
Irrigated land, manured	13·3	13·6
Irrigated land, not manured	9·0	8·8
Land under flood irrigation	13·6	12·9
Rain watered land	6·2	6·4

As in the case of nearly all crop experiments these figures are probably considerably above the true average.

The fertility of land dependent on flood irrigation is well exemplified by these statistics. Manured and irrigated land has been known to produce as much as 18 cwts. of wheat per acre and 21 cwts. of *jowar*.

No rotation is followed in unirrigated lands, the silt brought down by floods in the case of *sailaba* land being sufficient to ensure an excellent crop whenever there is enough moisture for cultivation. Irrigated fields near homesteads, which can be manured and which therefore are generally cropped twice a year, are allowed to lie fallow in alternate years. In other irrigated lands, two, three, or four years of fallow are allowed after each crop.

Fruit Growing.—Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands, and the export is increasing. The principal kinds are grapes, apricots, mulberries, almonds, apples, pomegranates, peaches, nectarines, quinces, plums, and cherries. Much improvement has been effected by the introduction of fresh varieties. All kinds of English vegetables are grown. Excellent potatoes are produced and the cultivation is extending. The appointment of a Superintendent of Arboriculture and Fruit Growing was sanctioned in 1902, and large numbers of good fruit trees are raised and distributed. An impetus has recently been given to mulberry cultivation by the inception of sericultural operations.

Increase of cultivation.—A test of the increase of cultivation which has taken place in recent years is afforded by the returns of the Government share of revenue in kind. In 1879-80 the revenue in Sibi amounted to 6,575 maunds of wheat, while in 1902-03 it was 11,978 maunds; and between 1882 and 1895 the revenue in wheat from the Quetta Tahsil rose from a little more than 4,000 maunds to about 18,000 maunds. The cultivation of tobacco, potatoes and oats has been recently introduced, and sugarcane is making some way. Madder-growing, which was extensive at one time, has now ceased.

Takavi Advances.—The Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts were formally applied to the Province in the beginning of 1909. Owing to the backwardness of the country, encouragement is, in special cases, given to applicants by the grant of loans on easy terms or without interest. An annual sum of Rs. 60,000 is allotted for takavi, the advances being ordinarily used for the construction of underground water channels, embankments and wells. The people fully appreciate the advantage of the system, and the political effect has been excellent. The rate of interest usually charged is $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. No difficulty has been found in obtaining repayment. During the 5 years ending March 1909, over $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees were advanced. About $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were outstanding at the end of that time.

Indebtedness of Cultivators.—Except in the plains, the agriculturists largely finance one another. Though the Hindu money-lender, who usually lends in cash and recovers his loan in kind with exorbitant interest, is in some parts also an important factor, the usual method of obtaining a loan is to mortgage the land with possession until both principal and interest have been paid. Tenants-at-will are often deeply involved in debt and live a hand-to-mouth existence. In the plains the Hindu *baniá* plays an important part among the agricultural community. He keeps a running account

with the cultivator on the security of the latter's crop, and at each harvest receives a part of the grain-heap as interest, with such amount as the cultivator can spare towards the reduction of the principal. The usual rate of interest is two annas in the rupee per annum, but this rate is only allowed by the *baniá* to those cultivators who give *mahtai*. This is a measure given by the cultivator from his grain-heap at each harvest to induce the *baniá* to advance sums at low interest. Cultivators who do not give *mahtai* have to pay four annas per rupee.

Date Cultivation.—Throughout Makran the staple food is dates. Great attention is paid to the cultivation and care of the date tree and the dates of Panjgur are declared by Arabs to excel those of Basra. Though all the trees belong to the species *Phœnix dactylifera*, they are divided locally into more than a hundred kinds, according to the weight, size, and quality of the fruit. All trees are known either as pedigree trees (*nasabi*) or non-pedigree trees (*kuroch*). Fresh trees are raised from offsets, and produce fruit after three to eight years, and continue to do so for three generations. The date season is divided into three principal periods : *machosp*, *rang* or *kulont*, and *ámen*. In *machosp* (March) the artificial impregnation of the female date-spathes by the insertion of pollen bearing twigs from the spathe of the male tree takes place. In the season of *rang* or *kulont* (June) the colour first appears on the fruit and there is general rejoicing. The harvest (*ámen*) lasts from July to September, when men and cattle live on little else but dates. The fruit is preserved in various ways, the most common being by pressing and packing in palm leaf baskets (*lagathi*). Better kinds are mixed with expressed date juice and preserved in earthen jars known as *humb*. Night blindness, which is so common in Makran, is popularly supposed to be due to the excessive quantity of dates in the diet of the people.

Sheep and Goats.—Both sheep and goats are very numerous in Baluchistan and constitute a large part of the wealth of the Province. The sheep are of the fat-tailed variety, a breed of which imported from Siahband near Kandahar is preferred both for meat and wool. The goats are small and not very hardy. Both sheep and goats keep in excellent condition in the hills for six or seven months of the year owing to the numberless small cruciferous and leguminous plants which afford good pasturage; but the question of fodder is one of the most difficult in Baluchistan, since no large quantity of grass exists in the greater part of the country.

Horses and Cattle.—Baluchistan has long been noted for its breed of horses. Even in pre-British days Baluchi horses were taken for sale so far afield as Mysore. The Government therefore found much excellent material when horse breeding operations were commenced in 1884.

The stallions now employed are all Arab or English and Australian thoroughbreds, the services of which are allowed free to branded mares.

The success attained has been considerable, and the Horse Breeding Commission in 1901 pronounced one of the classes of brood mares at the Sibi fair as good as anything to be seen in England.

The bullocks bred in Kachhi have been pronounced equal to anything in India and are much sought after by dealers from the Panjab. The small hill bullocks are also well suited to their country.

Camels.—The heavy transport of the country is done entirely on camels of which there are estimated to be some 3,50,000 in Baluchistan. The numbers however fluctuate greatly, being greatest in the cold season when there is a large influx of nomad tribes from Afghanistan. They are mostly of the small hill-bred type, excellent over rocky ground, but unable to stand the heat of the plains. As a rule transport animals are readily available, but the number varies in different parts of the country with the seasons of the year, and special arrangements have been made by Government to organize camels for transport purposes.

Fisheries.—The Makran coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing. Fish are salted and used as food by the people of the country as well as being exported to Bombay

and even Zanzibar. There is fairly good river fishing in some parts, but no use is made of the fish by the people.

Forests.—Since 1890, when the Forest Law and Forest Regulation Acts were enacted, 36 tracts comprising an area of 282 square miles have been reserved, but generally speaking, the country is but scantily clothed with vegetation, and the regeneration of the juniper and wild pistachio has not been very encouraging except in areas closed to grazing.

In 1891 it was decided that the main object of the forest administration should be to maintain the existing and future forest reserves intact for use in times of emergency. Timber for building purposes and fuel is therefore largely imported from Sind.

Minerals.—Coal, which is the only mineral produced in large quantities in Baluchistan, is fairly widely distributed in the Central Brahui range, and is worked at Khost, in the Sor range near Quetta, and in the Bolan Pass; but the North Western Railway which works the Khost Colliery consumes almost the whole of the output. Chromite occurs in large amount in the hills between the Zhob valley and the Takatu range and has recently been mined in considerable quantity. There is some reason to hope that petroleum may be found in paying quantities, but the operations carried on by Government between 1884 and 1892 were conducted at a loss, as were those of a private company.

Communications.—The necessity for railway communication with Baluchistan was forcibly demonstrated during the second Afghan War, and the Sind-Pishin Railway owed its inception to this period. The critical year of 1885 caused its extension in temporary form up the Bolan Pass, but it was not finally completed till 1892. This line enters the Province near Jhatpat, traverses the Harnai valley and has its termination at Chaman. Its total length, including the branch line from Bostan to Quetta, is 312 miles. The surface line through the Bolan Pass was realigned in consequence of serious damage done by floods in 1889 and 1890, the lower portion being taken through the Mushkaf valley so as to avoid the heavy floods of the lower Bolan. The tunnelling on this line was extremely heavy, and the gradients are steeper than those on the Sind-Pishin line. The Quetta-Nushki Railway of 82 miles was opened in 1905, bringing the total length of railways in the Province up to 481 miles.

There has been a continual increase of roads since the British occupation, especially in the north-east of the Province. In the south and west no cart-roads exist and many of the routes are barely practicable even for camels.

The following table gives statistics of the mileage and character of the roads in Baluchistan :—

	In 1901. Mileage.	In 1903. Mileage.
Cart-roads bridged and metalled	115	120
Cart-roads partially bridged and metalled	667	668
(*a*) Maintained from military funds	420	421
(*b*) Maintained from civil funds	247	247
Tracks and paths	1,602	1,628
(*a*) Maintained from military funds	128	134
(*b*) Maintained from civil funds	1,474	1,494
TOTAL ROADS AND PATHS	2,384	2,416

The first telegraph line constructed in Baluchistan was the Indo-European, which reached Gwadar in 1863. The construction of the telegraph line between Karachi and Panjgur (Makran) was sanctioned in November 1905, and this section was completed in June 1906, telegraph offices being opened at Las Bela and Panjgur. The extension of the line to Nok Kundi was completed in November 1907, communication between Karachi and Teheran by the Central Persian Telegraph line being established on the 5th

of that month. The whole of the country is now well provided with telegraph lines. Baluchistan forms part of the Sind and Baluchistan Postal Circle. Beyond the railway mails are carried by horsemen appointed by the District Officers. There is an exchange office at Diwan Chah (near Robat) on the Persian Frontier.

IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

Principal Officers.—The administration of Baluchistan is conducted by the Agent to the Governor-General, who is also Chief Commissioner for that part of the Province known as British Baluchistan, which forms part of British India. The Agent to the Governor-General exercises judicial powers under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and conducts the political administration of the Province. He is also Inspector-General of Police and Levies.

The Officer Commanding the Royal Engineers at Quetta is Civil Secretary in the Public Works Department. Next in rank to the Agent to the Governor-General comes the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner who advises the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in financial matters, generally controls the revenue and forest administration and combines the functions of Settlement Commissioner, Superintendent of Stamps, Commissioner of Excise, Inspector-General of Registration and Jails, Registrar-General, and Judicial Commissioner, and has the powers of a Local Government in respect of Local Funds. The Chief Medical Officer is the Agency Surgeon who, as Administrative Medical Officer, has general charge of the Medical Administration.

Administrative Divisions.—The Province, as it is now administered, is divided into three categories: British Baluchistan, consisting of tracts assigned to us in 1879 by the treaty of Gandamak; Agency territories, which have from time to time been acquired by lease, or otherwise brought under the administrative control of the British Government; and the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela. The areas of these divisions are :—

British Baluchistan.

	Sq. miles.
Chaman, Pishin and Shorarud divisions of the Quetta-Pishin District.	4,587
Duki Tahsil of Loralai District	1,951
Sibi and Shahrig Tahsils of Sibi District	2,938
TOTAL AREA	9,476

Agency Territories.

Zhob District	9,626
Loralai District (with exception of Duki)	6,048
Quetta Tahsil of Quetta-Pishin District	540
Chagai District	18,892
Bolan Pass District	896
Kohlu and Nasirabad Tahsils of Sibi District	1,214
Marri and Bugti country	7,129
TOTAL AREA	44,345

Native States.

Kalat	71,593
Las Bela	6,441
TOTAL AREA	78,034

For local administration the Political Agency or District is the unit. Each district is divided into Tahsils, of which one or more constitute a subdivision. The village, which is often nothing more than the area

occupied by a tribal subdivision, is the unit of management within the Tahsil. The Political Agent, who is also Deputy Commissioner for such portions of his District as form part of British India, is the Collector, District Magistrate, District and Sessions Judge and the administrative head of his charge. The subjoined statement shows the administrative divisions, the area, population, and the staff employed in each.

District or Agency.	Area in square miles.					Total population.	Number of Tahsils in the District.	Administrative Staff.				
	British Baluchistan.	Agency territories.	Native States.	Tribal area.	Total.			Political Agents.	Assistant Political Agents.	Extra Assistant Commissioners.	Native Assistants.	Tahsildars and Munsiffs.	Naib-Tahsildars.
I.—British and administered territory.													
1. Zhob	...	9,626	...	...	9,626	69,718	4	1	1	2	...	3	5
2. Loralai	1,951	6,048	...	...	7,999	67,864	5	1	1	2	...	4	6
3. Sibi including Marri and Bugti country.	2,938	1,214	...	7,129	11,282	1,12,812	4	1	1	2	...	4	4
4. Chagai	...	18,892	...	...	18,892	21,689	2	1	...	...	1	1	2
5. Quetta-Pishin	4,587	540	...	...	5,127	1,14,087	3	1	1	3	1	3	3
6. Bolan	...	896	...	...	896	1,936	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
II.—Native States.													
1. Kalat including Makran and Kharan.	...	...	71,593	...	71,593	4,70,336	...	1	2	...	1	...	...
2. Las Bela	...	...	6,441	...	6,441	56,109			...				

NOTE.—One Tahsildar and 2 Naib Tahsildars employed in the Settlement Department are not included.

Native States.—The Native States in the Province are two in number: Kalat and Las Bela, the latter being nominally a feudatory of the former. The Kalat State consists of a confederacy of tribal groups headed by the Khan of Kalat. These groups were originally divided into three principal divisions, (1) the Khan's *ulus* or following which is scattered throughout the country, (2) the Sarawan tribesmen living to the north of Kalat under their hereditary chief—the Raisani Sardar, and (3) the Jhalawan tribesmen living to the south of Kalat under the Zarakzai-Zahri Sardar. Makran remained outside the confederacy, and a loose connexion with Kalat was maintained by the appointment of one of the local chiefs as the Khan's *Naib*. Kharan also was, and still remains, outside the three groups, though its chiefs have from time to time acknowledged the suzerainty of Kalat. These arrangements have been modified to some extent by the lapse of time, and the relations of the Brahui tribesmen with the Khan are now regulated by the Mastung agreement, the treaty of 1876 and the custom which has arisen therefrom.

A Political Agent with headquarters at Mastung is in political charge of this State and of Las Bela and has two Assistant Political Agents, one at headquarters and the other, who is also *ex-officio* Commandant of the Makran Levy Corps, in Makran. The Makran *Naib* has been replaced by a *Nazim*, at present a Sarawan Brahui Chief. The Director of Persian Gulf Telegraphs is a Justice of the Peace for places along the coast, and also exercises certain political powers as an Assistant to the Political Agent in Kalat. Native Assistants are in subordinate charge of the Sarawan and Jhalawan tribes.

In the general administration of his State, the Khan is assisted by a Political Adviser, whose services are lent by the British Government. The affairs of the Jhalawan country, in which certain tribal subsidies are paid by the Khan, are supervised by a Native Assistant also lent by the British Government who is stationed at Khuzdar. The country, other than tribal, in which the Khan exercises control and collects revenue is divided into

Niabats. There are nine of these *Niabats* which are in charge of *Mustaufis* or Tahsildars, many of whom have also been lent by the British Government. The *Mastaufis* hear civil suits up to Rs. 10,000 in value, more important suits are heard by the Political Adviser who also deals with criminal cases on the basis of tribal custom.

Las Bela.—The Chief or Jam of Las Bela conducts the administration of his State in accordance with the advice of the Governor-General's Agent. This control is exercised through the Politicial Agent in Kalat. The Jam also employs a Wazir lent by the British Government who assists him in the transaction of state business. The State is divided, for purposes of administration, into several *Niabats*, each in charge of a *Naib*, who inquires into petty judicial cases, collects transit dues and land-revenue and submits all important cases for the orders of the Jam. The revenue arrangements are supervised by a Tahsildar. Sentences of death passed by the Jam have to be referred to the Agent to the Governor-General for confirmation.

Legislation and Justice.—The enactments peculiar to Baluchistan are the Laws Law, 1890, the Civil Justice Law and Regulation, the Criminal Justice Law and Regulation, 1896, the Frontier Crimes Regulation, and the Murderous Outrages Law. The Judicial Commissioner is the High Court for Baluchistan except in proceedings against European British subjects for whom the Panjab Chief Court is the High Court. Sentences of death require the sanction of the Local Government. Each District is a Sessions division, the District Magistrate being the Sessions Judge, who may take cognizance of any offence as a court of original jurisdiction without previous commitment by a Magistrate, and may try cases without jury or assessors. The Assistant Political Agents and Extra Assistant Commissioners and Native Assistants ordinarily exercise powers of Magistrates of the first class, the Tahsildars those of a second and the Naib Tahsildars of third class Magistrate.

In questions relating to succession, inheritance, pre-emption, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution, it is enacted that the rule of decision shall be the Muhammadan law or the Hindu law according as the parties are Muhammadans or Hindus, except in so far as such law may have been altered or abolished by enactment or may be opposed to any custom having the force of law.

No legal practitioner can appear in any court without the sanction of the Local Government which sanction is generally not withheld in cases where the parties are Indians proper, as distinguished from the local tribesmen.

Jirgas.—The majority of the cases, in which the people of the country are concerned such as blood-feuds, important land disputes, or cases connected with women, are, however, referred to Councils of tribal elders locally known as *Jirgas*. This system, which is indigenous to the country, has been developed under British administration, the Frontier Crimes Regulation having been applied, with certain modifications, for this purpose. Local cases are referred to local *Jirgas* while inter-tribal and other important cases are placed before inter-District or joint *Jirgas*, convened periodically, or before *Shahi Jirgas*, which meet twice a year at Sibi and Quetta. A *Shahi Jirga* is also held once a year at Fort Munro for the disposal of inter-Provincial cases between the Dera Ghazi Khan District in the Panjab and Baluchistan. A similar *Jirga* is held at Jacobabad in Sind to dispose of cases between the tribesmen of the Upper Sind Frontier and those of the Sibi District. Cases between the people of the Zhob District and the Largha Shiranis in the Dera Ismail Khan District of the North-West Frontier Province are referred to the joint *Jirgas* held in alternate years at Manikhwa (in Zhob) and Draban (in Dera Ismail Khan). In more important cases special *Jirgas*, in which Sardars from Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan take part, are sometimes convened.

Finance.—The provincial finances are managed in accordance with a *quasi*-provincial settlement framed by the Government of India. The first of these settlements was made in 1897 for a period of five years, the terms were slightly modified and renewed for a similar period in April 1902, and

on the expiry of the second term in 1907 it was allowed to continue unaltered for a further term of one year, *i.e.*, till the 31st March 1908.

A revised *quasi*-provincial settlement has been sanctioned for a period of five years from 1st April 1908, *vide* Revenue Commissioner's report.

Levy System.—The Levy system owes its origin to the late Sir Robert Sandeman, who, when Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, took into Government service a small number of tribal horsemen from the Marris and Bugtis. The system was extended, on our occupation of the country, by offering the headmen allowances for maintaining a certain number of armed horse and foot, to keep order in their tribes and subsequently to render assistance in administration. It was based on the assumptions, firstly, that in every tribe there exist headmen of influence who, if effectually supported, can compel obedience, and, secondly, that no frontier tribesmen can be expected to work for Government unless paid for it. The levies are under the control of the District Officers: besides the detection and arrest of criminals, they guard communications, escort prisoners, assist in the collection of revenue, carry letters, produce supplies and act as process servers. They are exclusively recruited from the local tribes and are ordinarily employed within their own tribal limits. Each man has his own weapon (usually a sword) and a sowar provides his own mount. Additions and alterations have from time to time been made in the strength of the levies as the necessity has arisen. Their total strength on the 31st March 1909 was 2,248 and their annual cost Rs. 5,87,871.

Levy Corps.—The Province has the distinction of being the first to organize one of those corps of local militia which now play so important a part in frontier management.

Zhob Levy Corps.—The Zhob Levy Corps was raised in 1890. Its strength on the 31st March 1909 including 4 British Officers was 1,265 (Infantry 638, Cavalry 627). The men are armed with Martini-Henri rifles and carbines. The Cavalry is composed of one squadron each of Quetta-Pishin Kakars, Ghilzais, Brahuis and Baloch, and Zhob Kakars, while the Infantry has two Companies of Zhob Kakars and one Company each of Quetta-Pishin Kakars, Ghilzais and Musa Khels, Isots, and Musa Khels. The Corps guards a long line of frontier from Loiband on the west to Gul Kach on the east, a distance of about 180 miles, besides garrisoning several posts to protect Zhob from the incursions of Mahsud and other raiders.

Makran Levy Corps.—The Makran Levy Corps, which was raised in 1904, has its headquarters at Panjgur, its object being to ensure a better patrol of the British side of the Makran border and the proper enforcement of the authority of the Khan. The Corps is composed mostly of Brahuis with a sprinkling of Baloch and the men are armed with Martini-Henri rifles and carbines. The sanctioned strength of the Corps on 31st March 1909 was 455 (256 Infantry and 199 Cavalry) and the annual cost was Rs. 1,59,501. The Assistant Political Agent in Makran is the Commandant of the Corps, which has also a regular officer as Adjutant.

Chagai Levy Corps.—To afford better protection to the Nushki-Seistan Trade route and to strengthen the posts on the Sanjrani frontier a body of mounted men, better-armed and equipped than ordinary District levies, was raised in 1905. These levies, which were first designated as "first class levies," are posted at Diwan Chah, Kacha, Nushki, Robat and Seistan and are armed with Martini-Henri Cavalry carbines. The Corps is enlisted partly from among the Rustamzai Brahuis of Kalat and partly from the local Rakhshani Baloch tribe. Its sanctioned strength at present is 128 and the yearly cost Rs. 44,136. Pending the appointment of a Native Officer in place of an Assistant Superintendent of Police and Levies, who commanded the Corps and whose appointment it is proposed to transfer to Quetta, the levies are at present in the charge of the Political Agent for Chagai.

Police.—The Police, which are at present chiefly recruited from natives of India, mostly Panjabis, are employed for the maintenance of law and order in the Town and Cantonment of Quetta, at District and Tahsil headquarters, on the railway line, and on guard and escort duty. Local men are

now beginning to join the ranks, and efforts are being made, with some success, to enlist local men of good families in the higher grades. Much use is made of trackers who frequently exhibit remarkable talent. The armament consists of Martini-Henri rifles with side-arms.

The Agent to the Governor-General is the Inspector-General of Police; there is a Superintendent in charge of the Police force of the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Bolan Districts including the railway line, and a Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Zhob Police, and an officer of the same rank is to be placed in charge of the Loralai Police. On the 31st March 1909, the force consisted of—

Officers	4
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	44
Mounted	137
Foot	1,231

Proposals for the re-organization of Police in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission have been submitted to the Government of India.

Regular Troops in Baluchistan.—The troops located in Sind and Baluchistan form the IV (Quetta) Division of the Southern Army, the Divisional Headquarters being at Quetta. The troops in Baluchistan consist of—

3 Mountain Batteries.
2 Companies of Garrison Artillery.
2 British Infantry Battalions.
2 Native Cavalry Regiments.
10 Native Infantry Regiments.
1 Company of Sappers and Miners.

The greater part of the garrison is quartered at Quetta, the remainder is distributed at Fort Sandeman, Loralai and Chaman, each of these stations being garrisoned by Native Infantry and Cavalry which furnish a number of outposts. In addition to the regular troops a local Company of Volunteers and a Company of North Western Railway Volunteers have been raised.

V.—LAND TENURE, SETTLEMENT AND SURVEY.

General Features of Tenure of Land.—In a few tracts the organized and corporate system of land tenure originating in tribal conquest and territorial allotment, often in the shape of compensation for blood, still exists. The land appears to have been divided originally into groups of holdings forming the several shares of the different tribal sub-divisions. In course of time, however, successive distributions have resulted in individual proprietorship, which is now almost universal. Such proprietors have full control over their property and the rights of alienation. In some parts periodical division of land and water still takes place. In others, where there is little water in proportion to the amount of land, the water is permanently divided while the land is owned jointly and apportioned for each crop. This periodical division of land is known as '*awara*' or '*saka.*' In settled Tahsils it is carried out under the orders of the Political Officers, while in unsettled Tahsils it is usually arranged by the Maliks or headmen. In irrigated tracts the proprietor is frequently the cultivator. If he leases his land, it is only as a temporary measure, the ordinary tenant being known as *bazgar*. In flood and rain-crop areas, where cultivation is only possible by embanking, it was formerly usual in the highlands for an owner to assign the proprietary right in half or a quarter of the land embanked, to the person making the embankment. This system is falling into desuetude in proportion as the value of the land appreciates; and the person making the embankment now ordinarily acquires heritable occupancy rights as '*Lath band*' tenant on a fixed rent consisting of a portion of the produce. In the low-lying tracts of Sibi a cultivator who makes an embankment pays the proprietor a fixed share in the produce (*hak-i-topa*) and acquires an alienable occupancy right. The

proprietorship of land in the Nasirabad Tahsil which has been leased to the British Government by His Highness the Khan of Kalat is vested in the State as was the case before the lease. There the land was until quite recent times desert, and has only been cultivated by the use of water brought in by the Sind canals. Only occupancy rights are granted, and occupants are not at liberty to alienate such rights by sale or mortgage with possession without the sanction of the Political Agent.

In some parts of Quetta and Loralai land is held jointly by superior and inferior proprietors. The inferior proprietor pays a fixed share of the produce to the superior proprietor. The inferior proprietor can alienate his right with the consent of the superior proprietor.

The value of the Government revenue alienated in revenue free grants amounts to a very considerable sum annually. Most of these grants constitute a relic of Afghan times and are held by privileged classes such as Saiyids. Under British rule they have sometimes been made to persons for services rendered or to chiefs to enable them to support their position or compensate them for the loss of former privileges. They consist either of an assignment of the whole or of a fixed proportion of the revenue on certain lands, of fixed allowances in grain, or of remissions of grazing tax, or revenue on water mills.

The proprietary right in land acquired by confiscation under native rule has now passed to the British Government; and it has been granted to cultivators at rates which include both land revenue and the proprietor's share of the produce. The only considerable tracts of irrigated land owned by Government are in the Pishin District, these having been found in the possession of the administration when the district was taken over from the Afghan Government.

Alienation.—The Civil Justice Law and Regulation in force in Baluchistan prohibits the sale of property in land in execution of any judicial decree, without the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner. Excepting this legal prohibition, there is no legal bar to a proprietor disposing of his rights in land. As a matter of policy, however, inhabitants of the Province are prohibited from alienating agricultural land to any one who is not a Pathan, Brahui or Baluch resident of the district in which the land lies without the previous sanction of the Political Agent. The rights of tenants as regards alienation are explained in the next paragraph.

Tenants.—The bulk of the land is held by a cultivating class of peasant proprietors, the remainder being cultivated by means of tenants. There is no tenancy law in the Province, and the relations of landlord and tenant are regulated almost entirely by custom. Questions arising between landlords and tenants are almost invariably settled without recourse to Civil Officers.

Tenants are divided into the following classes :—

(*a*) Occupancy tenants on permanently irrigated lands.
(*b*) *Lath-band* tenants.
(*c*) Conditional (*Sharti*) tenants.
(*d*) Tenants-at-will.

Class (*a*) exists on a limited number of holdings (35 in all) in the Sibi Tahsil, whose holders were granted occupancy rights by Nawab Bakhtiar Khan, a former Barozai ruler, as a reward for military service. The rights of the Sibi occupancy tenants are heritable but not transferable otherwise than by inheritance without the assent of the owner. The rent in the case of these tenancies is usually a fixed amount of produce in kind.

Class (*b*) are tenants who at their own expense and by their own labour have broken up waste or rain-crop land and converted it by embankments and dams into '*sailaba*' land irrigable by flooding from a torrent. Such an improvement can only be made with the consent of the owner of the land, but when made, it confers occupancy rights on the tenant, which, however, are conditional on his keeping the embankment in order, cultivating the

land whenever flood-water is available, and paying the landlord the stipulated share of the produce in kind. This share varies according to the nature of the land and the cost of the improvement, it is often as low as $\frac{1}{20}$th and sometimes even less. *Lath-band* tenants have heritable occupancy rights and can alienate those rights by sale or mortgage; the land-owner, however, has the right of pre-emption in cases of alienation.

Class (*c*) are tenants who go to some unusual expense in preparing land for cultivation and in return are given a lease, written or verbal, securing the right of occupancy to them for a term of years, on conditions varying in each particular case. For instance a man may make a garden on another man's land on condition that he shall hold the land rent-free for so many years, and on rent for a further period, paying a fixed share of the produce as rent; or he may break up land much seamed with fissures and ravines on condition that he shall hold it for a term of years, shall pay a fixed share of the produce and shall fulfil certain other stipulations. These tenancies, however, are as yet few in number. Such tenancies are ordinarily not transferable, and would only be heritable within the currency of the lease.

Class (*d*) forms by far the most numerous class of tenants. It is confined to irrigated lands and includes tenants of widely differing status, ranging from the lowest grade, scarcely distinguishable from labourers, to whom the landlord supplies seed, oxen and implements, and who can hardly be said to pay rent but are rather paid for their labour by a small share of the produce, up to the highest, who are sometimes men of substance and position, who supply all their own requirements and pay the Government revenue and from whom the landlord receives but a small share of the produce in rent. Widely as the tenants of this class differ in status and resources, however, they are all alike in so far that they have no rights extending beyond the harvest, or at most the year, and can be ejected as soon as they have harvested their crop. A sub-division of this class are inferior (*shikami*) tenants who may hold under tenants of any class '*lath-band*,' conditional, or tenants-at-will but who are themselves invariably tenants-at-will.

Cash rents are rarely paid by tenants.

Rents and Wages.—As might be expected in a backward country in which crops are liable to great variations, rent consists in a share of the grain-crop. Various systems are in vogue, but, as a general rule, the distribution in unirrigated lands is made on the principle of an assignment of a portion of the produce for each of the chief requisites of cultivation; the land, seed, bullocks and labour. In irrigated lands a further, and proportionately large, share is assigned for the water. Certain services have also to be performed by the tenants such as the supply of fuel and the transport of the proprietor's share of the produce. The position of the tenants on the whole is strong, since, owing to the inveterate laziness of the land-holding classes, there is a large demand for them and they can enforce their own terms.

No coolie class exists among the cultivating population; tenants-at-will perform the services mentioned above while the household and agricultural work of men of means is done by their servile dependants. At harvest time the workers, many of whom are women and children, receive a share of the grain-heap generally $\frac{1}{20}$th. To shepherds are given their food, two changes of clothes and a proportion of the lambs born during the year. The wages of village servants consist in a fixed measure from the grain-heap.

Survey.—There are 6 districts, containing 18 Tahsils and Sub-Tahsils. The minor sub-divisions are circles (*tappas*), villages (*mauzas*), estates (*mahals*). A *mahal* ordinarily is a tract which is known by a separate name and possesses a separate source of irrigation or, in the case of unirrigated land, has only a separate name.

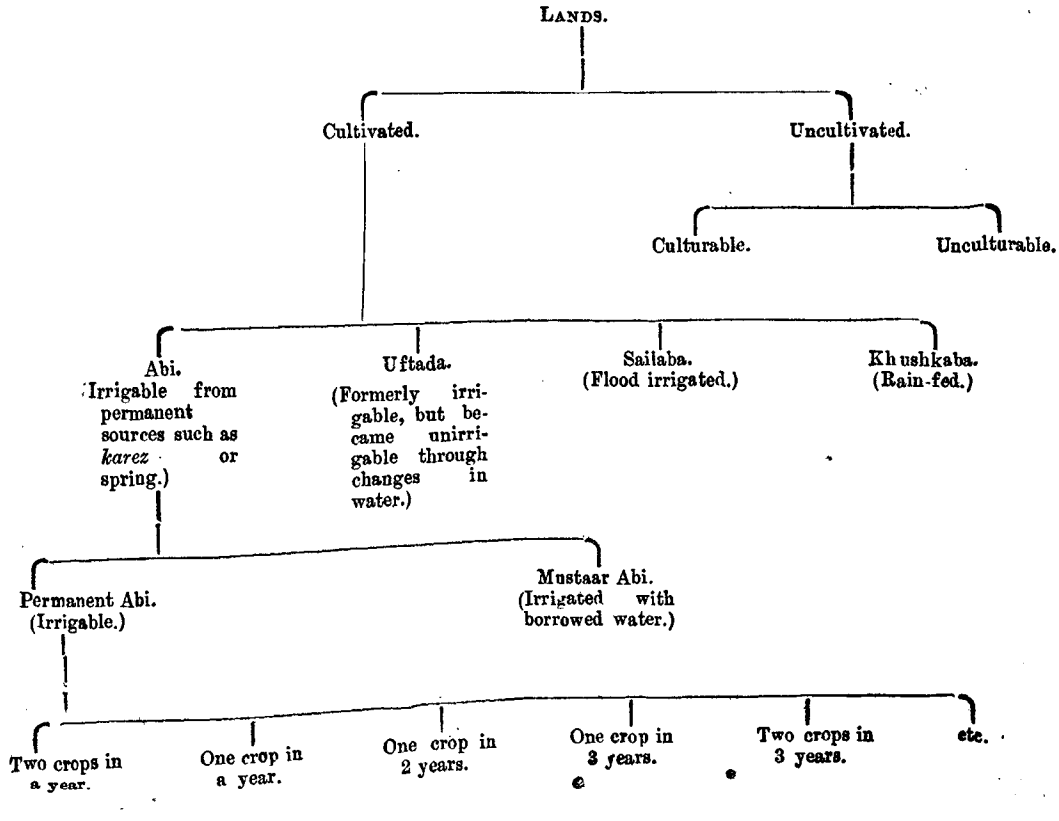
Settlement operations began in the year 1902 in the Quetta Tahsil and a survey has now been completed in 9 out of the 18 Tahsils and Sub-Tahsils in the Province while work is in progress in a tenth Tahsil. The cadastral or revenue survey is based upon traverses carried out by officers of the Survey of India. The revenue survey is then undertaken by the Settlement Staff,

entertained locally, under the immediate supervision of an officer who is usually an Extra Assistant Commissioner and under the general control of the Revenue Commissioner. Owing to the configuration of the country the system employed is triangulation by means of plane table. An exception to this was the Nasirabad Tahsil where, for the most part, the cadastral survey was carried out by an officer of the Sind Survey on the square system, a square comprising a block of 10 to 15 acres of land and sometimes more; and the subsequent operations were completed by a British Officer deputed from Sind. The unit of settlement operations has always hitherto been a Tahsil or a Sub-Tahsil. The internal measurement is by cultivation blocks (*thakbast*) and by fields (*kishtwar*). The former method is usually employed in regard to land held in severalty which does not lend itself to a field to field survey, owing to the fact that such land is not permanently divided. Thus the whole of the irrigated lands in the Killa Saifulla and Sibi Tahsils have been surveyed on the *thakbast* system. The *kishtwar* method is employed where the holdings are divided, which is the case in most parts of the country.

In the first summary settlement of the Quetta Tahsil, however, fields were measured by the *thakbast* method; but subsequently a field to field survey was carried out; and the regular settlement recently sanctioned is entirely *kishtwar*. In the Pishin Tahsil the larger portion of the fields was measured by the *thakbast* system and only a small portion by *kishtwar*. Since the completion of the settlement work there, however, field to field survey has been extended.

The practice as to the amount of land included in the survey varies greatly from Tahsil to Tahsil. Thus in Quetta Pishin, Shahrig and Bori practically all the area of the valleys including the mountain tracts or *daman* have been surveyed. In Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla and Sinjawi only the permanently irrigated areas have been surveyed, flood and rain areas being excluded. In Sibi the whole of the plains area has been surveyed, whilst in the hilly parts only the irrigated area has been measured. In Nasirabad the greater part of the western half has been surveyed, although much of this is pure desert, while in the eastern half only about half the area has been surveyed.

Soil and Classification of Land for Purposes of Settlement.—A rough classification of soils in accordance with their intrinsic properties is recognised by the people of Baluchistan. But for settlement purposes generally the following classification is adopted :—



From the beginning of the settlement operations in Baluchistan, it has been recognised that, owing to the scanty rainfall, only land capable of irrigation can be brought under fixed cash assessment. All lands dependent on rainfall for their crops have therefore necessarily been excluded from the assessments made, except in the case of small areas of such land, forming part of existing irrigated estates, which have been included by means of a slight enhancement of the assessment on the estates. In the irrigated estates, again, the factors which determine the value of the produce are, in order of importance, first, the sufficiency or insufficiency of the water supply; second, the facilities for obtaining manure, and proximity to market, and, only third and last, the original intrinsic quality of the soil. The water supply of each estate comes in almost every case from a distinct source and varies enormously both in copiousness and in cost from estate to estate, and fluctuates from time to time in each estate. Thus it would be impossible to adhere to soil rates fixed with reference to the intrinsic productive capacity of the land, and the land has been classified according to the frequency with which it is cropped. This classification, for all its apparent complexity, has the advantage of being understood by the people, and it affords a very fair, though rough, criterion of the value of the soil for purposes of assessment.

Assessments.—Methods under Native Rule.—Revenue was levied in Mughal times partly in cash and partly in kind. The tribesmen were also required to furnish a specific number of horsemen and footmen. In 1590 Duki, Pishin, the Harnai valley, Shorarud and Quetta were included in the *sarkar* of Kandahar, and Sibi in the *sarkar* of Bhakkar. Besides revenue in cash and kind, the value of which may be estimated at about 1½ lakhs of rupees, these areas furnished 4,750 armed horsemen and 6,400 footmen. Immediately before the advent of the British, various systems prevailed in different parts of the country. Tribes far remote from the headquarters of the provincial governors paid only an occasional sheep or goat to the tribal chief, who carried a small *nazrana* or present to the local governor. In those districts, which were under more immediate control and had originally furnished armed men, this service had been commuted into a cash payment known as *gham-i-naukar*. In some places a fixed amount in cash or kind, known as *zar-i-kalang*, was levied, but a complicated system of *batai* or sharing of grain was the more general method of taking revenue. The share realized varied from one-third to one-tenth, and resort was sometimes had to appraisement. A host of cesses were also levied including payments for the *naib* or agent, the weighman, the seal-man and the crop-watcher. The total amount thus exacted appears seldom to have amounted to less than one half of the produce.

The British System.—Under British rule no attempt has yet been made to enforce entire uniformity in revenue management. Existing methods have been taken as the basis for introducing an improved system and care has been exercised not to cause discontent among the people. The present methods of realizing land revenue are as follows :—

(*a*) cash assessments fixed for a term of years (*jamabast*);
(*b*) temporary assessments (*ijara*);
(*c*) division of the produce (*batai*);
(*d*) appraisement of the standing crops and levy of revenue in kind (*tashkhis*) or (*danabandi*); and
(*e*) estimation of the Government share in cash after measurement of a portion of the crops (*tashkhis-i-naqdi*).

In the last three cases the Government share varies, the highest rate being one-third and the lowest one-eighth. The usual rate is one-sixth. Where revenue is taken in kind, an amount of fodder equal to the grain is also generally realized. As a result of enquiries made in 1882 into the existing revenue system orders were issued for making summary settlements, village by village, for the removal of irrigating fees and for the conversion in special cases of grain dues into cash. At this time the usual share of produce taken in irrigated lands was one-third, but in 1887 this rate was reduced,

and about the same time the Government of India recommended the introduction of fixed assessments throughout the Agency. It was found impossible to effect this change immediately, and an option was therefore given to the cultivator to pay the revenue in kind or the equivalent of the crop assessment in cash. As new areas have come under control, *batai* revenue has usually been levied at one-sixth, and the cultivator is found to prefer this system with all its drawbacks to cash payment.

Grazing Tax.—Grazing tax (*tirni*) has been levied everywhere since 1890 except in the Bolan and the Nasirabad Tahsil. Rates vary from one anna for a sheep or a goat, to Rs. 1-8-0 for a female camel. Plough and milk cows are exempt. Foreign graziers are taxed at specially high rates. The tax is collected by annual enumeration, or by annual contract, without actual counting.

Settlement.—Although a survey has been undertaken and a record of rights prepared in the Tahsils of Quetta, Pishin, Shahrig, Sinjawi, Nasirabad, Sibi, Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla and Bori, a fixed cash assessment has been introduced only in the first 5 of these Tahsils. The period of assessment is ten years, except in Pishin where it is 20 years. The incidence per acre on the irrigable area varies (except in Nasirabad) from about 7 annas to about Rs. 3-9-0, and on the area actually irrigated from Rs. 1-5-3 to Rs. 5. The assessments are on the whole low. They generally follow the shares in water, but are sometimes fixed on area also. Individual holders are in all cases responsible for payment of the revenue. The ordinary term of exemption for a new source of irrigation is ten years, and land brought under cultivation during the term of the settlement is not liable to revenue. In the Nasirabad Tahsil the conditions are widely different from those of the rest of Baluchistan. The cash assessment includes land revenue and water rates, and is based on the principle followed in the Sind settlements of dividing the villages into groups or classes arranged with reference to the supply of water, the mode of irrigation, the quality of the soil, distance from market, nature of the communications, etc. The assessment in this Tahsil is fixed per acre of the cultivated area and varies from 8 annas to R4-0-0, according to crops raised and means of water supply. Land revenue is credited to the Baluchistan revenues and water rate to the Bombay Government as irrigation revenue. A small village officer's cess of 6 pies per acre is also levied, and the income is credited to the Baluchistan revenues.

In surveyed Tahsils where cash assessment has not been fixed, the settlement records are utilised for checking the *batai* and *tashkhis* appraisements, and as records of title. Should it ever be considered politically advisable to introduce cash assessments in these Tahsils, this can be done with little trouble and expense on the basis of the existing records.

VI.—POPULATION.

Census.—The census carried out in 1901 extended over 81,632 square miles, Makran, Kharan and the West Sinjrani country being omitted from the operations. In towns, Cantonments, Railway stations and District and Tahsil headquarters a synchronous enumeration took place but elsewhere estimates only were made. The total population amounted to 810,746 persons. Estimates prepared in 1903 put the population of Makran at 78,000, of Kharan at 19,600, and the Western Sinjrani country was reckoned at about 6,000, making a grand total of about 915,000 for the whole Province.

This population is distributed as under:—

	Area.	Population.
British and administered area . . .	46,692	3,49,187
Native States	78,034	5,26,445
Tribal area	7,129	38,919

The density of population in the area covered by the census amounts to less than ten persons per square mile; if the areas for which estimates were obtained later be included, the density falls to seven persons per square mile.

The highest density, 22 persons per square mile, is to be found in the Quetta-Pishin District with its large urban and military population and well irrigated tracts, in Chagai and Kharan only one person per square mile is to be found. About 95 per cent. of the total population enumerated dwelt in rural areas. The inhabitants of the towns, which are only six in number, are largely aliens, only 158 per thousand speaking the vernaculars of the country. Similarly the villages are not only few in number (4,146 or one for every 34 square miles) but their size is small and most of them contain less than 500 inhabitants.

Races and Tribes.—The Meds, the Afghans and the Jats appear to have been the inhabitants of Baluchistan at the time of the Arab invasion. The Meds now, as then, live on the coast. The Afghans still cluster round their homes at the back of the *Takht-i-Sulaiman.* The Jats in spite of the influx of Brahui and Baloch, among whom many of them have undoubtedly been absorbed, to this day compose the cultivating classes of Las Bela and Kachhi.

The indigenous races of chief importance at the present day are Afghans (192,574), Baloch (79,238), Brahuis (290,747) (who have been determined to be Turko-Iranians) and Lasis (37,158).

The Afghans.—The most numerous and important indigenous Afghan tribes in Baluchistan are the Kakar (105,444), Tarin (37,906), Pani (20,682) and Shirani (7,309). The Kakars are to be found in largest numbers in the Zhob, Quetta-Pishin and Loralai Districts. The Tarins have two main branches, the Spin Tarin and Tor Tarin of whom the former live in the Loralai and Sibi Districts and the latter in the Sibi and Quetta-Pishin Districts. The Panis include both the Musa Khels of the Loralai District and the Panis of Sibi. The Shiranis live in close proximity to the *Takht-i-Sulaiman.* Of their two divisions the Bargha, or upper Shiranis, alone occupy territory in Baluchistan. Numerous Ghilzais, nearly all of whom are nomads, occupy the country to the south of the Gomal river in winter. They are labourers, traders, graziers, and expert *karez* diggers.

The Afghan tribes of the Province differ considerably from those of the northern parts of the North-West Frontier. They wear their hair long, speak the soft, southern Pashtu, and are on the whole less hardy and warlike, though some of them are good fighting men. They are individualists and their tribal cohesion is much less firm than that of the Baloch on the one hand or of some of the northern Pathans on the other.

The Baloch.—As has already been said Baloch tradition indicates Aleppo as their country of origin, but the latest inquirer arrives at the conclusion that they are Iranians. The word "Baloch" means "nomads" or "wanderers," and is coupled by Ibn Haukal and others with the word *Koch.* The most important of their tribes are the Marris, the Bugtis, the Buledis, the Magassis and the Rinds. Of these, the Rinds and Magassis have been enrolled in the ranks of the Brahui Confederacy but the Marris and Bugtis appear, even in the palmiest days of the Ahmedzai rulers, to have been more or less independent. The Baloch inhabit the Marri and Bugti hills and parts of Kachhi, where they mingle with the Jats, and occur again in Makran and in the north-west of the Province.

The Baloch presents a strong contrast to his Afghan neighbour. His build is shorter and he is more spare and wiry. He has a bold bearing, frank manners and is fairly truthful. He looks on courage as the highest virtue and on hospitality as a sacred duty. He is an expert rider. His face is long and oval and the nose acquiline. The hair is worn long usually in oily curls, and cleanliness is considered a mark of effeminacy. A Baloch usually carries a sword, knife and shield. He rides to combat but fights on foot; unlike the Afghan he is seldom a religious bigot.

The Baluchi language belongs to the Iranian Branch of the Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family. It is divided into two main dialects, which are so different that speakers of the one are almost unintelligible to speakers of the other. Owing probably to the fact that Makran was for many generations under the rule of the Persian kings, the Baluchi spoken on

the west of the Province, which is also called Makrani, is more largely impregnated with Persian words and expressions than the eastern dialect. In the latter, the words in use for common objects and acts are nearly all pure Baluchi, the remainder of the language being borrowed from Persian, Sindhi and Panjabi.

Brahuis.—The Brahui Confederacy occupies the Sarawan and Jhalawan country of the Kalat State and Nushki. The Brahuis are divided into two main divisions, each under its own leader, the Sarawans living to the north of Kalat under the Raisani chief and the Jhalawans to the south under the Zahri chief. The Sarawan division includes among its principal tribes the Raisani, Shahwani, Muhammad Shahi, Bangulzai, Kurd, Lehri and Sarpara. The Langav, though not occupying a position of equality with those just named, are also reckoned among the Sarawans. Among the Jhalawans are the Zahri, Mengal, Mirwari, Bizanjau, *Muhammad Hasni* or Mamasani* and several others. The crystallization of the tribal groups into the Brahui Confederacy was completed by Nasir Khan I, each tribe being bound to furnish a number of armed men and inter-tribal cases being referred to the ruler. That the Brahuis are essentially nomads and flock-owners is well indicated by their proverb "God is God, but a sheep is a different thing." The Muhammadan religion which they profess is largely overgrown with animistic superstition. Hospitality is common, but is not so profuse as among the Baloch.

The origin of the Brahuis is as much an enigma to the ethnologist as their language has been to the philologist. The theory that their name is derived from the old Persian word *barohi*, "a hillman," may be rejected. Their own, and the most plausible, explanation is that the word Brahui, is derived from the eponym of one of their forefathers, *Braho*, which is a not uncommon modification of the name *Brahim* or *Ibrahim* at the present day. Early Baloch poems also describe them as the *Braho*. In the light of anthropometrical measurements recently made, Sir Herbert Risley classes the Brahuis as Turko-Iranians. It seems not unlikely that they also contain remnants of those hordes of broad-headed nomadic people who came into India at the beginning of the Christian era and are known by the generic term of Scythians. We first find the Brahuis in authentic history divided into groups clustering round Kalat under a chief drawn from their senior branch, the Mirwaris, and called Mir Umar. Driving out the Jat population of the Jhalawan country, they made themselves masters of the whole country between Mastung and Las Bela. Only Mir Umar's descendants are now regarded as true Brahuis. They include the Ahmadzais, the ruling family, with their collaterals the Iltazis; the Sumalanis, Kalandranis, Gurgnaris, Kambaranis, Mirwaris and Rodenis. As the power of the chiefs expanded, the name Brahui was extended to the various groups which were included in the confederacy from time to time, numbers of Jats, Afghans, and Baloch being thus absorbed.

Brahui Language.†—The Brahui language has long been an interesting puzzle to the philologist. Like the Basque of Europe it stands alone among alien tongues, a witness to ethnical movements occurring before the rise of authentic history. It has no literature of its own and our limited knowledge of it is due to European scholars.

Some have connected Brahui with the Aryan group, others with the Kol language of Central India; while others, among whom is Dr. Trumpp, place it with the Dravidian tongues of Southern India. Dr. Caldwell refused Brahui a place in his list of Dravidian tongues though he admitted that it contained a Dravidian element. The latest inquiries, however, confirm its connection with the Dravidian.

The Lasis.—In Las Bela we again have Jats called Lasis. This is a geographical name applied to all the tribes other than Baloch and Brahui, Meds. Khojas and Hindus which are settled in Las Bela. The principal Lasi tribes are only five in number: namely, Jamot, Runjha, Sheikh, Angaria and Burra. These are called the *Panjraj* or the five tribal confederacies, and under each *raj* is a large number of heterogeneous groups which share good and ill with

* NOTE.—Muhammad Hasnis are not Brahuis, though one small section has been counted among the Confederacy for some generations. They are Baloch and extend to Turshiz, Bakharz and Zorabad, *i.e.*, to the Russian frontier.

† Mr. Bray of the Indian Civil Service has recently published a Brahui grammar.

the main tribes. The principal tribes among the Lasis claim to be descendants of the Sumras and Sammas, who formerly held Sind. Their tribal names certainly indicate that many of them are of Hindu origin, and this theory is confirmed when we look further into their sections and sub-sections, by our finding the constant occurrence of the Sanskrit word *potra*.

The Lasis differ in many characteristics from the tribes which inhabit the mountainous tracts to the north of them. Although they are distributed among a number of tribes, these are for the most part numerically insignificant. The individual has asserted his pre-eminence and the feelings which unite the tribesmen of the upper portion of the Province, whether they be those of kinship or of common good and ill, are not nearly so prominent in Las Bela. The tribal headman, or *paryamuns* as he is called, has none of the authority which is vested in a Brahui or Baloch chief, whilst, more wonderful than all, a custom exists among most of the tribes, of allowing a woman the share in inheritance which is prescribed in Muhammadan Law. These facts, coupled with the strictness of their Muhammadanism, indicate that, like many of the Sind tribes, they were converts from Hinduism and that they are identifiable with the Jats of the Indus valley.

The Tribal System.—Except in South-Western Baluchistan, where no tribal system appears to exist, Afghans, Baloch and Brahuis are all organized into tribes, each having a multitude of subdivisions, clans, sections, and sub-sections. There is a distinction, however, between the constitution of an Afghan tribe and that of a Brahui and Baloch tribe. Among the former the feeling of kinship is a bond of union far stronger than among the latter, with whom common blood-feud forms the connecting link. Theoretically an Afghan tribe is constituted from a number of kindred groups of agnates; in a few cases only are small attached groups to be found which are not descended from the common ancestor. On the other hand, the Brahui or Baloch tribe is a political entity, composed of units of separate origin, clustering round a head group known as the Sardar Khel. It is recruited on a definite system : a newcomer first shares in the good and ill of the tribe, later he obtains a vested interest in the tribal welfare by receiving a portion of the tribal lands, and his admission is sealed with blood by the gift of a woman in marriage. The tribe is organized and officered expressely for offence under an hereditary chief who has below him subordinate leaders of clans, sections, etc. The whole tribe is united by common blood-feud rather than by kinship. When occasion arises inter-sectional combinations take place. The internal administration of each tribe is independent, cases being settled by the chief in consultation with his headmen. Among Afghans the leader does not necessarily hold by heredity, for the individual has great scope for asserting himself. Once, however, he has gained a position, it is not difficult for him to maintain it, provided he receives external support, and this is largely the secret of the success of the Sandeman policy.

Religion.—Out of a total population of 914,551 nearly 95 per cent. or 868,825 are Muhammadans; 38,492 Hindus, mostly aliens; 4,065 Christians and 3,169 others. In practice, animistic beliefs and superstition rather than orthodox Muhammadanism prevail and there is among the tribesmen a general ignorance of the tenets of the faith. Although they are now professed Sunnis, there are indications that the Baloch and Brahuis, especially in the west, have been much influenced by Shiah doctrines.

Of sects, the Zikris or Dais of Makran are the most interesting; a few of them are also to be found in the Ormara *Niabat* of Las Bela. They are the followers of a *Mahdi*, who is stated to have come from Jaunpur in India, and they believe that the dispensation of the Prophet Muhammad is at an end. While denying many of the doctrines of Islam, they have imitated others. They have constituted their Kaaba at Koh-i-Murad near Turbat, and thither all good Zikris repair on pilgrimage in the month of *Zilhij*. They are very priest-ridden, and believe their Mullas to be endowed with miraculous powers. The Zikris include nearly half the population of Makran.

The Taibs (penitents) of Kachhi are another small, but curious sect.

Hinduism has been modified by its *Musalman* surroundings. The indigenous Hindus have little or no compunction in drinking from *Musalman* water-skins and some of them keep *Musalman* dependants for domestic service.

Occupation.—The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, the provision and care of animals and transport. An Afghan and a Baloch, as a rule, cultivates his own land. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. Their lands are therefore cultivated through tenants who belong to professional agricultural groups. Women take a large part in all occupations. Not only have they ordinary household duties to perform, but they take the flocks to graze, groom their husband's horse and assist in cultivation, and some of them are expert in needlework and carpet and *namda*-making.

Language.—The indigenous languages prevailing in Baluchistan are Pashtu, Brahui, Eastern and Western Baluchi, Jatki or Siraiki, Jadgali or Sindhi, Khetrani and Lasi. The Dehwars of Kalat and Mastung speak Dehwari, a kind of bastard Persian. The Loris or ministrels and blacksmiths have a curious jargon called Mokaki, or Lori Chini. Generally speaking Pashtu is spoken throughout the country lying eastwards of a line drawn from Sangan near Sibi to Chaman. In the south-eastern corner of Loralai, Khetrani, a dialect of Lahnda or Western Panjabi is prevalent. In the Marri and Bugti countries, and in parts of Kachhi, Eastern Baluchi prevails. The cultivators of Kachhi speak both Jatki and Jadgali, the latter language being more widely spoken and being also prevalent in Las Bela. Brahui is spoken throughout the Sarawan and Jhalawan countries, but only extends up to about the 66th parallel of longitude, where it meets Western Baluchi.

Urdu is the Court language, it is understood by many of the tribesmen living in the vicinity of District and Tahsil headquarters and is gradually extending to the interior of the districts.

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PART II.

(A) Administered Districts.

Summary by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

I.—General.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., remained in charge of the Agency throughout the year.

The office of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner was held by Mr. A. Williams, L.L.M., I.C.S., throughout the year.

The Agent to the Governor-General visited Nushki in December 1908 and the Khushdil Khan Reservoir in March 1909.

The General Officer Commanding the Southern Army inspected the troops at Quetta and Fort Sandeman in October 1908.

The fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the direct administration of India by the Crown was celebrated throughout the Agency on the 2nd November 1908. There were illuminations, displays of fireworks, and sports in which people of the country took part. The poor were also fed. Several prisoners were released from the jails on the occasion, and the sentences of many others were remitted.

The year under report, like the past year, was marked by an entire absence of cases of fanatical crime.

The year was somewhat unhealthy, malarial fever being prevalent and in several parts of the Province there was some agricultural depression, rainfall was scanty, business was slack, and owing to famine in the neighbouring provinces, prices rose considerably. This was especially the case in the Quetta-Pishin District.

The prohibition against the export of wheat from Afghan territory was enforced with greater strictness than in former years and consequently the inhabitants of the Chaman, Pishin and Chagai borders were put to some inconvenience. The scarcity of pasturage due to scanty rainfall was especially felt in the Chagai District, the Bolan Pass, the Shahrig Tahsil, Makran and in the Marri tribal area. On the other hand floods did considerable damage to the civil buildings at Killa Saifulla in Zhob and to the western section of the Nushki-Seistan Trade route. Cattle diseases caused much mortality among the agricultural stock in the Loralai District and in some parts of Sibi, Nasirabad and Fort Sandeman Tahsils.

The Province was on the whole free from infectious diseases. Cholera caused 71 deaths in the Pishin Tahsil, but chiefly owing to energetic measures taken to isolate the villages affected by means of the district levies, was prevented from spreading.

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of malarial fever.

II.—Political.

Quetta-Pishin Frontier.—The most important event on the Chaman section of the border was a raid by a party of Mallezai Achakzai malcontents who captured a few of their tribesmen with whom they were at enmity. The men kidnapped were, however, soon released. On the Toba border the Hospital Assistant attached to No. 9 Survey Party, who, in proceeding along the frontier, had inadvertently crossed the line, was captured by Afghan Khasadars, one of whom was killed by the escort. The Hospital Assistant was taken to Kandahar, but was afterwards released and sent back to Chaman with an escort under the orders of His Majesty the Amir.

Zhob.—The Zhob border was much disturbed by bands of outlaws. The notorious outlaw Sada Gul and his band were responsible for two raids on the post during the earlier part of the year, and the parcel mail, between Loralai and Fort Sandeman, was twice robbed by transfrontier *badmashes.* In June 1908 Zalla Khan, an outlaw from the Largha Shirani country, who had come into Zhob, was killed in an engagement with a party of the Zhob Levy Corps before he could do any mischief. In August 1908 certain Kamalzai rifle-thieves from Afghan territory made an unsuccessful attack on the members of a Survey Party working on the Zhob border. In November 1908 a gang of Larga Shirani outlaws looted near Domanda in the Largha country some stores belonging to the Zhob Levy Corps and the Fort Sandeman Police. The same gang some time after attacked the escort with Captain James' baggage in the Chuhar Khel Dahana. In December 1908 a caravan of piece-goods was looted between Dhanasar and Moghalkote within Zhob limits by another gang of Largha Shirani outlaws. In these cases fines were inflicted on the tribes concerned by the Administration of the North-West Frontier Province.

In January 1909 Jemadar Gul Bahram, Jogezai, of the Zhob Levy Corps who was in command of the Saradarga post, deserted with 10 sowars and most of the horses, rifles and ammunition of the post, and was subsequently joined by several bad characters. This band kept the Zhob border in a state of unrest until the end of the year. Their first raid was on the *thana* of Gwal Haidarzai, where they killed three local sowars and the *bania* and wounded one sowar. Two of the deserters took the opportunity to come in and surrender. On the 18th and 19th February they made two half-hearted attacks on detachments of Zhob Levy Corps infantry without any loss occurring on their side. On the 27th February this band attacked a party under Captain Loring in the Sharantoi defile. Lieutenant Gwatkin of the 15th Lancers was unfortunately killed, and the raiders escaped in a snow-storm with the loss of one man killed, and one captured.

The Perso-Makran border was not disturbed by any raids during the year.

In the year under review very large numbers of rifles with great quantities of ammunition were again imported into Afghanistan and into Persian Baluchistan from the Persian Gulf. A force of 500 Infantry with two machine guns was sent to Robat in April to reinforce the military detachment already there, and to assist in intercepting any caravans which might attempt to reach Afghanistan through the Chagai District. This additional force returned in August at the close of the arms-running season. Though no captures were made, the traffic by this route was effectively checked. In the absence of any effective measures on the Persian side, however, this was of little advantage, and the trade through Persia being practically completely unchecked increased considerably in volume.

Tribal.—The behaviour of the tribes in the Quetta-Pishin, Chagai and Loralai Districts was on the whole satisfactory. In Sibi the Barozai Jagirdars gave some trouble owing to their dissatisfaction with the orders passed in connection with the succession to the Jagir; the case was eventually settled amicably. In Zhob the desertion of Gul Bahram, Jogezai Kakar Jemadar of the Zhob Levy Corps, from his post at Saradarga, excited indignation among his tribe whose conduct has been otherwise good. A joint *jirga* of Shiranis from Largha and Bargha held at Dhanasar in July 1908 arrived at a most satisfactory agreement regarding the responsibility of the people of the two divisions for the good behaviour of respective members of their tribes and their liability for offences committed by them. The Bargha Shiranis behaved well during the year and several of the emigrants of the Bargha tribe returned to their homes.

A special *jirga* was convened in March 1909 for the settlement of the Lehri water dispute, but had not delivered its award before the end of the year; meanwhile a Tahsildar from British territory was deputed to Lehri to supervise the construction and up-keep of the *Band* over the river and to see to the distribution of water and safeguard the interests of all parties.

The enquiry into Kharan affairs and into the disputes regarding the Makran-Kharan and Kharan-Chagai boundaries for which Major Whyte had been deputed was considerably hampered in the spring of 1908 by the dilatory conduct of Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Kharan, and in the winter of 1908-09 by the Chief's severe illness. Major Whyte, however, was able to bring his enquiry to a close shortly after the termination of the year under review.

Kalat.—His Highness Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, Beglar Begi, G.C.I.E., continued to enjoy his usual health.

His Highness paid a visit to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta in May 1908 and on his return to Kalat visited Mastung *en route.*

Sardar Shakar Khan, who had been reinstated as working Sardar of the Mengal tribe in 1907 in accordance with the recommendations of a *jirga*, having proved himself incapable of managing the affairs of his tribe; and his son, Mir Allah Dina who had been placed in charge of the Wadh thana, having also proved incompetent, a *jirga* consisting of practically all the Sardars of Kalat decided that the chiefship of the tribe should be transferred to Haji Ibrahim, the head of the junior branch. This decision was approved by His Highness the Khan and sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General.

On the news of the decision of the *jirga* reaching Wadh Sardar Shakar Khan's faction under Khan Sahib Alam Khan and Jangi Khan collected a large tribal *lashkar* and occupied the Samana pass between Khozdar and Wadh. The difficulties of the situation were greatly aggravated by the murder of a levy *daffadar*, a relation of both of the leaders of the ex-Sardar's faction, by Jamots on the Las Bela border.

As the Jam feared reprisals by the Mengals, 300 infantry were at his request sent from Karachi to protect his capital. His Highness the Khan having confessed that his troops were not fit to march against the rebels, a column consisting of 300 infantry, ½ squadron of cavalry and two mountain guns was sent to Kalat from Quetta on August 3rd.

The Political Agent's negotiations with the rebels having proved fruitless he proceeded to Wadh on 31st August with the above force while a reserve column consisting of 500 infantry, ½ squadron of cavalry and 2 guns was moved to Kalat as reserve. Pressure was exerted on the refractory tribesmen by cutting off their supplies and finally on September 30th the leaders came into the Political Agent's camp and paid homage to the new Sardar who was installed as chief of the tribe the next day.

The Jamots who had murdered the Mengal *daffadar* in the end of January were tried by the Political Agent, Kalat, and the Political Adviser who had been appointed arbitrators in the case by both sides. They were awarded 14 years' imprisonment and the blood money was fixed at Rs. 13,200.

The financial condition of the six Kalat Niabats administered by the Political Adviser continues to improve steadily. The toal receipts from these Niabats during the year under review (exclusive of quit-rents and annual subsidies) amounted to Rs. 3,87,018 as compared with Rs. 3,76,766 for the year 1907-08.

The general administration of the Niabats has been satisfactory.

Las Bela.—The administration of the State under the guidance of the Wazir, K. B. Ahmad Yar Khan, who after long and faithful service retired on 16th January 1909, has been satisfactory. The revenues of the State show a steady increase, the income from octroi alone having increased by one-fifth during the year.

Disturbances in connection with the Mengal-Jamot quarrel on the frontiers of the Kalat and Las Bela States necessitated the moving of troops to Bela in response to the call of the Jam. This had a quieting effect on the tribesmen. The case was satisfactorily settled by arbitration. The ill-feeling between the Jam and his younger brother, Mir Murad Ali Khan, resulted in an open rupture in January 1909, and to meet the wishes of the Chief the latter was required to live out of the State.

A salute of nine guns was conferred on the Jam, Mir Kamal Khan, as a personal distinction in June 1908.

III.—Regular Administration.

(*a*) *Revenue, etc.*

Land Revenue.—With the exception of the Quetta-Pishin and Chagai Districts, the outturn of crops was on the whole fair and the year's collections of revenue were above the normal, the increase as compared with the last year being 17 per cent. The amount outstanding at the end of the year was small. But for the failure of cultivation on the Khushdil Khan Reservoir lands on account of the absence of floods, the collections would have been still more favourable. This result is much less due to the extension of cultivation than to the general rise in the prices of food grains and the immunity of the crops from insect pests and other calamities which did much damage to harvests in the past year. A grazing tax was levied in Chagai for the first time and realised Rs. 12,202.

Irrigation.—A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs in round figures has so far been spent on the Nar Nallah project. Some improvements were effected in the Khushdil Khan Reservoir. Gauges for the observation of floods were established on the Bur Nallah and the Arambi torrent, where a scheme for a reservoir is in preparation, and the construction of flood channel from the Anambar River in connection with the scheme for settling Hazara colonists in the Thal plain was also commenced. Another new work initiated during the year was the construction of a *karez* at Barabchah in the Chagai District at a cost of Rs. 5,500.

The Gulangur-Kishingi project and the scheme for Pakur Khan's *karez* are still under consideration. Experimental artesian borings have been put down in several parts of the Province, but so far little success has been attained as regards irrigation, though a boring at Killa Saifulla has resulted in a supply of pure drinking water being obtained for that Tahsil, where it was much needed. One or two successful wells were put down by *zamindars* near Quetta.

The area irrigated by the Shebo Canal and the revenue realized therefrom was larger than in 1907-08, but owing to lack of floods there was hardly any cultivation under the Khushdil Khan *Band* and the receipts were practically *nil.*

Takavi.—The Land Improvement Act (XIX of 1883) and Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) were extended to British Baluchistan and applied to the Agency territories in the beginning of 1909 and the rules framed thereunder have since received the sanction of the Government of India and were formally applied with effect from 1st April 1909. Nearly the whole of the allotment for the year, *viz.*, Rs. 48,000, was spent in giving advances. No necessity arose for the remission of loans, and of the outstanding loans nearly one-fourth were recovered, the recoverable balance at the close of the year being Rs. 1,80,745.

Settlement.—The final Settlement Report of the Quetta Tahsil has not yet been received from the Revenue Commissioner. The preliminary assessment report by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.I.E., who was placed on special duty for the completion of the settlement, shows that the survey operations extended over an area of 42,798 acres of cultivated and 61,954 acres of uncultivated land, the total area surveyed being 104,752 acres. The total assessment sanctioned for a term of 10 years on the irrigated estates of the Tahsil is Rs. 70,173 per annum, the standard taken as a maximum for the assessment being the estimated value of $\frac{1}{6}$th share of the gross produce.

The Settlement Report of the Bori Tahsil is still awaited. This is one of the Tahsils where the settlement has been confined to the preparation of a record of rights. Settlement operations in the Duki Tahsil began in October 1908, and had made good progress by the end of the year and under the orders of the Government of India a survey of the Cantonments at Quetta has been undertaken.

The question of the proper maintenance of settlement records is also receiving attention.

Survey.—No. 9 Party (Northern Circle) was converted into a normal topographical party and continued operations on the 2-inch scale with the *personnel* detailed in the margin.

Imperial Officers	2
Provincial Officers	4
Surveyors and Soldier Surveyors	36

Field work began about the middle of April 1908 and was closed about the middle of January 1909. One Imperial Officer and one Provincial Officer were left in the field to carry on the triangulation for next season's work. All new ground has now been surveyed down to latitude 30°-30' on the 2-inch scale.

The country under survey was higher in elevation than in previous years. The Afghans across the border gave a good deal of trouble at times and several unsuccessful attempts were made to rush the surveyors' camp at night probably with a view to stealing arms.

Excise.—The revenue from excise has risen by 14 per cent. in the past year. This increase, which is shared by all heads of receipts, occurred chiefly in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts and is partly due to the increase in the duty on beer and partly to the contracts having fetched higher prices in anticipation of further growth in the Quetta Cantonment and town.

There had been a decided decrease in the consumption of *charas* and *bhang* in the previous two years owing to enhancement of duties, but in the year 1908-09 the quantities consumed appear to have nearly regained their normal proportions. Allowing for some increase in population, however, the consumption per head is probably still below what it was some years ago.

The Excise Committee's recommendations in respect of the sale of foreign liquors have been adopted and new rules on the subject have lately been introduced. Revised rules under Sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act (I of 1878) have also been issued. A solitary case of importation of illicit opium by a transfrontier Pathan of Garmsel was discovered in the Chagai District, but the man being ignorant of rules was discharged with a warning.

Finance.—The total provincial receipts (provisional) including the fixed assignment of Rs. 5,61,000 amounted to Rs. 19,34,936, exceeding the estimates by Rs. 91,116. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,52,179. Deducting a moiety of this amount, which should be reckoned as the Imperial share under the terms of the new *quasi*-provincial settlement, the balance would still exceed the receipts by Rs. 41,154. A comparison of the actual figures of receipt for the past two years shows a considerable increase under "Land Revenue" and "Excise." On the expenditure side apart from the nominal increase under "Assignments and Compensations," due to the Quetta quit-rent for two years having been drawn in 1908-09, the variations chiefly noticeable are those under the heads "20—Police" and "25—Political" and are mostly due to the increases in Police establishment; to one or two special items of expenditure in connection with the Kharan deputation; and to the charges on account of the salaries of Extra Assistant Commissioners being debited for the first time under the orders of the Government of India to provincial revenues.

Local Funds and Municipalities.—The total income for the year amounted to 4·4 lakhs against 3·9 lakhs and the expenditure to 4·6 lakhs against 4 lakhs in the previous year, the closing balance on the 31st March 1909 being 1·48 lakhs. The increase in income is due to the imposition of octroi at Killa Abdulla and Gulistan, and to better receipts from this source elsewhere, except in the case of Quetta town where trade was slack and there was consequently no expansion. The increase in expenditure is mostly due to increased outlay on public works and is in proportion to a corresponding increase in income. The financial position of the Municipal and Local Funds is satisfactory.

Forests.—The area of the reserved forests of the Province stands at 282¼ square miles, the only addition made in the year being that of the Khumak forest in the Loralai District with an area of 2¼ square miles. The reservation of Murdar, Muselik and other wooded areas in the Quetta

Pishin District is under consideration. Consequent upon the decrease in the outturn of unclassed forests the income of the Department has declined. The cost of construction of protective *bands* coupled with certain establishment charges was largely responsible for an increase in expenditure in the past year. It is interesting to note the influence of departmental sales of wood and charcoal on the timber market, the upward tendency of which has been considerably checked by these sales. Private dealers are now following the example of the Forest Department and importing wood from Sind in considerable quantities.

In Zhob a campaign begun in 1907-08 against the bark-boring beetle which threatened to destroy the fine *chilgoza* forests of Shinghar was continued with highly satisfactory results, the forest being now practically rid of the pest.

Arboriculture.—Every effort is being made to extend the planting of roadside trees and the year's report shows a considerable improvement in this respect. It is interesting to note that fruit trees are in great demand with *zamindars*. A number of orchards have sprung up in the vicinity of Quetta and on every side there are signs of the growing interest felt by the people of the country in fruit-growing.

The efforts made in Quetta to acclimatise ash trees have shown remarkably good results and the attempts made in Zhob to grow ground-nuts have also been attended with success.

Sericulture.—Owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient mulberry leaf, and the high price which it was found necessary to pay, the sericultural operations at Mastung resulted in a considerable loss to the Kalat State, and the State authorities are seriously thinking of discontinuing the operations. Experiments in raising mulberry plants for sericulture have been tried in various Districts, but so far only partial success has been attained at Rindli in the Bolan, in the Duki Sub-Division of Sibi, the seed sown elsewhere having failed.

Education.—The returns show a nominal decrease in the number of schools from 168 to 146, stated to be due to the disappearance of 29 indigenous schools, owing to the hard times.

The statistics regarding these indigenous schools are, however, very untrustworthy, and it would be rash to assert that there has been any considerable decrease. The number of scholars reading in the various institutions is also shown as having fallen from 3,412 to 3,190, this decrease being also attributed to the decline in the indigenous schools. The public and aided schools increased in number from 36 to 43 and the number of their scholars increased from 1,698 to 1,994. There was an increase of 117 in the number of girls receiving elementary education which is satisfactory. The number of agriculturists receiving secondary education also increased. The Gulistan primary school has been raised to the secondary standard and the opening of a training class in connection with it for the supply of trained teachers is under consideration.

Horse Breeding.—Thirty-two horse and eight donkey stallions were at work during the year and the number of mares covered by them was 1,029 and 318 against 1,068 and 316 in 1907-08. The number of foals produced was 732 which shows a slight increase over the past year's figures. The number of branded mares too increased by 64, the total number on the register at the close of the year being 1,642. Various causes operated in reducing the number of exhibits at the Quetta Horse Show, but this deficiency was more than made up by an unusually large number of exhibits at the Sibi Show. The minor horse show held annually at Gumbaz was successful this year, both as to numbers and as to quality. A marked improvement is noticeable in the quality of exhibits at the successive Horse Shows and it is satisfactory to note that local breeders are evincing greater interest in the care of their young stock and in having their mares branded—fact which promises well for the future of horse breeding in Baluchistan.

Ninety-eight remounts and two mules were purchased by different Government agencies at the various shows.

Veterinary.—Major A. S. Trydell, Superintendent, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, remained in charge of the Province throughout the year 1908-09.

He toured in the districts of Quetta-Pishin, Loralai and Sibi and attended the Quetta and Sibi Cattle Shows.

There are no Veterinary Colleges, Schools, Hospitals, or Dispensaries in the Province. The Government of India have accorded sanction to the selection of candidates for training at a Veterinary Institution from the beginning of the ensuing year, the costs to be defrayed by the various Municipalities in the Province. The Punjab College has been chosen, and negotiations with the Principal have been entered into concerning the candidates selected. They are to serve the Baluchistan Government for a period of three years after qualifying for their diplomas.

Two Cattle Shows were held, one at Quetta and the other at Sibi. The former was held on the 28th and 29th of September 1908. The attendance was bad and the show a complete failure. Thirty-six animals of a nondescript type competed and Rs. 90 were distributed amongst them in awards.

The Sibi Cattle Show, which is an Imperial one, was held simultaneously with the Horse Show in February. Four hundred and fourteen head of cattle competed against 378 last year. The quality, as usual, was very good. The awards distributed amounted to Rs. 495 and in addition two silver medals were presented. The Supply and Transport Corps gave a great fillip to the show as they purchased 16,000 rupees worth of cattle at it.

The question of endeavouring to arrange for the steady purchase of cattle annually by Government at Sibi has been placed before the Quarter Master General in India for his consideration.

In April 1908 a Veterinary Graduate was entertained for a period of two years to investigate the extent of disease in the Province but on account of ill-health he resigned after a month, and owing to the paucity of suitable candidates his place has not been filled up.

Postal.—The Branch office at Nasirabad was transferred to Jhatpat, the new headquarters of the Tahsil, and a new Branch office was opened at Mastung Road Station. The Ismail Shahr Branch office in the Loralai District was closed. The working of the Harnai-Loralai line was transferred to the Postal Department with effect from 1st April 1908. A daily *dak* service was established between Fort Sandeman and Dera Ismail Khan with effect from 15th October 1908. Another new daily service connecting Fort Sandeman and Shinghar, the summer headquarters of the Political Agent in Zhob, was opened for 3 months from 1st July 1908. It is under consideration to provide a tonga service between Loralai and Fort Sandeman for the carriage of mails and parcels which are at present carried by horse and camel sowars respectively, the parcel post especially being slow and unsatisfactory. It is gratifying to note that the parcel service along the Nushki-Seistan Trade route is being largely used by the public and it is hoped that with an increase in the carrying capacity of the service, it will be still more popular.

Medical.—The total number of hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year was 37 as compared with 32 in the preceding year and the number of patients treated therein increased by 12 per cent. This increase was to some extent due to malarial fever, which, owing to heavy rainfall in the autumn, was more than usually prevalent. The year was marked by an outbreak of cholera in Bostan and its vicinity and in the neighbourhood of Mastung, but the disease was speedily suppressed and the spread of infection checked by the precautionary measures taken.

The precautions against the introduction of plague described in previous years were continued. A fresh outbreak in Dera Ismail Khan necessitated the opening of an observation camp, for the second time, at Dhanasar and another at Budhri in the Loralai District. The camps were opened in April and closed in August 1908. In the camp at Dhanasar one imported

case of plague, which proved fatal, was detected. Another case was detected in the camp at Sibi, but it did not prove fatal.

The number of vaccinations again shows a decrease, which is accounted for by the general absence of small-pox from the Province.

Gazetteers.—As mentioned in the last year's report all the District Gazetteers were completed, printed and published during the year 1907-08, with the exception of the Index Volume which could not be completed and printed as copies of the Provincial Volume of the Imperial Gazetteer series, which were being printed in England, had not been received.

An advance copy of the Provincial Volume was received in July 1908, when the Index Volume was completed, finally checked and sent to the press; and it was printed and published in February 1909.

The deputation of officers for the Census and Gazetteer work covered in all a period of $6\frac{1}{4}$ years, *i.e.*, from October 1901 to the end of 1907. During this period besides the Census Report and Tables, a Provincial Volume of the Imperial Gazetteer, 12 volumes (A) of District Gazetteers, 6 (B) volumes of statistics, 2 District Monographs and an Index Volume were compiled, and an enormous amount of material collected both in connection with the Gazetteers and the Ethnographical Survey. The total cost of the Gazetteer operations from 1902-03 to 1908-09 amounted to Rs. 3,45,668-6-9.

Public Works.—The total grant for Civil works (Special Revenues) was Rs. 7,03,500 and nearly the whole of it was spent. The principal works carried out were in Zhob, Sibi and Quetta. In Zhob additional accommodation was provided for the Zhob Levy Corps at headquarters and the arrangements for the water supply of the Fort Sandeman station were improved. Work on the improvements to the Loralai-Fort Sandeman Road of which the total estimated cost exceeds $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was also continued. In Sibi good progress was made in the construction of the Tahsil, Thana, Sub-Treasury and other public buildings at Jhatpat. In Quetta two estates were purchased for public purposes and some additions were made to the Civil Hospital and the Sandeman High School for boys. At Chaman, Killa Saifulla and Hindubagh alterations and improvements were made in the Dispensary buildings. At Pishin the work of improving the Tahsil buildings was completed, and at Mastung quarters were provided for the Levies and the Political Agent's and his Assistant's military escorts. At Loralai the Police lines were enlarged, and at Barkhan the scheme for a piped water supply was completed. New school buildings were built at Siriab and Kohlu, and the construction of telegraph offices at Robat and Saindak from Imperial funds was completed during the year.

A survey for a Railway line from Khanai to Hindubagh was carried out during the year. It is very important that this line should be constructed, as it would assist greatly in the development of the chromite mining industry, which is as yet in its initial stage, and would also open up parts of the country the progress of which owing to their remoteness and want of easy communications has as yet been slow.

Mines.—The total output of coal including coal dust from the various mines in the Province was 45,229 tons in 1908 against 42,611 in 1907. The largest increase occurred in the output of the Khost mines, which was 31,186 tons against 29,141 tons in 1907. The amount of coal produced from the Degari mines increased from 285 to 913 tons, of Duki from 200 to 332 tons and of Sor Range from 412 to 2,008 tons. One hundred and two leases for chromite mining were applied for during the year but only 5 were granted. The outturn of chromite was only 4,135 tons against 7,274 tons in 1907, the decrease being due to the fall in the price of the chromite ore in England. The industry is greatly hampered by the high rates of camel transport with the result that the mines at a distance from the Railway line are being left unworked.

No female labour is employed in the mining industry of the Province and the amount of child labour employed is extremely small, out of an average total of 1,141 persons employed in the mines only 21 being children.

The Khattan oil fields were visited by a Geologist deputed by the Burma Oil Company and his report is awaited with interest.

Trade.—The total value of the foreign land trade during the year was shown as 19·88 lakhs as against 23·64 lakhs in the previous year. Exports decreased in value by a lakh and imports by more than 2½ lakhs. These decreases, however, as explained by the Revenue Commissioner in his summary are not real and are mostly due to defects in the system previously followed in registering trade, under which a portion of the trade seems to have been registered twice over. This fact coupled with the other elements of error noted in the Revenue Commissioner's summary is largely responsible for the apparent decrease in imports. Steps are now being taken to ensure greater accuracy for the future.

It is probable that there was in reality an increase in the trade with Afghanistan though its amount in the circumstances cannot be estimated. The trade with Persia fell off slightly and this is partly attributable to a poor date crop in Jalk and Mashkel. The slight decrease of 3 lakhs in the trade of the Province with India calls for no particular comment. There was little fluctuation in the total value of the maritime trade of Baluchistan with Bombay and Madras.

(*b*) *Protection.*

Law and Justice.—The number of Civil and Revenue cases was 5,862 in 1908 against 5,960 in 1907, the bulk of the litigation being of a petty nature. A simultaneous decrease is also to be observed in Criminal cases, the number of which was 4,116 against 4,571 in 1907. The decrease, however, was mainly in petty cases, the amount of more serious crimes having shown a regrettable upward tendency which is attributed to the scarcity and high prices which prevailed. The appellate work of the Judicial Commissioner's court on the Criminal side shows an appreciable decrease, which is attributed to a corresponding decrease in the number of Criminal cases in the Quetta-Pishin District, in consequence of which there were proportionately fewer appeals than in 1907. This fact is in part due to a large number of cases than heretofore being tried by Councils of Elders (*Jirgas*) under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

Jails.—The daily average number of prisoners in Jails shows a slight increase over the past year's figures which were 295 as against 322 in 1908 Rules regulating the remission of sentences of imprisonment similar to those in force in British India have been introduced in Baluchistan with effect from 1st March 1909. The proposal to provide a Central Jail for the Province has been abandoned and the present arrangements for sending long term prisoners to the Sind Jails continue to be in force. Several prisoners were released and the sentences of many others were reduced on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of assumption of the direct administration of India by the Crown.

Police.—The year was marked by a considerable decrease in the number of cognizable cases. But for the increase in serious crimes in the Quetta-Pishin District, and a marked falling-off in the percentage of convictions in the Sibi District, the working of the Police has been satisfactory. Some difficulty is experienced in recruiting suitable men for the Police Force. It is expected that this difficulty will disappear with the introduction of better rates of pay, which have been provided in the re-organization scheme lately submitted to the Government of India. The conduct and discipline of the force have been good.

Volunteers.—Major A. M. Anscomb, V.D., was in command throughout the year except from the 11th January to the 9th March 1909, when he was on leave, the command of the Corps devolving upon Captain J. Shaw, V.D., during that period.

The year opened with 187 members on the rolls and closed with 180, there having been 45 enrolments during the year, and 52 removals owing to transfers and other causes.

The number of efficients on the rolls of the Corps at the close of the year was 174.

The Corps was inspected on the 8th December 1908 by Colonel F. C. King Hunter, Commanding the Quetta Infantry Brigade, and his report on the drill and field exercises performed before him was most satisfactory. He however placed on record his regret that there should be so large a number of absentees.

The General Officer Commanding also commented unfavourably on this point, and disallowed the capitation grant for 26 men who had not applied for leave from the annual inspection parade.

The shooting of the Corps was very good.

One hundred and seventy-two men were exercised in musketry during the year, 100 of whom qualified as marksmen.

The Viceroy's Cup, competed for by all non-Railway Volunteer Corps, in India and Burma, was won by this Corps; and Corporal Beeton won the I.V.R.A. silver medal for making the highest individual score in the competition for the Hill Memorial Challenge Cup, open to all Volunteer Corps in India and Burma.

Second Lieutenants J. G. Berrie and F. W. Stranack were transferred to this Corps during the year, the former from the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and the latter from the 1st Punjab Volunteers.

Lieutenant H. T. Holland was granted medical leave to England from 1st January to 31st March 1908.

The Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The following table shows for each District and for the Province the number of cases disposed of under this Regulation, the number of persons punished for offences and the number called on to furnish securities and the amount of fines imposed :—

District.	Cases disposed of.			Number of persons punished.	Number called on to furnish security.	Amount of fines.	Remarks.
	Criminal.	Civil.	Total.				
						Rs.	
Quetta-Pishin .	230	391	621	92	33	5,1	* Including compensation.
Sibi . . .	265	202	467	130	196	4,683	
Loralai . . .	447	156	603	93	371	8,144	
Zhob . . .	182	303	485	103	317	3,353	† luding compensation.
Bolan . . .	2	1	3	1	4	2,000	
Chagai . . .	Not classified		114	2	15	74	
Total .	1,126	1,053	2,293	421	936	23,383	

These figures are normal. The increase in Quetta-Pishin is due to a greater use having been made of *Jirgas* in trying cases connected with people of the country and the decrease in Zhob is due to a large number of cases having been dealt with politically without a reference to *Jirgas*. The working of the *Jirgas* has been satisfactory. An important pronouncement on the enforcement of tribal responsibility in case of raids committed by outlaws was made by a joint *Jirga* of Shiranis from Largha and Bargha convened at Dhanasar in July 1908.

In all 145 cases, 90 Criminal and 55 Civil, were disposed of during the year by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in exercise of his revisional powers under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. These cases came from :—

Quetta-Pishin	51
Sibi	28
Zhob	26
Loralai	27
Chagai	2
Kalat	11
Total .	145

Compared with the year 1907-08 these figures show an increase of 49, the largest number of applications (51) being received from Quetta-Pishin District. The results of the Agent to the Governor-General's revisional action are as below :—

Confirmed	122
Modified	6
Reversed	17

Levies.—The total strength of the District Levies, exclusive of the Zhob, Makran and Chagai Levy Corps, at the close of the year, and their annual cost, was as follows :—

District.	Number of Levies.	Yearly cost.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Quetta-Pishin	491	1,00,746	
Sibi	712	1,89,428	
Loralai	355	1,01,175	
Zhob	331	98,768	
Bolan	121	22,524	
Chagai	212	65,270	
Agent to the Governor-General's Head-quarter Levies	27	9,960	
Total	2,249	5,87,871	

The Levies did excellent work during the year, the Quetta-Pishin Levies especially distinguishing themselves by good work during the cholera outbreak at Bostan. The sanctioned strength of the Levy Corps including the increases lately sanctioned is as under :—

Corps.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Total.	Yearly cost.
				Rs.
Zhob Levy Corps	638	627	1,265	4,25,933
Makran Levy Corps	256	199	455	1,59,501
Chagai Levy Corps	..	128	128	44,136
Total	894	954	1,848	6,29,570

The discipline of the Zhob Levy Corps but for the regrettable incident of Gul Bahram's desertion was good. The conduct of the Makran Levy Corps was also satisfactory. The question of increases to the District Levies of Quetta-Pishin, Zhob and Loralai is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN AND AGENCY TERRITORIES.

Summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistna

Land Revenue.—The gross land revenue realized and credited into the Treasury during the year amounted, as far as is known at present (the accounts not having been finally closed), to Rs. 9,39,914. In the year 1907-08 the gross land revenue credited to Government amounted to Rs. 7,88,127. There has thus been an increase of Rs. 1,51,787. The arrears of revenue of previous years actually recovered during the 2 years under comparison amounted to some Rs. 48,600 for 1908-09 and Rs. 27,600 for 1907-08. If these amounts be deducted, the realized revenue *proper* of the years 1908-09 and 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 8,91,314 and Rs. 7,60,527 respectively, showing an increase of Rs. 1,30,787 for the year under report.

These differences in collections are distributed over districts as follows :—

Quetta-Pishin	– 3,623
Sibi	+87,076
Loralai	+29,705
Zhob	+ 6,225
Kalat (Bolan)	+ 1,870
Chagai	+ 9,534
Net increase .	1,30,787

The total of Rs. 9,39,914 includes Rs. 4,888 on account of royalty on chromite and coal.

In the Quetta and Pishin district the year was unfavourable owing to the failure of the winter rains, particularly in the Pishin and Chaman Sub-Divisions, where the irrigated crops were poor, while the *khushkaba* crops in the district generally were a failure.

The decrease of Rs. 3,623 in this district following upon a decrease in 1907-08 of Rs. 10,555 results in the collections for Quetta-Pishin for the year under report being less by Rs. 14,178 than in 1906-07, and was mainly brought about by a decrease in the area irrigated by the Shebo and Khushdil Khan Canals.

In the Sibi district the increased revenue was due to timely rainfall in the Sibi and Kohlu Tahsils, and to a better water supply from the Desert Canal in the Nasirabad Tahsil. The Shahrig Tahsil *khushkaba* crops suffered somewhat for want of timely rains.

In the Loralai district the increase is chiefly due to the higher rates at which the Government revenue grain was sold, and to the large amount of grazing tax collected from Powindahs who passed on to the Panjab and North-West Frontier Province. The *rabi* harvests were good but the *kharif* was below the average.

In the Zhob Agency the increase was due to more *khushkaba* cultivation in the Killa Saifulla Tahsil, and to the higher rates at which the Government revenue grain was sold.

In the case of the Chagai district the greater part of the increase was due to the levy of grazing tax, for the first time, in the Nushki Tahsil, where the *rabi* crops were also good. The season in Chagai itself was not however good owing to the want of timely rains.

A sum of about Rs. 11,000 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Remissions and suspensions of revenue.—The following remissions and suspensions of land revenue were sanctioned during the year :—

District.	Tahsil.	Remissions.	Suspensions.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	255 8 10	290 0 0
Ditto	Pishin	2,061 14 7	157 14 6
Ditto	Chaman	....	48 7 3
Sibi	Nasirabad	7,500 4 6	....
Chagai	Chagai	150 0 0	
	TOTAL	9,967 11 11	496 5 9

In Nasirabad, in addition to the sum of Rs. 7,500-4-5 remitted on account of land revenue, a sum of Rs. 10,066-6-3 was remitted on account of water rate.*

* Credited to Bombay Government.

Irrigation.—The revenue realized amounted to Rs. 15,285† as follows :—

† Shebo Canal.

	Rs.
Land Revenue (including water rate)	13,902
Water power (receipts from Mills)	1,102
Fines	119
Rent of buildings	83
Miscellaneous Canal produce	71
,, other items (sale of tools, etc.)	8
TOTAL	15,285

The revenue of the previous year, 1907-08, was Rs. 12,822 according to the final verified accounts. There has thus been an increase in revenue of Rs. 2,463 in the year.

The following table shows the areas under crop during the two years :—

	1907-08.		1908-09.	
Rabi	1,648	acres.	1,884	acres.
Kharif	150	,,	181	,,
TOTAL	1,798	,,	2,065	,,

The water supply of the Canal was examined by Dr. Leather, Imperial Agricultural Chemist, Pusa, and according to his advice, when the total solids or salts in the water entering the canal exceed 200 in 100,000 parts, the water will be excluded from the canal, being then injurious to cultivation.

Khushdil Khan Bund.—There was no cultivation in the year under the Khushdil Khan Bund, the reason being that there were no floods in the rivers or streams feeding the reservoir (namely, the Barshore and Tor Murgha), and the rainfall was too small to admit of the land being cultivated as *khushkaba.*

The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 140 as under :—

	Rs.
Rent of buildings	78
Miscellaneous Canal produce	53
Fines	1
Sale of tools and plant	8
TOTAL	140

Artesian borings by Government Agency.—Omitting audit charges and charges on account of purchase of boring tubes amounting to Rs. 1,550, a sum of Rs. 10,035 was spent during the year on sinking bores at various* places but without success. The total expenditure from the end of 1904, when experiments were first begun, to the end of March 1909, on artesian boring experiments, including establishment, tools and plant, has amounted to Rs. 62,674, thirteen bores having been tried, and success having been obtained only in the three cases noted below :—

* Kharashang, Siriab (Bore No. III, mile 6 from Quetta).
Kanak, Karum Mandi, Mastung, Hazara Colony.

1. Siriab, Mile 4, Bore No. I	Both successful. In both cases zamindars pay $\frac{1}{3}$rd of produce as revenue instead of $\frac{1}{6}$th share.
2. „ „ 4, 500 yards further away, Bore No. II	
3. Killa Saifulla	Drinking water, which was required, was brought to the surface by means of a pump, the depth of the bore being 339 feet.

Of the total expenditure, Rs. 50,000 was a special grant made by the Government of India from Imperial Funds, and of the balance, half is debitable to Imperial and the other half to Provincial Revenues, according to the terms of the present financial settlement.

By Zamindars.—One artesian well was successfully sunk in the Siriab circle during the year by Mr. Ardesir Golwalla who owns some land there, which he utilizes for gardening and cultivating purposes.

Other Irrigation Projects.—Other irrigation projects are dealt with in the Administration Report of the Public Works Department, in Baluchistan.

Finance.—The year under review is the first one of the new quinquennial *quasi*-provincial settlement.

In fixing the standards of revenue and expenditure the Government of India have adopted the budget figures for the year 1907-08 with certain modifications.

The most important feature of the new settlement is the fact that, while the whole of the revenue hitherto treated as *quasi*-provincial has been included in the provincial assignment, the Provincial responsibility for these heads of expenditure which are touched by the settlement has been limited to one-half. So that in ordinary cases, when increased expenditure is found necessary, one-half of the increase has to be found by the Local Administration from growth of revenue or accumulated savings standing to the credit of the Province, and the other half is met from Imperial Revenues. Specially large schemes of expenditure are to receive special treatment, as is subsequently explained.

The other important terms of the settlement are noted below :—

(*a*) The Province has been allowed to start with a credit balance of Rs. 1,00,000 from Imperial Revenues.

(*b*) If the yield of land revenue should in any year fall below Rs. 8 lakhs, an assignment equal to the deficiency is to be made from Imperial Revenues.

(*c*) The pay of all Extra Assistant Commissioners (except the Extra Assistant Commissioner and City Magistrate, Quetta), of the Assistant Surgeon, Kalat, and of the Treasury Officer at Quetta, hitherto treated as Imperial has been provincialized.

(*d*) The provision made for levy services will, as hitherto, be subject to the condition that the expenditure on this account in any year shall not be materially reduced below the figure assigned for the purpose, except with the special sanction of the Government of India.

(*e*) The question of giving any assistance in aid of a specially large scheme will be considered when such a scheme is sanctioned.

The following statement exhibits the standard figures adopted by the Government of India as also the sanctioned estimates and actual figures for 1908-09. The latter are provisional :—

Receipts for 1908-09.

Major Heads.	Sanctioned estimates for 1908-09.	Provisional actuals.	Standard figures.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	8,45,320	9,39,913	8,09,700
III.—Salt	3,300	2,225	3,800
IV.—Stamps	91,460	86,673	95,200
V.—Excise	1,84,870	1,87,642	1,80,500
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	18,680	20,605	19,000
IX.—Forests	20,900	23,263	22,400
X.—Registration	1,900	2,110	1,700
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	19,670	19,009	17,200
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1,100	695	800
XVII.—Police	32,920	32,730	35,600
XIX.—Education	1,020	1,019	1,000
XX.—Medical	1,680	1,680	1,700
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	710	771	900
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances	3,540	2,907	3,200
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	500	440	400
XXV.—Miscellaneous	9,050	7,420	9,100
XXXII.—Civil Works	7,200	3,134	..
TOTAL	12,43,820	13,32,236	12,02,200
Public Works Department.			
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	12,000	14,700	64,000
XXXII.—Civil Works	27,000	27,000	31,700
TOTAL	39,000	41,700	95,700
Assignments.			
Fixed	5,61,000	5,61,000	5,61,000
Others	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	18,43,820	19,34,936	18,58,900

Expenditure for 1908-09.

Major Heads.	Sanctioned estimates for 1908-09.	Provisional actuals.	Standard figures.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	3,000	9,879	2,900
2. Assignments and Compensations	2,01,190	2,19,086	1,95,100
3. Land Revenue	2,08,060	2,10,580	2,08,300
5. Salt	..	..	..
6. Stamps	1,400	1,386	1,300
7. Excise	1,300	1,299	..
11. Forests	26,350	36,559	30,500
12. Registration	870	814	800
15. Post Office	..	14,738	..
19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	33,110	35,665	30,200
19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	27,260	27,219	28,200
20. Police	4,00,180	3,99,059	4,49,400
22. Education	30,400	25,151	23,100
24. Medical	94,280	77,738	81,800
25. Political	17,05,090	17,87,459	17,51,700
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	11,850	8,542	43,200
27. Superannuation allowances	8,740	9,817	8,200
30. Stationery and Printing	750	1,772	8,800
32. Miscellaneous	11,270	6,300	10,800
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	16,440	17,128	..
45. Civil Works	1,25,000	1,23,688	..
TOTAL	29,06,540	30,13,879	28,74,300
Public Works Department.			
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	72,000	2,46,100	85,600
45. Civil Works	6,26,000	6,92,200	7,57,900
TOTAL	6,98,000	9,38,300	8,43,500
GRAND TOTAL	36,04,540	39,52,179	37,17,800
Imperial share	18,02,270	19,76,089	18,58,900

The subjoined statements show the variations between the actuals for 1907-08 and those for 1908-09.

Receipts.

(Provincial figures)

	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,51,790	..
III.—Salt	38	..
IV.—Stamps	..	1,368
V.—Excise	22,993	..
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	2,371	..
IX.—Forests	..	1,566
X.—Registration	..	268
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	..	94
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	35	..
XVII.—Police	1,116	..
XIX.—Education	6	..
XX.—Medical	..	9
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	..	212
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances	25	..
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	104	..
XXV.—Miscellaneous	..	678
XXXII.—Civil Works	..	3,799
TOTAL	1,78,478	7,994
Net increase	1,70,484	
Public Works Department.		
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	..	25,676
XXXII.—Civil Works	..	341
Decrease	26,017	
The net increase under all heads of receipts is thus	1,44,467	

The causes of the variations under 'I.—Land Revenue,' 'V.—Excise,' 'IX.—Forests' and 'XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation,' are explained elsewhere in this report under those heads. The decrease under 'IV.—Stamps' occurred in the Loralai and Kalat Districts, and was owing to a decrease in litigation and to the majority of the cases filed being of small value.

The increase on account of 'Assessed Taxes' is chiefly due to an increased collection of income tax from Government officials and pensioners and that on account of Police under the heads 'Fees, Fines and Forfeitures,' and 'Miscellaneous.'

Expenditure.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	6,617	..
2. Assignments and Compensations	50,609	..
3. Land Revenue	11,205	..
6. Stamps	..	27
7. Excise	100	..
11. Forests	5,301	..
12. Registration	..	434
15. Post office	..	55,568
19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	..	482
19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	3,956	..
20. Police	44,190	..
22. Education	4,189	..
24. Medical	2,331	..
25. Political	1,89,392	..
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	..	32,660
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	278	..
30. Stationery and Printing	300	..
32. Miscellaneous	3,042	..
43. Minor Works and Navigation	1,755	..
45. Civil Works	..	3,748
TOTAL	3,23,265	92,919
Net increase	2,30,346	
Public Works Department.		
43. Minor Works and Navigation	1,45,657	..
45. Civil Works	1,03,727	..
Increase	2,49,384	
The net increase under all heads of expenditure is thus	4,79,730	

The principal variations fall under the following heads :—

1. *Refunds and Drawbacks.*—Increase Rs. 6,617.

This increase is largely due to the fact that land revenue amounting to Rs. 5,500 which was recovered by mistake has been remitted in the Nasirabad Tahsil.

2. *Assignments and Compensations.*—Increase of Rs. 50,609.

The increase arose from the fact that the Quetta quit rent which is usually drawn by the Kalat State each year was not drawn during 1907-08, and the rent for two years was drawn during the year under report.

3. *Land Revenue.*—Increase of Rs. 11,205.

The increase is chiefly due to charges connected with the newly sanctioned appointment of Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner; to the revision of grades of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars; and to the increase in the establishment for the maintenance of settlement records.

11. *Forests.*—Increase of Rs. 5,301.

The causes of the increase are explained in this report under the head 'Forests.'

15. *Post Office.*—Decrease of Rs. 55,568.

The decrease is due to the exclusion of this head from the new Provincial Settlement.

19-B. *Law and Justice—Jails.*—Increase of Rs. 3,956.

Enhanced charges for Police custody and an increase in the number of prisoners in political cases principally account for this increase.

20. *Police.*—Increase of Rs. 44,190.

The reorganization of and increase to the Police establishment are mainly responsible for the increase under this head.

25. *Political.*—Increase of Rs. 1,89,392.

The principal increases are (1) Rs. 76,000 in round number on account of salaries of Extra Assistant Commissioners which under the terms of the new Provincial Settlement form a Provincial charge; (2) Rs. 86,000, in connection with Major Whyte's deputation to Kharan—it is expected that a special Imperial assignment will be made to meet half this item; (3) increments and arrears of pay drawn by some of the Extra Assistant Commissioners; (4) the appointment of an additional Extra Assistant Commissioner to be the Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner and the continued deputation of a Tahsildar of the 1st grade to act as Native Assistant to the Political Agent, Chagai; and (5) the deputation of a special officer to Zhob in connection with Jogezai affairs.

26. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—Decrease of Rs. 32,660.

The completion of the Gazetteer work accounts for the decrease under this head.

43. *Minor Works and Navigation.*—The increase (Rs. 1,755) in the Civil Department represents the higher rate of salary drawn by the Irrigation Officer, while that (Rs. 1,45,657) in the Public Works Department is in connection with the Nar Nullah scheme, for half the cost of which a special assignment has to be made to Provincial Revenues.

45. *Civil Works.*—The increase is due to a larger expenditure throughout the Province following on the rise in the standard grant under this head.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure in the Imperial portion of the budget :—

Heads of revenue.	Sanctioned estimates.	Actuals.	Heads of expenditure.	Sanctioned estimates.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
XII.—Interest . .	4,670	5,109	23. Ecclesiastical . .	26,410	21,356
			25. Political . .	4,20,490	4,67,749
			27. Territorial and Political pensions .	46,760	39,516
TOTAL .	4,670	5,109		4,93,660	5,28,621

Takavi Advances.—The subjoined table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturists during the year.

The figures are only provisional.

Balance outstanding on 1st April 1908.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries during the year.		Remissions granted during the year.	Balance outstanding on the 31st March 1909.
			Principal.	Interest.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
*1,82,297 12 1	47,455 0 0	2,29,752 12 1	49,007 7 5	4,304 6 1	..	1,80,745 4 8

* This includes Rs. 4-5-3 recovered in excess in the Quetta-Pishin district during 1907-08, and the amount was refunded in October 1908.

The Takavi allotment for the year 1908-09 was Rs. 48,000. Of this sum Rs. 47,455 was actually spent.

The proposed new rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act referred to in the first year's report have been sanctioned by the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1909.

Survey and Settlements.

Quetta Tahsil.—The major portion of the work done by the settlement establishment in connection with the regular settlement of the Quetta Tahsil in the year under report consisted of comparing the two copies of the settlement records as well as the work of final checking of the records. The work of announcing the assessment for each estate was begun on the 23rd of April 1908, and completed on the 15th May 1908. This work was done by Colonel Archer on special duty for the completion of the Quetta settlement and his proposals regarding the assessments by *mahals* have been submitted to the Local Government for confirmation. The work of the distribution of the assessment on water mills was afterwards done. The preparation of the *muafi* registers was then taken in hand and inquiries concerning various *muafis* in the Quetta Tahsil were made and the results submitted to the Revenue Commissioner in November 1908. The work connected with the regular settlement of the Quetta Tahsil has thus been practically finished; and the only work which remains to be done is to announce the internal distribution of assessment by holdings to the zamindars.

Quetta Cantonment.—A survey of the Quetta Cantonment is being made by the local Settlement Department. The work was begun on the 12th January 1909. After the survey is completed, a large scale map will be made of Quetta and its environments, including the Town and Cantonment. The cost, which was estimated at Rs. 3,000, is to be met by the Survey of India Department.

Duki Tahsil.—Settlement operations were started in the Duki Tahsil in October 1908, a portion of the establishment being detached from the Quetta Settlement for the work. During the year twenty-one villages were completely surveyed, and four other villages have been partially surveyed, the area surveyed being 27,808 acres approximately, comprising 4,031 Khasra numbers.

Nasirabad Tahsil.—The result of the final settlement made by Mr. Williams, Revenue Commissioner, with the land-holders in the Eastern section of the Nasirabad Tahsil is that Government has at its disposal an area of about 5,771† acres altogether. An area of 612 acres (included in the above area) is still in dispute, the claimants having been directed to establish their claim in a regular Civil suit. Out of the total area of 5,771 acres certain plots of land will be made over to the poorer zamindars of Nasirabad and others, and, on the balance of the area, it is intended to settle Bugtis. The

† Abi 3,644
Khushkaba 2,127
5,771

return to the zamindars of land originally classed as waste and Government property has been made in each case subject to the payment of occupancy prices; and the receipts from this source will amount to about Rs. 18,900.

As regards the claims to land declared to be Government property in the Western Section of Nasirabad, the people withdrew their suits and notices when Mr. Williams was on tour in Nasirabad in February 1909; but it is likely that a small portion of the lands in question will be returned to the people. The area involved is only about 1,000 acres out of a total area of waste lands of about 170,000 acres.

A small revenue staff was sent down during the year to Nasirabad, to plot the areas of cultivated land outside the regularly surveyed areas, in order to stop encroachments on Government lands. The work occupied a Munsarim and five Patwaris sent from the Quetta Settlement Staff for a period of two months (October and November 1908).

Bori Tahsil.—The Settlement Report of the Bori Tahsil which was received in this office in March last is under consideration and will, it is hoped, shortly be submitted to the Local Government.

Killa Saifulla Tahsil.—The Killa Saifulla *muafi* lists which were recently received back from the Political Agent, Zhob, are also being checked, and will be submitted in due course for the formal orders of the Local Government.

Maintenance of Revenue Settlement Records.—The appointment of Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner was created in April 1908. Kazi Abdulla Jan, Serishtedar in the office of the Revenue Commissioner, who had several times officiated as Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, was appointed to the post. He inspected the marginally noted Tahsils, and the defects detected by him have been, or are being rectified. A Sadar Kanungo is about to be appointed for the Quetta-Pishin District, for the purpose of seeing that the Settlement records are kept properly up to date. It is hoped that these and other measures which are in contemplation may secure a more careful maintenance of the land record papers than has been possible in the past.

Pishin.	Bori.
Hindubagh.	Sinjawi.
Killa Saifulla.	Shahrig.

Summary Cash Assessments.—Only one summary cash assessment, the particulars of which are given below, was sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner during the year.

District.	Tahsil.	Grazing tax.	Period.
Loralai	Musakhel	Rs. a. p. 850 0 0	Three years from 1908-09.

The following statement shows, by districts, the number of villages that were under summary cash assessments during the year, and the amounts of the assessments:—

District.	Tahsil.	Number of villages.	Assessment.
			Rs. a. p.
Sibi	Sibi	1	Small hamlet, revenue taken in kind at fixed* rate.
Do.	Shahrig	2	26 2 0
Loralai	Bori	26	13,379 12 0
Do.	Duki	1	160 0 0
Do.	Sinjawi	3	57 8 0
Do.	Barkhan	1	35 13 3
Zhob	Fort Sandeman	20	1,723 8 0
Do.	Kakar Khorasan	1	1 11 6
Kalat	Bolan	1	89 0 0
	TOTAL .	56	15,473 6 9

* Wheat, 2½ mds. Jowari, 2 mds.
Bhusa, 2½ „ Karbi, 2 „

As mentioned in last year's report, Political Agents are now empowered to sanction summary cash assessments for periods not exceeding three years, provided that the amounts do not fall short of the average realizations of the preceding three years, abnormal years being excluded.

The period of these summary cash assessments vary from one to five years, terms of three and five years being the most common.

Excise.—The revenue for the year is compared below with that for 1907-08.

—	1907-08.	1908-09.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) Imported foreign liquors	3,612 0 0	3,833 0 0
(*b*) Country spirits and rum	1,13,044 11 0	1,15,345 10 8
(*c*) Duty on Indian-made beer	15,247 15 0	27,385 1 0
(*d*) Opium and its preparations	12,489 2 0	13,211 14 4
(*e*) District monopoly fee for other drugs (ganja, bhang and charas)	14,662 3 0	15,536 12 4
(*f*) Receipts from Sibi bonded warehouse for hemp drugs	5,660 8 0	12,311 4 0
(*g*) Other items (fines, confiscations, etc.)	27 9 8	19 0 3
TOTAL	1,64,744 0 8	1,87,642 10 7

There was thus an increase under the general head of Excise of nearly Rs. 23,000 the growth of revenue being distributed over all heads except the last.

The only notable increases were, however, under the heads of country spirits, Indian made beer, and the Sibi bonded warehouse for hemp drugs. As for country spirits, the receipts though larger than in 1907-08, were still less by Rs. 3,700 than in 1906-07, in spite of the continuous growth of Quetta, where such spirits are chiefly consumed. This points to the probability of the Abkari contractors having secured an unduly large share of the profits on the sale of country spirits; and it is to be hoped that the new system of still-head duty combined with the auction of the rights of retail vend about to be introduced will in future produce a larger revenue. The increase under Indian beer is due to the fact that duty on this liquor was raised from one anna to two annas per Imperial gallon with effect from the 3rd January 1908.

As for hemp drugs, the duties on ganja and charas have been raised in recent years as is shown in the table in the margin and it is interesting to note the effect which this alteration has had upon Provincial Revenues, and upon the consumption of the drugs.

	Imports from British India.		From Foreign Territory.	
	Former rate.	Present rate.	Former rate.	Present rate.
Ganja duty raised on 1st October 1906	Per seer. Rs. 4	Per seer. Rs. 5	Per seer. Rs. 8	Per seer. Rs. 10
Charas duty raised on 1st April 1907	Per md. Rs. 80	Per md. Rs. 320	Per md. Rs. 160	Per md. Rs. 640

The following table compares the amounts of charas, bhang and ganja which have passed out of the bonded warehouse for consumption, the duty

realised thereon and the fees paid for the district monopoly of vend during the years 1905-06 to 1908-09 :—

—	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.
Charas consumed	36 28 0	41 25 4	24 25 5	30 13 2
Bhang „	96 26 13	70 16 13	68 18 11	89 24 14
Ganja „	0 11 14	0 14 1	0 7 5	0 37 6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District monopoly fees	23,897	21,528	14,662	15,536
Duty	4,384	6,559	5,660	12,311
Gross receipts for hemp drugs	28,281	28,087	20,322	27,847

These figures show that there was a temporary set back in the consumption of charas in 1907-08, due to the rise in the duty, and that this set back was to some extent shared by bhang on which the duty remained unchanged. The consumption of both drugs is now, however, reverting to its former standard, while the joint incidence of duty and vend fees on the drugs has only slightly increased. It is plain then that the Provincial Revenues have not so far benefited from the increased duty on hemp drugs, since the District monopoly fees have been more than proportionally lowered.

The rules issued by this Administration under Sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878, (I of 1878), were revised and republished in September 1908. The main change effected was the introduction of a provision for restricting the possession and sale of morphia; but advantage was taken of the revision to make the rules clearer and more in accordance with existing practice.

The proposal made by this Administration that the Province should be supplied with Bengal opium only through Government Agency instead of the Contractors being allowed to make their own arrangements for supply has been sanctioned by the Government of India. This change will result in the duty on opium consumed in Baluchistan being secured for Provincial Revenues instead of as in the past accruing to the revenues of the country of origin. The new system is to be introduced with effect from the 1st October 1909.

No cases of opium smuggling were brought to notice during the year except that in the Chagai Agency some 20½ tolas of opium were brought from Afghanistan by an ignorant trans-frontier person.

New rules for the sale, wholesale and retail, of foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors were made and notified in March 1909, on the lines of the recommendations made by the Excise Committee and approved by the Government of India.

Owing to the peculiar circumstances of Baluchistan where liquor drinking is confined to a few centres of Hindu population, it was not found necessary in any district to appoint a special local Committee to assist the local authorities with their advice as to the number and location of shops. In the Sibi district, it is, however, proposed to convene such a Committee in the ensuing winter.

In the Quetta town the number of shops for the sale of country liquor has been reduced from 12 to 10 for the year 1909-10, and a further reduction of two shops will be made during the succeeding year if this can be done without causing any inconvenience.

Salt.—In consequence of the Government of India's decision to stop the manufacture of salt in the Nasirabad Tahsil and the transfer of the salt administration in that Tahsil to the Sind Salt Department, the preventive establishment on the Jacobabad-Nasirabad frontier was moved to the Nasirabad-Kalat border early in the year under review.

Rules under the Northern India Salt Act have been framed and sent to the Commissioner in Sind. A notification investing the Sind Salt Department officials with powers of Salt Revenue Officers under that Act in the Nasirabad Tahsil has been issued. On the occasion of his visit to Baluchistan in October 1908, the Inspector-General of Excise and Salt examined the question of the salt arrangements sanctioned by the Government of India and he expressed the view that, while the prohibition against the manufacture of salt in the Nasirabad Tahsil should be continued, the prohibition against the importation of Kalat salt should be withdrawn. The matter was submitted to the Government of India for consideration in December 1908.

Registration.—The number of documents registered in 1908 was 701 against 657 in 1907.

The receipts for registration during the year amounted to Rs. 2,201-15 against Rs. 2,077-13 in 1907, and the charges to Rs. 950-12-1, being 43·19 per cent. of the income as compared with 40·79 in the last year.

The rise in charges was due to the fact that a large supply of Registration Books was printed during the year.

The question of assimilating the Baluchistan scale of fees for the registration and copying of documents under the Indian Registration Act with that in force in the Panjab is under consideration.

Local Funds and Municipalities.—The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the Local Funds and Municipalities (excluding Zhob Levy Corps Fund) for the year 1908-09 :—

Names of Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Quetta Municipal Fund .	48,307 11 4	2,72,749 10 5	3,21,057 5 9	2,82,983 7 4	38,073 14 5
Sibi „ „ .	15,024 9 11	42,529 3 11	57,553 13 10	40,042 10 5	17,511 3 5
Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund . .	67,988 4 2	73,999 8 3	1,41,987 12 5	88,646 10 11	53,341 1 6
Sharigh Bazar Fund .	6,148 0 11	11,501 15 2	17,650 0 1	9,627 11 2	8,022 4 11
Loralai Town Fund .	12,722 15 2	18,907 13 8	31,630 12 10	16,545 10 5	15,085 2 5
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund . . .	8,400 7 11	17,015 6 0	25,415 13 11	21,236 8 5	4,179 5 6
Minor Funds . . .	12,040 13 5	4,120 0 11	16,160 14 4	3,404 2 7	12,756 11 9

The only Municipality properly so called is the Quetta Municipality. The Municipal Committee consisted of 21 Members, nine being Government Officers (including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman) and 12 non-officials. The name of Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai as representing the native community resident in the Babu Mohallah was added to the list of members in January 1909. There were 26 meetings of the Committee during the year 1908-09, the average attendance of the members being 49 per cent. as compared with 78 per cent. last year.

The first regular audit of the Municipality was held in respect of the accounts for the period from the 1st July 1907 to the 31st July 1908, by the Audit Department of the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay. The examination was thorough and considering that this was the first audit the results were very satisfactory and reflect great credit on the Municipal Secretary, Mr. A. Anderson, and his staff. The observations made by the auditors are being duly attended to. A special census of the Quetta Town (including the Railway limits) and the Cantonments was taken on the 25th August 1908. According to this enumeration the population of the Quetta Town numbered 24,129 and of the Cantonments 21,441, making a total of 45,570 souls as compared with 24,584* enumerated during the last regular census held in February 1901. To some extent this increase is due to the fact that the census of 1901 was taken in the winter when the population of Quetta is at its lowest, but the increase indicates the rapid growth of the town.

* Quetta Town 13,517
Cantonments 11,067

In order to cope with the increased work consequent on the growth of the town the following additional establishment was sanctioned with effect from the 1st November 1908 :—

	Rs.	
Assistant Municipal Secretary	150	per mensem.
Sub-Overseer	40 to 50	„ „
Cashier	40	„ „
Duftri	15	„ „

Mr. Anderson, the Municipal Secretary, was granted a personal allowance of Rs. 100 in consideration of his good services and the increased work and responsibility thrown upon him.

A scheme for the sanitary improvement of the town of Quetta is under consideration.

The Government of India have decided to relieve the Municipal and Local Funds in Baluchistan of Police charges as soon as finances permit. Further proposals have been submitted with a view to relieving these funds of some of the contributions paid by them for services performed in their behalf by officers of Government.

The grant of compensation for dearness of provisions at the rate of Re. 1 per mensem per head was for the first time sanctioned with effect from the 1st December 1908 to servants of the various Municipal and Local Funds whose monthly pay does not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem and who are serving at places in Baluchistan where similar allowances are sanctioned for establishments paid from General Revenues.

The imposition of octroi duty at Gulistan and Killa Abdulla, which was sanctioned as an experimental measure in February 1908, continued for a further period up to the 1st May 1909.

The draft Bazaar Regulation referred to in the last report is still under consideration.

Judicial.—The following is a summary of the Civil, Revenue and Criminal cases disposed of during the year 1908, as compared with the figures for the years 1905—1907.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Civil and Revenue Cases.				
Original	5,448	5,429	5,960	5,862
Appeals	182	271	261	260
TOTAL	5,630	5,700	6,221	6,122
Criminal Cases.				
Original	4,456	4,524	4,571	4,116
Appeals and Revisions	187	185	169	135
TOTAL	4,643	4,709	4,740	4,251

It will be observed that the number of civil and revenue cases disposed of has decreased during the year under report by about 100 as compared with the figures for the preceding year. The decrease mainly occurred in miscellaneous cases, the number of regular civil and revenue cases disposed of on the original side being 5,072 against 5,025 in the year 1907.

As compared with the figures for 1907, there was some increase in the number of criminal cases disposed of in the Zhob, Loralai and Chagai

Agencies, but the Quetta-Pishin District showed a considerable decrease, the disposals in that district having fallen to 2,081 in 1908 against 2,877 in 1907.

As regards appeals, there is practically no variation in the number of civil and revenue appeals—while the number of criminal appeals has fallen from 169 to 135, the Quetta-Pishin district largely contributing to this decrease.

Jails.—The daily average number of prisoners in the year 1908 was 322 as against 295 in 1907. As the number of criminal cases was less than the average, this considerable increase in the number of prisoners seems to have been due to a larger number of prisoners tried under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The cost of guarding and maintenance per head was Rs. 75·79 against Rs. 76·6 in the previous year.

Following the rules promulgated in British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, by the Government of India to regulate the shortening of sentences by the grant of remission with effect from the 1st January 1909, rules were issued by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for the Baluchistan Agency territories to come into force with effect from the 1st March 1909.

One prisoner of the Loralai District and one of the Quetta Jail attempted to escape during the year but they were re-captured.

The health of the prisoners was good and there was no epidemic disease among them.

Owing to pressure upon the prison accommodation in Sind and the increase in the number of prisoners from Baluchistan in the Sind prisons the Government of India invited the views of this Administration on a suggestion made by the Government of Bombay that a prison should be established at Quetta for the detention of all prisoners from Baluchistan. A scheme for the construction of a district jail at Loralai and for the enlargement of the district jail at Sibi was submitted to the Government of India; but the proposal was finally abandoned and the Government of India decided to adhere to the existing arrangements under which prisoners from Baluchistan (with a few exceptions) who are sentenced to over six months' imprisonment are confined in the Sind Jails. The requirements of Baluchistan were met by the Government of Bombay re-opening the Shikarpur Jail.

Education.—A note dealing with the details of educational administration during the year ending with the 31st October 1908 is attached.

The following table compares the number of schools and scholars during the two years :—

Schools.	1906-07.		1907-08.	
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
Secondary schools, boys'	2	576	3	648
Primary „ „	28	833	33	940
„ „ girls'	6	289	7	406
Private schools	132	1,714	103	1,196
TOTAL	168	3,412	146	3,190

It will be seen that there was an increase of one school with an attendance of 72 under the head 'Secondary boys' schools;' five schools with an attendance of 107 under the head 'Primary boys' schools;' and one school with an attendance of 117 under the head 'Primary girls' schools.' On the other hand there was a decrease of 29 schools with an attendance of 518 under the head 'Private schools.' The total expenditure was Rs. 40,882 against Rs. 37,680 in the preceding year.

(*i*) *Constitution of State Forests.*

Forests.—The area of the reserved forests was increased by 2¼ square miles by the reservation of the Khumak Forest situated in the Loralai District; the total area at the close of the year being raised to 282¼ square miles.

As stated in the last year's report the Zargha Shela forest remains closed against grazing and browsing in order to obtain a good reproduction of Khanjak (Pistachio).

The final decision about the reservation of certain forests in the Quetta-Pishin District is still awaited. The matter was referred to the Political Agent who after discussing it with the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan is of opinion that it is not advisable to take up all such cases simultaneously. He is, however, taking up the cases of Muselikh and Murdar to commence with.

The question of establishing a plantation in the Nasirabad Sub-Division is still under consideration.

(*ii*) *Management of Forests.*

No fuel was imported from Sind during the year under report as there was an adequate supply forthcoming from the dead Shisham trees of the Wam Tangi Forest. Some 520 maunds of Babul charcoal were, however, imported from Sind as an experiment and sold at a nominal profit of Re. 0-1-6 a maund and this tended to some extent towards keeping down the market rate. The fuel dealers are now bringing in their supply from Sind in larger quantities than they did before and the selling rates have been kept at a reasonable level.

The Forest Department issued 2,584 plants free of cost to zamindars and Government Departments in the interests of arboriculture, while about 3,000 plants and cuttings were transplanted in the Khaisar Forest Nursery (Chagai District) started this year.

Some suckers of French olive were obtained from Saharanpur and planted in the gardens at Barkhan and Sinjawi. It is intended to experiment in budding from these trees into wild olives at Wam Tangi and Fort Sandeman. A conspicuous success in the way of acclimatisation seems to have been achieved in the case of the Persian Pine ("Náju" in Persian) of which a number of very healthy seedlings some four years old are now in the Forest Nursery in the Quetta Cantonment.

(*iii*) *Financial Results.*

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 23,305 and the expenditure to Rs. 36,587 as against Rs. 24,829 and Rs. 31,258 in the year 1907-08. The decrease in the revenue is principally due to the depletion of unclassed forests and the consequent decrease in the realisation of royalty fees from Rs. 9,320 during 1907-08 to Rs. 8,390 during the year under report. The increase in the expenditure was mainly caused by the payment of arrears pay and travelling allowance of R. B. Bhai Sadhu Singh promoted to the grade of Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests with retrospective effect and to the final payment of Rs. 3,670 on account of the construction of *Bands* in the Wam Tangi forest reserve.

Arboriculture and Fruit-growing.—The nurseries at Quetta under the charge of the Superintendent of Arboriculture and Fruit-growing contained a stock of 66,721 young trees of various kinds. Of these 22,313 were distributed to the districts and to zamindars and others. These included 1,429 shade trees which were planted on the different roads at Quetta. Many shade and other trees were given to the Military authorities for Quetta Cantonments. Large numbers of ash trees were issued to zamindars and others for planting along roads and water-courses. These are perhaps the most successful of all the trees which have been acclimatised in Baluchistan, showing an astonishingly vigorous growth when properly matured.

More land has been utilised for nurseries. A large consignment of choice fruit trees was imported from England during the year, from which the suckers, etc., of the common varieties will be grafted and budded. The trees arrived in excellent condition. The people of the country are taking a keen interest in the planting of orchards and are eager to procure the best of grafted and budded fruit trees from the nurseries. They are, however, very ignorant about pruning and thinning out these trees, and seem to think that all that is necessary is to plant fruit trees in thick groves and to let them grow as they like. They are also very careless about packing their fruit for export.

There is an immense opening in Baluchistan for an export of dried and fresh fruit to India, as is shown by the fact that the export of fresh fruit from Kandahar through Chaman to India has risen from 24,912 maunds in 1905-06 to 70,507 maunds in 1908-09. If some of the leading Quetta zamindars could only be persuaded to prune their trees properly and to grade and pack the fruit carefully, there might be a striking development in the trade of the country.

In the Chagai Agency 120,074 trees and cuttings were planted, of which 5,161 were fruit trees. About 5,000 fruit and other trees were distributed to zamindars from the nurseries at Loralai, Duki, and Barkhan.

The operations for the capture and destruction of the Quetta borer beetle were again organised resulting in the capture of 1,274 beetles in the civil lines and 4,819 in the cantonments at Quetta. Efforts are being made to plant good trees in place of the original poplars and willows, both of which and more especially the poplar, are particularly exposed to the attacks of the borer beetle.

The results of the experimental cultivation of the fresh supply of imported Irish potato seed have been on the whole disappointing as compared with those of the previous experiments. This failure is attributed to the fact that the seed arrived rather late for sowing and that plants were injured by frost.

In Zhob, Mr. Gleeson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, has taken great interest in the extension of the tree planting and the protection of young trees; and the results of his efforts are said to be most successful.

Foreign Land Trade.

Trade.—The value of the imports and exports in 1908-09 as returned by the Political Agents of Quetta-Pishin and Chagai is compared below with the corresponding figures for 1907-08.

	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan	6,80,321	4,39,037	6,93,251	6,04,445
Persia	3,24,382	3,00,340	6,66,134	6,54,499
TOTAL .	10,04,703	7,39,377	13,59,385	12,58,944

There was an apparent decrease of Rs. 3,65,767 in the total value of the import and export trade in the year under review, as compared with that of the trade for 1907-08; but, so far as the import figures for Quetta-Pishin are concerned, these comparisons are unfortunately not trustworthy, since under a new system of registration which was introduced during 1907-08 the bulk of the imports received at frontier stations are now not registered by the Political Agent and are shown in the Railway returns only. It appears from personal enquiries made by the Revenue Commissioner at

Chaman that in former years most imports were included both in the Political Agent's and in the Railway returns; so that the Political Agent's returns for former years naturally show a far larger trade than those for the year under report. Thus, although the import of fresh fruit from Afghanistan through Chaman has increased from 37,797 maunds in 1907-08 to 70,507 maunds in 1908-09, the Political Agent's returns show a decrease in value of the imports of fruit by Rs. 99,038, because fresh fruit passing through Chaman is no longer registered. Again his returns show a decrease in the value of wool of Rs. 1,41,544; but this decrease is largely due to the fact that wool imported through Chaman was formerly, and is now no longer, included in the returns. As for exports to Afghanistan, a large volume of merchandise which reaches Chaman and Killa Abdulla by rail, and is kept in the Chaman and Killa Abdulla bazars for some time before being disposed of to Afghan traders, is not shown in the Political Agent's returns, as these include only merchandise passing through Killa Abdulla by road. The same has been the case in Nushki during the current year; so that it is certain that the exports to Afghanistan are far in excess of those shown in the returns. It is a significant fact that the exports passing through Killa Abdulla by road (the only exports in regard to which trustworthy comparisons can be made with the figures of former years) increased during the year by Rs. 28,969, or from Rs. 5,74,032 to Rs. 6,03,001. It may perhaps be assumed that the whole of the exports to Afghanistan which escaped registration by Political Agents increased in at least equal proportion; and the rapidly increasing prosperity of both the Chaman and Killa Abdulla bazars certainly leads to the conclusion that trade with Afghanistan is growing. The foregoing remarks show, however, that the whole system of registration by Political Agents seems to need revision. Correspondence is proceeding with the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind on the subject.

There was a decrease of Rs. 24,042 in the value of imports from Persia. The more important decreases fall under the following headings :—

1. Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts;
2. Skins and Hides;
3. Provisions;
4. Spices;
5. Wool, raw and manufactured;
6. Silk, manufactured.

The reduction under (1) is ascribable in no small degree to the poor date harvest in Maskhel and Jalk which yielded little or no surplus for import into Nushki. It is difficult to say to what the falling off was due in respect of the other commodities; but as regards wool it can be said that the Indian market was adverse owing to the "clip" in Australia having been a heavy one and having brought down prices with a run.

The decrease in the exports to Persia is insignificant and calls for no remarks.

Indian Land Trade.

The value of the trade for this and the preceding year is compared below :—

	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi, by road . . .	2,14,333	2,68,906	9,99,834	8,10,544
Indian Provinces, by rail . .	1,76,03,595	1,77,08,865	1,11,50,057	1,08,57,813
TOTAL .	1,78,17,928	1,79,77,771	1,21,49,891	1,16,68,357

There was a decrease of Rs. 3,21,691 in the value of the export and import trade in the year 1908-09 as compared with that of the trade for the preceding year. The imports from India, which partly consisted of goods on their way through Baluchistan for export to Afghanistan, increased in value by Rs. 1,60,843, while the exports to India, which partly consisted of goods imported from Afghanistan through Baluchistan for India, decreased in value by Rs. 4,81,534.

Maritime Trade.

The maritime trade of Baluchistan with Bombay (excluding Sind) and Madras is compared below for the two years :—

	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	1,03,105	1,06,852	1,38,561	1,30,500
Madras	3,840	7,864	22,307	24,379
TOTAL .	1,06,945	1,14,716	1,60,868	1,54,879

The figures showing the maritime trade between Baluchistan ports and Sind for the year under report are not available yet. They will be published in the "Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of Sind for 1908-09."

GENERAL REMARKS.

The trade chiefly consists of :—

Imports.

From Afghanistan.—Animals, drugs, (other than intoxicating), fresh and dried fruits, wheat and other spring crops, ghee, tobacco, and raw wool.

From India.—Piece goods (European and Indian), liquors, drugs, dyes and tans, gram and pulse, rice, wheat, gunny bags, wrought iron and steel, fresh and dried fruits and nuts, and fresh vegetables, silk, spices, sugar, tea, unwrought timber, firewood, kerosine oil.

From Persia.—Drugs (other than intoxicating) and asafœtida, jewellery and precious stones, dried fruits and nuts, manufactured silk, and raw and manufactured wool.

Exports.

To Afghanistan.—Piece goods, (European and Indian), indigo, husked rice, manufactured leather, manufactured silk, spices, tea, sugar.

To India.—Drugs (other than intoxicating), dried and fresh fruits, gram and pulse, millet, rice, wheat, hides, liquors (beer), rape and mustard seed, and other oil seeds, nuts, saltpetre, and saline substances, tobacco, raw wool, and spices.

To Persia.—Apparel, Chinese and Japanese wares, piece goods (European and Indian), and manufactured and unmanufactured leather, tea, dyeing materials, brass and copper, spices, twists and yarn (European), and wool (shawls).

Plague.—The precautions against plague adopted in the previous years were continued, a camp of inspection being maintained during the summer at Hirok and during the winter at Sibi. The total number of persons examined was 71,875 against 68,024 during the year 1907-08. Of these 40,643 persons

who held certificates of 10 days' residence in a non-infected area granted by a recognized authority and who had travelled in separate compartments, were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention; 20,703 persons who held such certificates but who had travelled in ordinary compartments including local passengers were detained for a few hours, disinfected and dismissed, while 10,529 persons who had come from infected areas were detained for observation in the camp. No case of plague occurred in the camp. During the autumn months when malarial fever prevailed in epidemic form throughout the Panjab a great many people coming from that province had attacks during their stay in camp. These cases yielded to ordinary treatment.

The camp is guarded by a detachment of sepoys from one of the Regiments at Quetta. The strength of the Police employed in connection with plague measures was increased owing to an extra passenger train being run between Sukkur and Quetta.

In consequence of the outbreak of plague in the Dera Ismail Khan District, 2 plague inspection camps—one at Dhanasar on the Fort Sandeman-Dera Ismail Khan road, and the other at Budhri near Chitarwatta in the Loralai District—were established in April 1908. On the disappearance of plague in the Dera Ismail Khan District, these camps were abolished in August 1908. One imported case of plague was detected at the camp at Dhanasar which proved fatal.

The total expenditure on account of these measures during the year amounted to Rs. 18,956-13-4 of which Rs. 9,386-13-8 was paid from the Provincial Revenues and the balance Rs. 9,569-15-8 from the Civil and Military Local Funds in the Province.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in Baluchistan during the year 1908 was 48·91 against 47·45 in 1907 or an increase of 1·45 per cent.

Employment of Local Men.—At the close of the year 1908 there was one inhabitant of the Province employed as a clerk in the office of the Revenue Commissioner. There were none employed in the offices immediately subordinate to the Revenue Commissioner but there were 20 such persons employed in the Provincial Revenue, Land Record, and Settlement services.

Archæological Work.—No archæological work was done during the year, the Superintendent, Frontier Circle, not having been able to visit Baluchistan.

H. DOBBS,

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

NOTE ON EDUCATION.

Khwaja Sajjad Husain, B.A., controlled the educational work of the Province throughout the year except for the period from 6th July to 5th October 1908, when Khalifa Imad-ud-Din, Senior Assistant Inspector of Schools, Lahore Division, worked in that capacity. The former officer spent 35 days on tour in Baluchistan and inspected 16 schools—2 Secondary, 12 Primary and 2 European Schools; the latter paid half-yearly visits to 14 schools in 27 days of July and August 1908.

M. Muhammad Feroz-ud-Din, B.A., held the post of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education in Baluchistan throughout the year; he was 185 days on tour and inspected 5 schools four times, 16 thrice, 16 twice and 5 only once.

Secondary Schools.

The number of Secondary Schools has risen from 2 to 3, the increase being due to the addition of Middle Classes to the Gulistan Primary Schools.

The number of boys attending these schools has increased from 576 to 648. The number of agriculturists and students learning English also shows a rise of 55 and 42 respectively, since last year. These schools are doing fairly satisfactory work and are well managed, but the staff of Anglo-Vernacular Schools is still inadequate, and mostly unqualified. Two new rooms were added to the building of the Sandeman High School, one to the Gaisford School, Quetta, two rooms having also been erected to enlarge the Barnes Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Sibi. Extensive alterations and improvements were made in the buildings of the old fort at Gulistan for the class rooms and boarding-house of the new Middle School there which has made a fair start, the services of trained and senior vernacular certificated teachers having been secured for the institution which has been equipped with the necessary furniture and appliances at a cost of Rs. 586. Apparatus and appliances of the value of Rs. 400 were also sanctioned for the Sandeman High School by the Municipal Committee, Quetta, during the year.

Primary Schools.

Boys' Schools.—There were 33 Primary Schools against 28 last year, new schools having been opened at Killa Abdulla, Bostan and Siriab in the Quetta District, Rarasham and Smallan in Loralai. The number of scholars attending Primary Schools has risen from 833 to 940.

Girls' Schools.—The number of girls' schools rose from 6 to 7 with an increase in the number of girls from 289 to 406. Of the 7 schools 3 are maintained by Municipal and Local Boards, 2 are aided and 2 unaided.

Private Schools.

The total number of such schools which do not follow the scheme of studies prescribed by the Department is 103 against 132, in which 1,196 scholars (1,011 boys and 185 girls) were being taught at the close of the past school year against 1,714 last year. The decline is partly due to the fact that boys are attracted to the public schools which are becoming more popular and partly to bad times.

Number of Scholars receiving Elementary Education.

If the number of scholars reading in private schools and that attending Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be included in the number of those reading in Primary Schools for boys and girls, we get a total of 2,986 children who are receiving elementary education of some kind.

Work and Qualifications of Teachers.

The number of teachers working in public schools of all kinds (boys and girls) is 93 against 79 in the previous year: of these 39 are trained, against 33 in 1907-08. Much difficulty continues to be experienced in filling up vacancies and replacing incompetent teachers with better qualified persons, who are necessarily imported from the Panjab and North-West Frontier Province, and for whom the salaries offered in this Province are not sufficiently attractive to induce them to come. No doubt this difficulty will be removed to some extent when a training class is opened in connection with the Gulistan Vernacular Middle School, and proposals for improving the prospects of teachers in Secondary Schools are also under consideration. The work of the teachers is generally approved by the Inspecting Officers.

Results of Examinations.

Eleven boys were sent up from the Sandeman High School, Quetta, for the Matriculation Examination held in 1908, of whom 5 students were successful. In the Upper Primary Examination 79 boys passed out of 113 who appeared, 27 of the successful candidates being local boys. 10 girls passed the Upper Primary test out of 14 who were examined, the results in the case of both boys and girls being much better than last year. 21 girls were also examined by the Lower Primary Standard and 17 were successful.

Physical Training.

This subject is receiving increased attention in all the public schools of the Province and forms a necessary part of the school curriculum. An itinerant Drill Instructor to look after the Primary Schools, and a whole-time Instructor to teach the subject in the Barnes School, Sibi, are wanted. Native games are played everywhere with zeal, including girls' schools: cricket and football are regularly practised in the Sandeman High School, and the game of badminton is encouraged in the Lady Sandeman Girls' School. The supply of the gymnastic apparatus is not adequate in several schools, but additions are being made gradually.

The Sandeman High School football team again took part in the North-West Frontier Provincial Athletic Tournament recently held at Abbottabad.

Discipline and Moral Training.

The discipline was generally well maintained in all the schools at the time of the annual and half-yearly inspections. Inter-school rules are duly observed and the relations between the different schools were all that could be desired. The boys are generally well behaved and no fault was found with their conduct or demeanour, though in the village schools sufficient attention is not paid to cleanliness and for this the parents and teachers are equally answerable. Moral teaching is necessarily confined to the moral lessons with which the text books are interspersed, and this is supplemented by direct religious instruction in denominational schools like the Arya Samaj Primary School, Quetta. The play-ground, the reading room and the boarding house also play an important part in influencing the character of the students, and cannot fail to have a beneficial effect, if the home environments are equally healthy and not such as to undo the work of the school.

General Remarks.

The number of schools and scholars has appreciably risen since last year, and the results of various examinations on the whole compare favourably with those of the preceding year. The number of trained teachers has also increased to some extent and a marked improvement in the *personnel* of the different schools may be expected with the sanction of the proposals to ameliorate the condition of teachers employed in the Province.

The general tone of the schools is slowly but steadily improving, and the apathy of the people towards education is decreasing day by day, and a number of native gentlemen are reported having evinced a keen interest in the schools.

SAJJAD HUSAIN,

Officer in charge of the duties
of the Inspector-General of Education,
North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1908-09.

Area. There was no alteration in the limits of the Quetta-Pishin District, the area of which is 5,127 square miles.

Population. A census of the Quetta town (including the civil lines and railway limits) and the cantonments was held on the 25th of August 1908. This showed a total of 45,570 persons, the figures being 24,129 for the town* and 21,441 for cantonments. The corresponding figures given in the last regular census of 1901 were 13,517 and 11,067 (total 24,584), thus showing an increase of 20,986 in the population of Quetta during the last seven years.

*Including Civil lines and Railway.

No enumeration of the population outside the Quetta limits has been made since the last regular census, when the number of the inhabitants of the district, including Quetta town and cantonments, was 114,087.

Principal officers. Major A. McConaghey held charge of the district throughout the year with the exception of a period of three months from the 3rd December 1908 to 3rd March 1909, when he proceeded on privilege leave and was relieved by Major A. L. Jacob, First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. Captain H. V. Biscoe held charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent up to the 11th February 1909, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I.C.S., who held the charge of the Sub-Division to the close of the year.

Attitude and conduct of the tribes. The general attitude and conduct of the tribes of the district was satisfactory.

There were no inter-tribal disputes of any importance, and the only troubles on the border were occasioned by a small gang of malcontent Mallezai Achakzais who left the country in March 1907 in consequence of an adverse Jirga decision. The leaders are Mir Alam and Doulat, and these have taken up their residence at the village of Murgha on the Kadnai, some six or seven miles from the Chaman border. Their principal exploit during the year was a raid on the Sanzal Karez (some 8 miles from Chaman) on the 31st May 1908 when they attacked and carried off their enemy Mir Ahmed, Mallezai, his three sons and a few labourers. Mir Ahmad and his younger sons and the labourers were shortly afterwards released, and his eldest son Ibrahim Khan managed to effect his escape from Spin Boldak a few days later when the Afghan troops from Kandahar surprised and arrested Mir Yakub Khan, the Afghan Hakim of Boldak. The raid is commonly said to have been engineered by Mir Yakub Khan. After his arrest Mir Yakub Khan was taken to Kandahar, where, it is said, he was treated with great harshness by the Governor. Later on he was sent loaded with chains to Kabul where, it is believed, he is still a prisoner. Mir Alam and Doulat are still at Murgha, and representations made to the Governor of Kandahar to have them removed from the border have been without effect.

The only other incident of any importance on the border was the capture on the 8th of June of Hospital Assistant Abdul Ghafur Khan who was attached to Captain Beazeley's Survey Party working on the Toba border. The Hospital Assistant was attacked by a party of Afghan Khassadars between boundary pillars Nos. 25 and 26 at a point where he had inadvertently crossed the border line. His escort consisting of 4 sepoys of a regular regiment fired and killed one of the Khassadars, but were unable to prevent his capture. Abdul Ghafur Khan was then taken to Kandahar, where he appears to have been well treated, though he was always kept a close prisoner and was unable to see anything of the place. He was released towards the end of July and sent back to Chaman with an escort.

On the 20th August 1908 one Nasir Ullah, a Pathan, who had been converted to Christianity, was murdered in Afghan territory close to the frontier near Chaman. Subsequent enquiries showed that he had left Quetta with a considerable sum of money and was accompanied by his nephew. Robbery was evidently the motive of the crime, but it was never satisfactorily proved what induced him to leave for Kandahar. The nephew was arrested at Boldak by the Afghan officials and sent as a prisoner to Kandahar, where, however, he was immediately released by the Governor and treated with much consideration.

Horse-Breeding. The Local Fund Arab Pony Stallion "Bantoum" served 72 mares in the Pishin Sub-Division. This pony is well suited for the smaller and unbranded mares in the district, and the stock is generally well reported on.

Another Arab pony named "Baluchistan" was purchased during the year from Provincial Revenues at a cost of Rs. 840. This pony is also stationed at Pishin.

The Quetta Horse Show was held on the 28th September 1908 and the three following days. The total number of horses exhibited this year amounted to 359 against 514 last year. Of these 134 were awarded prizes, the value of which aggregated Rs. 1,740. The quality of the stock exhibited was good. Colonel Broome, Director General of the Army Remount Department, who was visiting Quetta after an interval of several years, remarked that he was

struck with the great improvement of the stock as regards shape, class, and general quality. The total cost of the show amounted to Rs. 3,622-2-1 including the value of the prizes awarded for mules, donkeys, cattle, fruit, vegetables, local races, tent pegging, etc. The sum was made up by contributions from Imperial and Provincial Revenues, Local Funds and by private individuals. The class for unbranded mares served by the district stallion has been eliminated, and a class for foals under two years by this stallion substituted in its place.

The decrease in the number of exhibits was chiefly due to an unfavourable season and the clashing of the dates with the Ramzán festival. An additional reason was the absence of the Kalat Sirdars who had accompanied the Political Agent of Kalat to the Jhalawán country. As they could not be present themselves many of them sent their animals direct to Kachhi, where grazing was good and plentiful. It has been decided that an earlier date would be preferable, and the next show will be held during the first week in September.

The cattle show was not satisfactory, and as Quetta is not a cattle-breeding district it has been arranged that in the future a portion of the money now granted for cows and bullocks should be set aside for prizes for the best exhibits of sheep and goats.

There was no epidemic disease in the district, and the health of the horses and cattle generally was good.

Public Works.

	Rs.
* Civil Grant	23,769
Public Works Department Grant	4,800
TOTAL	28,569

A sum of Rs. 28,569* was expended on public works in charge of Civil Officers during the year as against Rs. 16,245 during the preceding year.

A sum of Rs. 4,800 was spent in providing additional accommodation in the Sandeman High School and Gaisford Memorial School at Quetta, and a new school was built at Siriab.

A sum of Rs. 2,500 has been set aside for improving and extending the Barnes Karez, and this work is still in progress.

The remainder of the money was spent on roads, repairs, petty miscellaneous works and the planting and care of roadside trees and nurseries.

Postal.

The only postal lines in this district are (i) the Sheikh Wasil-Panjpai line and (ii) the Pishin-Khushdil Khán line, each of which costs Rs. 20 a month. Under the recent arrangements made with the Post Office in India, one-fourth of the cost of the former and three-fourths of the cost of the latter are debited to the head "Post Office" and the remainder to "25—Political."

There were no other alterations in the postal arrangements in the district.

District Levies.

There were no changes in the strength or composition of the levies during the year. The number borne on the establishment is 491, and the total cost amounts to Rs. 8,395-8-0 per mensem. The difference from last figures is due to a certain portion of the pay of the postal levies being charged to the postal department as detailed in the preceding paragraph.

The levies generally did excellent work during the year. This was especially noticeable in the case of a detachment of the Pishin levies told off to form a cordon round Bostan and the neighbouring villages in which cholera broke out in a virulent form during the autumn. These men performed their difficult task with zeal and discretion, and the spread of the disease was checked. One of the men unfortunately died from the effects of the disease. Owing to the increase of the garrison and the frequent manœuvres and staff rides the work of levies in the neighbourhood of Quetta and Pishin has been greatly increased. Their duties have, however, been well done, and the reports sent in by the officers have been very satisfactory.

The conduct of some of the Chaman levies was not equally good, and two or three of the Achakzai Khassadars stationed at Chaman were implicated in theft cases. The behaviour of Pirak, the Hamidzai Jamadar in charge of the border post at Bahlolawar, was also unsatisfactory, and he was suspected on good grounds of having attempted to thwart the efforts of the police in an important murder case.

Police.

1. The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during 1908 was 673 as compared with 1,012 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 339 cases.

2. Eliminating class VI, which is made up of petty cases of nuisance, etc., the number of cases was 235 against 152 in the previous year, showing an increase of 83 cases. Of these 11 cases were cancelled by the Courts.

3. The following table shows the distribution of cases in each Police Thana, including those cancelled by the Courts :—

	1907.	1908.
City Thana	62	125
Saddar Thana	34	36
Chaman	16	13
Pishin	16	17
Killa Abdulla	10	9
Railway	13	24
	151	224

4. A feature of the year's figures is the considerable decrease in the number of petty cases within Municipal limits, the numbers being 435 against 851 for 1907, while there has been a marked increase in the figures of more serious crimes under classes I to V. As regards these the greatest difference occurs under sections 457, 411 and 380, Indian Penal Code, and the largest increase is shown in the City Thana. This increase is attributed by the Superintendent of Police to the high rates of food stuffs, the increase of the population of the town and the inadequate numbers of the Police. The last named reason may also perhaps account in some measure for the decrease in the number of petty cases brought up by the Police, the latter being insufficient to deal with the growing needs of the town.

5. It is to be regretted that there has been a great increase in the number of murder cases, the majority of which (*i.e.*, 9 out of 11) occurred in the district as opposed to the town. The murders in many of these cases were due to misbehaviour or suspicion of misbehaviour on the part of women, and thus though the actual number of cases was large, the majority may be attributed to fortuitous circumstances, and there are no reasons to think that there was any unrest or special increase of crime.

One of the cases shown in the City Police figures should not have been included in the list of murder cases as subsequent enquiries have shown that death was due to accidental causes. The other involved the death of a prostitute. Owing to the present arrangements which have already been represented this unfortunate class is liable to constant risk and danger.

The statement given below shows the number of cognizable cases and the percentage of convictions during the year under review and the preceding year and also the number of persons arrested and convicted:—

Cognizable cases.

	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1907.	1,011	948	93
1908.	662	569	86

Persons.

	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1907.	1,021	963	94
1908.	718	637	89

Property.

	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1907.	8,701	3,927	45
1908.	17,357	9,046	41

These figures show that the percentage of convictions and the recovery of stolen property compare disadvantageously with the records of the previous year when the standard of the Police working was very satisfactory.

The number of cognizable cases of all kinds that occurred during the year was 375 against 591 during the previous year. Eliminating class VI the number of cases was 87 against 62 in the previous year. Cantonment Police.

The remaining number is made up of petty cases consisting chiefly of offences against sanitation, etc. These amount in the year under report to 288 as compared with 529 in the previous year. There was only one case of murder within Cantonment limits during the year. In this case the body of a murdered man who seemed to be a transfrontier Pathan was found in a well near the lines of 106th Hazara Pioneers, but no clue could be discovered.

Considering the size and scattered nature of the cantonments the year's record is satisfactory and there has been little or no serious crime. The Cantonment Magistrate, however, complains that sufficient care and zeal is not exercised in dealing with petty cases, and more especially with cases of offences against sanitation.

Criminal.

The number of cases disposed of in 1908 was 230 against 130 in 1907. In these 30 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 60 to pay fines, 2 to whipping, while 33 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace. Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 5,129-8 against Rs. 1359-4 in 1907, of which Rs. 4,598-8 were recovered and paid into the Treasury. A sum of Rs. 2,488-12 was paid as compensation to aggrieved parties.

Civil Jirga.

The total number of civil suits referred to Councils of Elders amounted to 475 as compared with 258 in 1907. Of these, 391 were disposed of during the year and 84 remained pending at the close of the year. Ninety-seven of these cases were connected with land and water, 88 were women cases and 206 suits of a miscellaneous nature.

General remarks.

The figures for both civil and criminal cases show an increase over those of last year, which in their turn are higher than those of the preceding year. This should not be attributed to the growth of crime or litigation in the district, and the increase is due to the fact that, as far as possible, all cases connected with the people of the country are being referred to Jirgas instead of being taken up by the regular Courts.

The working of the Jirgas on the whole has been satisfactory, and the percentage of appeals is small. Endeavours are being made to give effect to the recent orders passed by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, and make the Jirgas realize the responsibilities of their position and understand that the satisfactory settlement of a dispute or feud should be the primary consideration.

In the Quetta Sub-Division regular sessions are held twice a month on fixed dates, and this has been found to be a convenience for both the members of the Jirga and the parties concerned and has led to a more regular and speedy disposal of cases.

General condition of the district and the people.

(*a*) The general condition of the district was not satisfactory. The irrigated crops in the Quetta Tahsil were fair, but in the Pishin and Chaman Sub-Divisions these crops were poor, and the *Khushkaba* for the greater part was almost entirely a failure. Fodder was scarce, and the grazing generally was poor. Owing to the scarcity in Sind and the Punjab the prices ruled high during the whole year. The continued depression of trade in India has adversely affected the condition of many of the people of Pishin, and especially the Syeds, large numbers of whom are traders in Bengal, the Berars and the Deccan and are practically dependent on this business.

(*b*) The average rates of grain and *bhusa* at Quetta as compared with the two previous years were as under :—

	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	
Wheat	12	14	10	12	9	8	per rupee.
Barley	16	3	12	8	11	4	do.
Indian Corn	...		15	2	11	8	do.
Bhusa	Rs. 0-10-6		Rs. 0-7-10		Rs. 0-10-9		per maund.

A certain quantity of wheat was imported into Chaman from Afghanistan till the month of December, when the export was prohibited by the Afghan officials, and some difficulty was experienced by our people on the Chaman and Pishin borders.

(*c*) With the exception of an outbreak of cholera which, however, was fortunately confined to a few villages in the Pishin Tahsil, the general health of the people, both in Quetta and the district, was exceptionally good.

Cholera broke out in the village of Chakal on the Pishin Lora on the 19th August and rapidly spread to the neighbouring villages of Bostan and Sahib Khan. Its further progress was checked by a cordon of levies. During the period of the disease there were 82 cases and 64 deaths, which forms a large percentage of the scanty population of the villages in question. There were also a few cases and deaths in the Quetta town, but these were of a sporadic nature.

The origin of the disease has not been satisfactorily accounted for, but the infection is supposed to have been brought up from Hyderabad, Sind, by one of the Chakalbanias.

(*d*) The takavi advances outstanding on the 1st April 1908 amounted to Rs. 99,156-10 and those advanced during the year to Rs. 15,000.*

	Rs.
* Land Improvement Loans Act .	11,585
Agriculturists' Loans Act . .	3,415
	15,000

The repayments aggregated as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Principal	9,906	1	4
(2) Interest	1,615	7	5

leaving a balance of Rs. 1,04,250-8-8 on account of principal outstanding on the 31st March 1909.

(*e*) There were no notable migrations during the year beyond the annual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the populations. In one of his recent diaries the British Representative at Kandahar has made a reference to the arrival at that place of a number of Syed families from Pishin, but this information appears to be incorrect and refers probably to the migration of a few Syed families who left Pishin some years ago and settled down in the Kandahar District. No families of Syeds have left Pishin during the year under report.

(*f*) No new minerals were discovered during the year. There was an increased activity in chromite, a number of new prospecting licenses having been issued.

(*g*) The following are the figures of land-borne trade with Afghanistan :—

	1908-09.	1907-08.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	6,03,001	5,74,032	28,969	...
Imports	4,20,795	6,51,938	...	2,31,143

The principal increases in the export trade chiefly occurred under the heads of piece goods (Indian), indigo and sugar. There was, however, a decrease of Rs. 46,843 in the value of European piece goods.

The large decrease in the imports occurred chiefly in the commodities of raw wool, ghi and fruit and vegetables. The principal causes for this falling off were the unfavourable conditions of the year and the rigidity with which restrictive measures were enforced by the Afghan officials on the border.

The figures for the road-borne traffic with Kalat are compared in the following statement :—

	1908-09.	1907-08.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Imports	95,584 8 0	1,23,197 8 0	...	27,613 0 0
Exports	4,622 0 0	18,232 0 0	...	13,610 0 0

The decreases as compared with last year are due to the continued depression of trade consequent on a series of unfavourable seasons. Since the opening of the Quetta-Nushki Railway this trade is dwindling in importance year by year.

The figures of Land Revenue collections compared with those of the preceding year are as follows :— Land Revenue.

	For year under report.	For preceding year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year.	1,956 4 11	1,152 2 4
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report .	1,61,375 2 5	1,65,055 5 7
TOTAL DEMAND .	1,63,331 7 4	1,66,207 7 11
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrear of revenue for previous years . .	561 0 0	348 4 2
(*b*) On account of the revenue for the year under report . .	1,49,629 9 11	1,52,422 8 7
TOTAL COLLECTIONS .	1,50,190 9 11	1,52,770 12 9
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	2,317 7 5	3,155 14 6
(*b*) Malikana	7,042 13 2	7,011 8 2
(*c*) Suspensions	496 5 9	211 8 3
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of the revenue in kind and jagirdari allowance.	1,336 2 10	1,343 10 4
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions) . . .	1,948 0 3	1,714 1 11
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES .	13,140 13 5	13,436 11 2

The Land Revenue and grazing tax receipts collected during the year aggregated Rs. 1,50,190-9-11 (including arrears amounting to Rs. 561-0-0) as against Rs. 1,52,770-12-9 realized during 1907-08. This amount is exclusive of Rs. 8,379-0-0 paid as *Hak-i-Malikana* and *Jagirdari* allowances and of the revenue derived from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal irrigation schemes. Both this and the preceding year were unfavourable years and compare adversely with 1906-07 when the total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,68,451-0-3. There was no cultivation under the Khushdil Khan Band, while the revenue obtained from the Shebo Canal exclusive of Hak-i-Malikana amounted to Rs. 13,902-12-11. The figures for the last three years are given in the following statement :—

—	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Khushdil Khan Band	81,707 13 8	28,325 6 4	*Nil*
Shebo Canal	15,873 0 7	10,161 7 3	13,902 12 11
TOTAL	97,580 14 3	38,486 13 7	13,902 12 11

The prospects of the coming year are more favourable. The revenue from Toba is under a fixed cash assessment of Rs. 7,563 per annum which remains in force till the 31st March 1911. In addition to this amount a sum of Rs. 510 was realized from Khushkaba cultivation in Toba.

A sum of Rs. 1,842-7-8 remained outstanding at the end of the year from the Pishin Irrigation revenue collections. This was owing to the serious illness and subsequent death of a contractor who purchased revenue grain and the inability of his heirs to pay up the money before the close of the year. The money will be realized during the coming year.

The settlement of the Quetta Tahsil expired on the 31st March 1907, but was continued for another year. The operations of the new settlement were completed before the close of the year under report, and the revenue has been collected in accordance with the new assessment.

Excluding Chaman and Shorarud which have not been surveyed the area harvested in the district during the year under crops of all kinds amounted to 43,104 acres 3 roods 22 poles as shown below :—

	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.
(1) Wheat	32,114	2	21
(2) Barley	1,935	0	29
(3) Gardens	1,352	2	33
(4) Indian Corn	2,991	1	15
(5) *Mung*	12	1	0
(6) *Jowar*	77	0	0
(7) Potatoes	302	3	0
(8) Lucerne	1,903	3	2
(9) Tobacco	5	3	0
(10) *Palezat*	1,393	0	2
(11) Vegetables	207	3	0
(12) Azdan (*China*)	532	1	33
(13) *Kangni*	125	3	8
(14) Miscellaneous	150	1	39
TOTAL	43,104	3	22

The total area in the preceding year amounted to 71,428 acres. As compared with these figures the present decrease is chiefly due to the failure of Khushdil Khan Band. An area of some 12,280 acres is reported to have failed completely.

As anticipated in last year's report, the year was an unfavourable one, and this was especially noticeable in the Pishin Sub-Division, where the water-supply is more variable and uncertain than in Quetta. The prospects of the coming year are more satisfactory, but it will take time to counteract the bad effects of the past two years.

Remissions and suspensions as shown below were granted during the year :—

	Suspensions.	Remissions.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta	290 0 0	255 8 10
Pishin	157 14 6	2,061 14 7
Chaman	48 7 3	*Nil*
TOTAL	496 5 9	2,317 7 5

No difficulty was experienced in recovering the revenue except in the one case, which has already been referred to. The contractor died before the money could be recovered and a civil suit has been instituted against his heirs.

The net grazing tax collections (excluding *Hak-i-Malikana*) amounted to Rs. 18,109-7-9 as compared with Rs. 18,361-7-5 obtained during the preceding year. This represents the amounts collected from the nomads grazing their flocks in the district, and from the settled inhabitants* of Quetta, and parts of Pishin. In Toba, Shorarud and three circles of Pishin the grazing tax is included in the land revenue assessment. The decrease is due to the unfavourable season.

Irrigation. Owing to the continued failure of the winter rains and snow there was a still further diminution of water in the springs and karezes. This was specially noticeable in the Pishin Sub-Division, where many karezes which are generally good in ordinary years yielded only very scanty supplies. There was no water in Khushdil Khan, and consequently no cultivation.

A new artesian well was successfully sunk at Jio in the Siriab Circle of the Quetta Tahsil. There are now 23 artesian wells in the district. Persian wells have also been started with some success in the immediate neighbourhood of Quetta, and the zamindars are turning their attention to irrigation from surface water wells. This should do well in places when the water level is comparatively close to the surface, and experiments are being made with various kinds of pumps.

Forest. No additional reservations were made in the district during the year. The schemes for the reservation of certain forest trees on the Murdar and Musalikh Hills and Zargha Shella in Toba were under consideration but were not pressed owing to unfavourable conditions of the season.

As in previous years the prices of fuel in the Quetta town were kept down by the importation of wood from Sind.

Arboriculture. Twenty-two thousand and four hundred fruit and other trees were distributed by the Forest Department and the Superintendent of Arboriculture in Baluchistan for gardens and road side planting during the year as against 37,938 trees supplied during the preceding year. The decrease in the numbers is chiefly due to a falling off in the demand for the commoner kinds of trees and for unbudded mulberries and apricots, large quantities of which were taken last year for the new lines of the two Gurkha Battalions and the new officer's houses. It is gratifying to notice that the zamindars are beginning to realize that it pays them to grow good fruit trees only, and the demand for these is steadily increasing. The fruit trees in the new orchard started in 1906 near Wood Cock Spinney have been successful, and a new piece of ground, some 36 acres in area, has been taken up during the year. A portion of this has already been planted out. A large consignment of specially selected fruit trees was imported from England during the winter. The great majority of these arrived in good condition and are doing well. An experiment has also been made in importing a number of flowering shrubs of the hardier varieties grown in England.

Special attention has been paid to the improvement of road side planting, and several new roads in the vicinity of Quetta have been taken in hand. Efforts are being made to plant good trees in place of the original poplars and willows, both of which, and more especially the poplar, are particularly vulnerable to the attacks of the borer beetle.

Excise. The Excise revenue increased from Rs. 1,25,507 in 1907-08 to Rs. 1,40,957 during the year under report. The increase principally comes under the head "Duty on Indian made Beer" the revenue under which has improved by about Rs. 12,000 owing to the enhancement of the duty.

The duty on country liquor and drugs including opium amounted to Rs. 1,10,540 as against Rs. 1,07,540 in 1907-08. The increase comes under the head "country liquor," the contract for which was sold for Rs. 92,000 as compared with Rs. 89,100 in the preceding year.

The license fees for the sale of the imported foreign liquor, including locally manufactured beer, amounted to Rs. 3,414 against Rs. 3,002 during 1907-08

There were 9 licensed shops for the sale of European liquor and 12 shops for the sale of country liquor within Municipal limits. It was not considered necessary to appoint a special local committee, and the question of the location and number of the shops was gone into by the City Magistrate in consultation with the leading representatives of the various communities. There were no objections to the sites of the shops as they now stand, but it has been decided to reduce the number of the retail shops licensed for the sale of country liquor to 8 by closing 2 shops during each of the two succeeding years.

There was no alteration during the year under report in the system of the sale of country liquor.

There were no cases of opium smuggling during the year under report.

Education. The number of boys and girls studying at the various schools in the district was 1,222 as compared with 1,079 in 1907-08, 993 in 1906-07 and 824 in 1905-06, the number of local Muhammadan boys being 339 during the year under report as against 274 in 1907-08.

There was no great increase in the number of the scholars attending the Sandeman High School. This is due to the fact that the school is as full as it can hold; several classes

*NOTE.—The statement in previous reports that the grazing tax of all the settled inhabitants of Quetta, Pishin and Toba is included in the fixed cash assessment was a mistake due to a clerical error.

already contain more than the maximum number of boys allowed by the rules, and many who wish to enter have to be turned away because there is no room. The highest number on the rolls was 560 against 553 in the preceding year; of these 109 were natives of Baluchistan, 246 Hindus, 182 Indian Muhammadans, 6 domiciled Hindus, and 17 of other castes. In all other respects the school has made steady progress, and the annual report was most satisfactory. Two new rooms have been built in the main school, and another room has been added to the Gaisford Memorial School, but even with these additions extra accommodation is urgently needed, and the present buildings are inadequate to meet the ever-growing requirements.

It is understood that orders will soon be issued in connection with the question of improving the prospects of the teaching staff and bringing them on to the pensionable establishment. This reform is urgently needed, and it will have the effect of obtaining and retaining the services of a more efficient class of teacher in the higher grades.

The new Primary School started at Siriab last year has done well, and two new Primary Schools have been sanctioned at Khanal, in the Pishin Sub-Division, and at Muhammad Khel in Shorarud.

The schools in the Quetta Sub-Division were inspected by the Officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector General of Education in North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan and his Personal Assistant. The results on the whole were satisfactory. Quetta has been created a centre for the Entrance Examinations with effect from the 1st January 1910.

Jails and lockups.

The condition and health of the prisoners in the Quetta Jail, the subsidiary jail at Pishin and the lockups in the district was satisfactory throughout the year. There were no escapes from either the Quetta or the subsidiary jail. Three prisoners were released, and 39 remissions of sentences were granted on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the assumption of the direct administration of India by the Crown.

Local Funds.

The Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund opened with the balance of Rs. 67,988-4-2 as against Rs. 75,907-6-9, the opening balance for 1907-08.

The receipts aggregated Rs. 73,999-8-3 and the expenditure Rs. 88,646-10-11, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 53,341-1-6. The expenditure includes two items of Rs. 22,000 each, one of these having been given as a temporary loan to the Military Works Department in connection with the purchase of a house in Civil Lines. The second sum of Rs. 22,000 was lent to the Quetta Municipality for the construction of the new Cloth Market; it is repayable in 7 years with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. The actual expenditure is thus Rs. 44,646-10-11. On the other hand, the receipts also include an item of Rs. 22,000 that was recovered during the year from the Military Works Department. The actual receipts, therefore, are Rs. 51,994-8-3, and the actual balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year is Rs. 75,341-1-6.

The increase in the receipts is due to the imposition of octroi at Killa Abdulla and Gulistan with effect from the month of March 1908. The payment of this octroi is based on the revised schedule rates sanctioned for Chaman in January 1907, and the revenue derived from this source during the year under report amounted to Rs. 14,617.

A sum of Rs. 6,630 was spent on public works, of which Rs.2,746 was allotted to Chaman and Rs. 3,884 to the Pishin Sub-Divisions.

The amount spent on education from this fund during the year aggregated Rs. 3,323-8-7 as against Rs. 3,248-0-5 during 1907-08.

Municipal.

The Municipal Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 58,357-11-4, including a sum of Rs. 10,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,72,749-10-5 and Rs. 2,82,983-7-4, respectively, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 48,123-14-5. The increased expenditure is chiefly accounted for under the head of Public Works, on which a sum of Rs. 49,848 was spent, including a sum of Rs. 12,000 for the extension of the drinking water-supply to the Lytton, Toghi and Barnes roads. A loan of Rs. 22,000 was taken from the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund for the construction of a new Cloth Market off the Bruce road. This building will be completed during the coming year. There was a considerable falling off in the net octroi receipts, the figures for the year under report being Rs. 1,22,585 as compared with Rs. 1,36,369 realized during 1907-08. This is due to a cessation of works in cantonments and to the depressed condition of trade. The circumstances at the close of the year were unfavourable; prices were high, business was slack, and the general depression was accentuated by the failure of two large firms.

There was a tendency to overbuild during the period of last year's prosperity with the natural consequence that when the re-action set in a number of the new shops and houses could not find tenants. The sites of some of the shops moreover were badly chosen being built in the non-business parts of the town.

In consequence of the increasing work of the Municipality a new post of Assistant Secretary at Rs. 150 per mensem was created and given to Captain R. Cubbon, late of the Supply and Transport Department. The pay of Mr. Anderson, the Municipal Secretary, was raised to Rs. 500 per mensem by adding a personal allowance of Rs.100.

The first regular audit of the Municipality was held on the accounts for the period from 1st July 1907 to 31st July 1908 by an officer of the Accountant General's Department at Bombay. The examination was thorough, and considering that this was the first regular audit, the results were satisfactory and reflect great credit on the Municipal Secretary and his staff.

The Municipal Committee consisted of 21 members, of whom 8 were officials (including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman) and 13 non-officials.

The Committee held 26 meetings, *viz.*, 23 ordinary and 3 special during the year. The average attendance of the non-official members was good.

There were 10 permanent vacancies in the different offices in the Agency. Of these 5 were given to Muhammadans and 5 to Hindus. Employment of Muhammadans.

Eighteen local men were enlisted in the Police force of the Quetta Pishin District, and Muhammad Shirin Khan, the son of a local malik, was appointed as Naib Tahsildar at Pishin. Employment of local men.

The total number of criminal cases disposed of during the year amounted to 1,798 as against 2,663 during the preceding year, and the number of persons under trial to 2,480 against 3,785. Of persons under trial 1,020 were acquitted or discharged, 1,434 convicted, 4 died or escaped and 22 remained under trial at the close of the year. Criminal Justice.

One hundred and fifty-five persons were sentenced to imprisonment (rigorous or simple), 1,221 to pay fines and 22 to whipping. Fifty-two persons were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour.

The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 7,314-4-0 against Rs. 7,964 during 1907. Of this money Rs. 5,060-9-2 were realised and credited into the Treasury, and Rs. 386-0-6 were paid by way of compensation.

The number of appeals and applications for revision before the Courts was 55 against 88 for the preceding year. Of these 36 were rejected and 2 remained pending at the close of the year.

One of the reasons for the general decrease in the number of criminal cases in the regular Courts is that an increasing proportion of such cases are being referred to trial by Jirgas. The partial cessation of Military Works in the Cantonment, and the consequent decrease in the numbers of the workmen has also had the effect of lessening cases of petty crimes.

Three thousand three hundred and seventy-four original suits were instituted during the year as compared with 2,884 for the previous year. Of these 3,180 were for money or moveable property, 1 under the Rent Law, while title and miscellaneous suits numbered 193. Civil Justice.

Including 190 suits pending from last year the total number of suits before the Courts, therefore, amounted to 3,564 as against 3,093 in 1907. Of these 3,325 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 239 suits pending at the close of the year.

The total value of suits instituted during the year and capable of valuation was Rs. 3,08,121-4-4 against Rs. 3,20,629 in the preceding year.

The number of miscellaneous suits before the Courts was 564 as against 531 for the year 1907.

There were in all 68 appeals before the Courts; of these 48 were disposed of leaving 20, pending at the close of the year. In 24 the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, reversed in 14, and modified in 4; while 4 were remanded for further enquiries, and the remaining 2 were transferred to Jirga.

The number of miscellaneous appeals preferred was 27 against 34 in the preceding year. In 17 of these the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed and reversed in 4. Of the remainder, 2 were transferred to Jirga, 2 remanded and 2 remained pending when the year closed.

The number of compulsory registrations effected during the year was 515 against 453 in 1907. The total value of immoveable property affected amounted to Rs. 7,72,899-4-6 against Rs. 8,01,677-3-2 in last year. Registration.

There were only 2 cases of optional registrations affecting property valued at Rs. 189.

The total number of registrations affecting moveable property was 43 and the value of the property Rs. 10,075-13-3.

Six wills were registered during the year.

The total receipts on account of registration amounted to Rs. 1,839-7-0 against Rs. 1,661-5-0 in 1907, and the expenditure on account of Copying fees, Commission, etc., was Rs. 602-9-6 against Rs. 595-13-2 in the preceding year.

A. McCONAGHEY, *Major*,
Pol. Agent and Dy. Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Sibi Agency for the year 1908-09.

Area in square miles.

1. The limits of the Sibi district remained unchanged during the year under report. Its area is 12,579 square miles, of which 4,168 forms the administered area and 8,411 the area under political control.

Population.

2. According to the last census taken in 1901, the population of the district was 132,354. Of this 73,893 are in the administered area and 58,461 in the area under political control.

Principal Officers during the year.

3. The following officers held charge of the district during the year under report:—

Captain A. D. G. Ramsay I.A., from 1st April 1908 to 17th July 1908.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, I.A., C.I.E., from 18th July 1908 to 21st October 1908.

Captain A. D. G. Ramsay, I.A., from 22nd October 1908 to 2nd March 1909.

H. R. C. Dobbs, Esquire, I.C.S., C.I.E., from 3rd March 1909 to close of the year.

The post of Assistant Political Agent remained vacant from 1st April to 17th July 1908, from the 22nd October to 15th November 1908, and again from 23rd February 1909 to the 2nd March 1909.

Attitude and conduct of the tribes.

4. As a result of the approval by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, of the joint proposals submitted by the Political Agents of Sibi and Kalat on the subject of the dispute over the division of water between the Lehri and Khanwah channels which water His Highness the Khan of Kalat's and the Dombki Chiefs' lands, respectively, in the Lehri-Niabat, the following intermediary orders were issued :—

(*i*) His Highness the Khan to have the right of erecting a *Kacha band* across the mouth of the Khanwah;

(*ii*) His Highness the Khan to have the right to deepen the bed of the Lehri stream;

(*iii*) After the Khan's lands in Lehri receive a sufficiency of water, the *Kacha band* over the Khanwah to be broken.

In accordance with these orders a *band* was erected by the Khan's officials in the bed of the Khanwah and several floods flowed down the Lehri stream. A flood which came down on the 10th July 1908, was so heavy that water overflowed the banks of the Lehri stream and entered the town of Lehri, doing a considerable amount of damage to Government and private buildings there. The loss was estimated at Rs. 24,000. The Dombki Sirdar attributed this (and he had pointed this out beforehand) to the *band* not having been erected at the mouth of the Khanwah, as contemplated in the joint report of the Political Agents of Sibi and Kalat, but somewhat lower down.

As a result of this unfortunate occurrence, relations between the Dombki Chief and his tribesmen on the one side and the Khan's Lehri-Niabat officials on the other side have been very strained. A special Jirga under the Presidency of Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, was convened about the end of March 1909, for the settlement of this troublesome case. The matter was still under consideration when the year closed.

Feud between the Ghzani and Bijarani Marries.

5. The case of the murder of Ressaldar Shah Baksh Bahawalanzai, Marri, on 20th August 1907, in the Hesri Thana of the Duki Tahsil, was settled in March 1908, and the award arrived at was accepted by both the parties and confirmed by the Political Agent. One of the brothers of the deceased by name, Hamal Khan, who was not present at the time of the settlement, does not approve of it, and has submitted an appeal to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan whose orders are awaited.

6. It was noted in the Administration Report for last year that a feud had broken out between the Shahija and Pirdadani Marris. The case could not be decided by the Marri Jirga during the Calendar year 1908 as certain of the culprits could not be arrested. The case was, however, decided in March 1909, and suitable punishment was awarded to the persons in fault. Securities have been taken from the parties concerned to keep the peace in future.

Phailawagh Land dispute.

7. Relations between the Bugtis and Marris over the old Phailawagh Land Dispute have been satisfactory, and no trouble of any kind was experienced during the year under report, though it cannot be said that the discontent of some of the Loharanis over the decision in this case has altogether subsided. The Marri Nawab has paid up to the Bugtis the sum of Rs. 6,000 on account of *'Sharmana'*, which was adjudged by the Special Jirga appointed in 1907 to settle the case, and for the due payment of which the security was furnished last year.

8. The case of the murder of Nur Muhammad, transport driver, on the Harnai-Loralai road mentioned in the Administration Report for 1907-08 was finally settled during the year under review under Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's orders. The fine of Rs. 1,500 imposed on certain tribes who were held responsible under section 23 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation for the murder was recovered. The fine of Rs. 1,200 inflicted on certain

persons who failed to render assistance was remitted under Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's orders. The sum of Rs. 1,000 awarded as compensation to the deceased's heirs was duly paid to them.

Land declared as Government property in the course of the Nasirabad Settlement.

9. In the course of the Nasirabad Settlement which took place in 1906, certain lands were declared to belong to Government. The zamindars who were dissatisfied with this order instituted cases against the Secretary of State for India. All the cases in the eastern section of the Nasirabad Tahsil were personally enquired into by Mr. A. Williams, Revenue Commissioner, and settled by compromise during the year 1907-08. During the year under report, the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sub-Division, in consultation with the zamindars concerned, selected plots of land which according to the compromise arrived at were to be taken over by Government. The area of such land amounts to 5,771 acres and 33 ghuntas. The settlement of the cases has received the sanction of the Local Government.

A similar settlement of the cases pending in the western section of the tahsil is still under consideration.

Migration of Barozais of Sangan to Mian Kach in Sharigh tahsil of Sibi District.

10. In October 1906, the Government of India were pleased to issue certain orders in connection with the future succession to the Sangan Barozai Jagir.

On the death of Rahmdil Khan and Nuru Khan Barozais in 1907, these orders were enforced, and this action was taken exception to by the Barozai jagirdars. On the 9th August 1908, all the Jagirdars with the exception of Taju Khan, the head of the clan, and his two brothers, Shah Muhammad and Ghaus Baksh, left Sangan, and migrated with their families to Mian Kach, a village in the Shahrig Tahsil, and took up their abode with Syed Afzal Shah, head-man of that place, who is a relative of Mehrab Khan Barozai. Two Sangan Lumbardars by name, Kadir Sodhi and Mauladad Yadun, also accompanied the Barozai Jagirdars.

To prevent a breach of the peace and possible injuries to Taju Khan, the head of the clan, and his relatives, security in the sum of Rs. 5,000 was taken from the emigrants, and they were also warned not to leave Mian Kach or return to Sangan without permission. They were further given to understand that they had by their action made their *muafis* and the proprietary rights in land in Sangan liable to be attached and disposed of in such way as Government thought advisable.

At the instance of Haji Sahibdad and Karimdad Langhani Marris, it was arranged that Taju Khan and the leaders of the emigrants should go to Sahibzada Khush Muhammad Jan and Khairo Jan of Hanna, who are the religious advisers of both parties, and settle their differences through them.

This they did in October, 1908, and took an oath on the shrine of their Pir Mian Hassan to remain on friendly terms with each other. When returning, the Langhani headmen, Haji Sahibdad and Karimdad, at the special request of Mehrab Khan and Mehrdil Barozais, took the Sahibzadas of Hanna to Mian Kach to induce the emigrants to return to Sangan. Some of the recalcitrants, however, refused to return to Sangan until the Government orders regarding the tenure of their Jagirs were cancelled. Mehrab Khan and Mehrdil Khan Barozais were desirous of returning to Sangan, but they were not permitted to do so and were kept at Sibi.

Fresh security in the sum of Rs. 5,000 was taken from the emigrants at Mian Kach, that they would not without permission, either return to Sangan or leave Mian Kach with their families. Mehrab Khan and Mehrdil Khan also furnished personal recognisances in the same amount.

On the 25th February 1909, Mehrab Khan and Mehrdil Khan submitted a petition on their own behalf and on behalf of the other emigrants at Mian Kach for permission to return to Sangan, but were informed in reply that when a petition to a similar effect was received from all the emigrants from Sangan and security for Rs. 5,000 was furnished for the peaceful residence at Sangan of all of them, permission would be given to them to return.

The emigrants having complied with these conditions they have since been permitted to return to Sangan, and it is hoped that this incident has now finally closed.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

11. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 597 (Civil 177, Criminal 354 and Revenue 66) against 483 in the preceding year. Of these 467 (Civil 150, Criminal 265 and Revenue 52) were finally decided; 53 were marked for further reference to Jirgas and 77 were under investigation at the close of the year. Almost all the cases in which both parties were local Muhammadans were referred to Jirgas. In nearly all cases the Jirga findings were accepted, and the working of the Jirgas was on the whole satisfactory.

The fines inflicted during the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,682-12-0, of which a sum of Rs. 3,744-12-0 was realised and credited into the Treasury.

The number of persons criminally punished was 130 and that of persons required to furnish security was 196.

Horse-breeding.

12. Two horse and two donkey stallions were located in the Nasirabad Tahsil during the year under report, *i.e.*, one of each in the eastern and western sections.

"Bantoum," the Arab pony stallion, was again stationed at Sibi during the winter season. The services of this stallion were utilised as before in covering small unbranded mares.

Sibi Horse Show.

13. The annual Sibi Horse Show was held from the 8th to 11th February 1909.

There were 704 exhibits this year as against 528 of last year, *i.e.*, an increase of 176. In fact the number of exhibits this year was the highest for the last three years. This fact speaks well for the keenness of the zamindars, considering the heavy prices of fodder which have obtained in Baluchistan during the past year.

Five remounts and 2 mules were purchased by the Army Remount Department at an average price of Rs. 216 and Rs. 85, respectively. Thirteen more remounts were purchased by the Native Cavalry, and six by the Nushki Levies, at an average price of Rs. 168.

The total expenditure including the amount given in prizes was Rs. 3,646-12-9.

The Show was a great success both in the number of animals shown and in the quality of exhibits, and the judges were of opinion that most of the classes showed a decided improvement as compared with the previous year.

Cattle Show.

14. A Cattle Show was also held in conjunction with the Horse Show. The number of exhibits was 414 as against 377 of last year showing an increase of 37.

One hundred and ninety-three head of cattle were purchased by the Supply and Transport Department at an average price of Rs. 80 each.

In addition to Rs. 500 given from Imperial Funds a sum of Rs. 50 was contributed by the Transport Registration Officer, Quetta, for distribution as prizes on account of bullocks suitable for transport purposes.

Rupees 495 in all were given away in prizes, while miscellaneous expenditure accounted for Rs. 55.

Two silver medals were also awarded to the owners of the best bull and cow, respectively, exhibited at the Show.

As there is practically no buffalo breeding in this part of the country, it has been decided to abolish the buffalo classes for the future.

Levies.

15. The number of levies in the district was 712, and the cost of their maintenance was Rs. 1,89,428-1-9.

The Levy service performed their duties satisfactorily during the year under report, and in one case of burglary near the Zardalu coal mines they did particularly good work in arresting the accused with stolen property.

Police.

16. The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds given in the Police returns for 1908 was 249 against 258 in the previous year.

There was an increase of 73 cases falling under the Indian Penal Code. This increase is attributable to the general scarcity which prevailed throughout the district during the year under report.

The following table shows the distribution of cases in each Police Thana for the year as compared with the previous year:—

	1907.	1908.
Saddar Sibi	65	78
Shahrig	15	24
Railway Sibi	13	24
Nasirabad	39	62
Kohlu	1	8
Harnai	12	17
TOTAL	145	213

As regards serious crimes, there were 6 cases of murder and 40 of burglary in the year under report, against 5 and 32 cases, respectively, in the preceding year.

Under the heading of cognizable cases the percentage of convictions was 54, while 49 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 67 and 73, respectively. The percentage of property recovered to that stolen was 43 against 44 in the previous year.

While these figures go to show that on the whole the working of the Police was not as satisfactory as it was during the preceding year, they are not such as to require any particular notice.

The discipline of the force was good throughout the year, and turn-out of both the mounted and foot police was as usual excellent.

Public Works.

17. The following major works were carried out through the Public Works Department during the year under report :—

(1) Tahsil, Thana and Sub-Treasury buildings at Jhatpat.

(2) Dispensary at Kohlu.

(3) Raising roof of Dispensary and main ward of Civil Hospital, Sibi.

(4) Additions and alterations to Thana at Kohlu.

(5) Six family quarters for Police sowars at Ziarat.

(6) Quarters and office of Extra Assistant Conservator, Forests, at Ziarat.

(7) Four peons and Khallasis' quarters at Ziarat.

(8) Re-building Political Bungalow at Shahrig.

The following minor works were carried out through Civil Agency during the year under report :—

(1) School building and quarters for School Master at Kohlu.

(2) Rest house at Buzer Kach.

(3) Do. do. Manjra.

(4) Do. do. Babian.

(5) Patwarkhana at Kowas.

(6) Peons' quarters for Assistant Political Agent's office at Sibi.

The Political Bungalow at Jacobabad and out-houses attached thereto, which were in a bad state of repair, were thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,500 through the Executive Engineer, Begari Canals.

18. No new roads were made, but a sum of Rs. 900 was sanctioned for improving the Spintangi-Pur road. Roads and Communications.

19. The post offices at Harnai, Shahrig, Kohlu and Sibi and Khost are manned by departmental officials. The first three are combined post and telegraph offices, while there is a departmental Government telegraph office at Sibi. Villages near Sibi are served by village postmen attached to the local post offices there. Postal.

During the summer months a combined post and telegraph office is opened at Ziarat.

The post office at Nasirabad was closed during the year under report, and one in its place was opened at Jhatpat which is in charge of the treasurer of the Sub-Treasury there.

The construction of a building for the post office at Jhatpat was sanctioned, but it had not been completed when the year closed. It has been decided to have a departmental post office at this station.

The branch post offices on the Railway line are in charge of Station Masters.

20. In the table below are shewn the (1) demand, (2) collections and (3) non-recoveries on account of land revenue for the year 1908-09 as compared with the figures for the preceding year (1907-08). Land Revenue.

	For year under report (1908-09).	For preceding year (1907-08).
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) *Demand*—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous year's outstanding at the end of last year . .	21,724 11 2*	11,503 3 11
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report	2,79,898 3 7	2,04,034 5 2
TOTAL DEMAND .	3,01,622 14 9	2,15,537 9 1
(2) *Collections*—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of past years . .	19,034 1 2	5,799 14 7
(*b*) On account of the year under report . . .	2,69,072 8 9	1,82,412 15 4
TOTAL COLLECTIONS .	2,88,106 9 11	1,88,212 13 11
(3) *Non-recoveries*—		
(*a*) Remissions	.....	291 12 10
(*b*) Malikana	8,548 0 11	4,700 6 2
(*c*) Suspensions	.....	.....
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind . .	957 4 8	607 13 0
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)—		
(1) For past years	2,690 10 0	14,201 13 11
(2) Year under report	1,625 5 3	7,522 13 3
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES .	13,516 4 10	27,324 11 2

*Including cost of *Jowar* given in kind.

It will be seen that the net revenue collections during the year under report are better by Rs. 86,659-9-5 than the net collections of the previous year. The chief increases are in the Sibi and Nasirabad tahsils as will be seen from the following statement :—

Tahsils.	1907-08.	1908-09.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sibi	52,621 14 10	1,20,757 15 11	68,136 1 1	...
Shahrig	23,293 5 3	23,038 3 4	...	255 1 11
Nasirabad	92,184 13 7	1,04,194 8 10	12,009 11 3	...
Kohlu	14,312 13 8	21,081 12 8	6,768 15 0	...
TOTAL . .	1,82,412 15 4	2,69,072 8 9	86,914 11 Net increase, Rs. 86,659-9-5	255 1 11

The large increase in the Sibi tahsil is due to the timely rainfall and general immunity of the crops from insects or other calamities. In the Nasirabad tahsil, the better out-turn is due to a greater supply of water in the Desert Canal. The *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops in this tahsil, however, were only fair. In certain places they were damaged by insects and floods, and here and there they suffered from an insufficiency of water.

There is an increase of Rs. 6,768-15 in the Kohlu tahsil, which is also due to timely rainfall and the consequent cultivation of a larger area of land.

For want of timely rains in the spring, the *Khushkaba* cultivation in the Shahrig tahsil was somewhat less than in the previous year. The crops in the irrigated portion of this tahsil under settlement were good.

System followed.

21. There has been no change in the system of the recovery of Government revenue.

In Sibi and Kohlu it is recovered partly by cash assessment and partly by *batai* and *tashkhis*.

In Shahrig in irrigated parts of the tahsil revenue is recovered according to the settlement assessment. On the *Khushkaba* crops it is recovered by *batai* or *tashkhis*.

In Nasirabad it is recovered in cash at certain prescribed rates on lands irrigated by Sind Canals and by *tashkhis* on *Khushkaba*.

Area under crop.

22. The area under crop was as under :—

	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.
Sibi tahsil	35,030	2	0
Shahrig tahsil	8,817	3	31
Kohlu sub-tahsil	Not known.		
Nasirabad tahsil	90,833	3 (Ghuntas.)	

Arrears.

23. A sum of Rs. 13,226-2-7 was outstanding on the 1st April 1908, on account of arrears for previous years. To this may be added Rs. 8,498-8-7, being the cost of 3,237 maunds 21 seers 8 chittaks *Jowari* which was given to the zamindars in kind during the year 1907-08 and was recovered in cash during the year under report. Thus the total amount of arrears was Rs. 21,724-11-2. Of this a sum of Rs. 19,034-1-2 was recovered during the year under report, leaving a sum of Rs. 2,690-10-0 still recoverable on account of past years. Of the amount of revenue assessed during the year under report a sum of Rs. 1,625-5-3 remained outstanding at the close of the year and wholly in the Nasirabad tahsil.

Remissions and suspensions.

24. Remissions amounting to Rs. 7,500-4-6 for *Kharif* crops of 1906-07 and 1907-08 and *Rabi* crop of 1908-09 in the Nasirabad tahsil were sanctioned during the year under report. The question of remissions to be given for the *Kharif* crop of 1908-09 in the Nasirabad tahsil was under consideration when the year closed.

No suspensions were sanctioned during the year.

Compulsory process, if any.

25. No coercive measures were employed in the recovery of revenue.

Position as to the current or expiring settlement.

26. The period of the Settlement of the Shahrig tahsil will expire on 31st March 1911.

The new Settlement of the Nasirabad tahsil by Mr. Smart, which was completed on 23rd April 1907, was introduced from the *Kharif* harvest of 1908-09. It was not found feasible to introduce the new rates of assessment at the *Rabi* harvest of 1908. By this Settlement the tahsil has been divided into the following number of villages and groups :—

Eastern Section.

First Group.	Second Group.
28 villages.	14 villages.

Western Section.

22 villages.	78 villages.

The probable financial results of this Settlement represent an estimated net increase in the revenue of Rs. 22,741 odd over the previous realisations. Certain tracts of *Khushkaba* lands in Nasirabad declared to be Government property were not measured by the Settlement Officer. In order to avoid zamindars encroaching on these tracts, a Settlement Staff of one Munsrim and five Patwaris was detached from the Quetta Settlement and put on to measure these lands. The work lasted from 15th October to 2nd November 1908, and the area brought under "*Kadami Paimaish*" amounted to 21,854 acres and 39 ghuntas.

Grazing Tax.

27. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 14,146-4-1 as against 13,910-4-4 of the preceding year.

The increase was chiefly in the Kohlu sub-tahsil and was due to the fact that on account of the timely rainfall there was plenty of grass, and consequently the majority of the inhabitants did not migrate to the Marri hills for pasturage as they usually do.

General condition of the district and people.

28. The general condition of the district and people was good. The people depend to a great extent on agriculture, and, as both the *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops were satisfactory, there was no scarcity, though prices of food grains were very high throughout the year.

Conditions in the tribal area were not so satisfactory. There was little or no rain in the Marri hills during the second half of the year, and, as the people there are nearly wholly dependent on their flocks, the want of pasturage was badly felt in places.

Public health.

29. Malarial fever was prevalent throughout the district during the autumn, and there were some sporadic cases of small-pox. There was no epidemic in the district throughout the year.

Seven hundred and twenty-two persons were vaccinated in the Sibi sub-division. A vaccinator was also sent from Sibi to the Western Section of the Nasirabad tahsil, where his services were readily utilised by the people of the country.

30. As usual, the plague camp was maintained at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi during the winter months. The total number of persons examined was 71,875 against 68,024 during the year 1907-08. Of these 40,643 persons who held certificates of 10 days' residence in a non-infected area were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention. Twenty thousand seven hundred and three persons who held such certificates but who did not travel in intermediate or reserved compartments were released after disinfection, while 10,529 persons were segregated in quarantine. No cases of plague were detected and none occurred in the camp. The total expenditure on the camp during the year amounted to Rs. 17,288-1-10.

Prices of food and labour.

31. There was a general rise in the price of food stuffs during the year under report. The average rates in Sibi itself are compared below :—

	1907-08.		1908-09.	
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
Wheat	12	1	9	12
Barley	12	15	11	11
Ghi	0	14½	0	15

Labour was scarce, and labourers earned from 6 annas to 8 annas a day.

Agriculture and Agricultural stock.

32. Fodder and pasturage for agricultural stock was generally sufficient except in the Shahrig tahsil, and the Marri country, where there was no rain during the second half of the year. As usual cattle diseases were responssible for some loss amongst the animals in certain parts of the Sibi and Nasirabad tahsils.

The agricultural stock in the Shahrig tahsil is scanty. Some of the people possess only one bullock and borrow other people's bullocks for ploughing purposes, and sometimes even cows and donkeys are employed on this work.

33. In December 1908 the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department in Sind and Baluchistan visited Sibi and the Chhuter, Phuleji and Lehri tracts with a view to making enquiries regarding the diseases common to the animals of these parts and also to study the famous breed of Bhag Nari bullocks. Major Trydell has submitted a note embodying the observations he made during his tour, and regarding the Bhag Nari cattle his verdict is worth quoting. He says :—

"As a whole these cattle as draught animals are hardly to be surpassed in India. There may be one or two other breeds which are heavier and stand higher, but their general outline and conformation is as good as I have seen in the continent. The biggest animal I have yet come across was a shapely bull of 60 inches and weighed just over 13 cwts. He was all round an exceptionally fine beast."

Takavi advances.

34. The following table shows the transactions under this head during the year under report :—

—	Outstanding on 31st March 1908.	Advances made during 1908-09.	Total.	Recoveries during 1908-09.		Outstanding on 31st March 1909.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Land Improvement Loans Act	13,300	2,050	15,350	5,525	773 5 6	9,825 0 0
Agriculturists' Loans Act	11,342	750	12,092	9,652	151 15 5	2,440 0 0
Total	24,642	2,800	27,442	15,177	925 4 11	12,265 0 0

With the exception of one case in the Nasirabad tahsil all the instalments on account of Takavi advances were recovered and credited into Treasury on the dates on which they fell due.

Immigration and emigration.

35. There was no emigration from or immigration into the district during the year under report beyond the usual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the population in the district.

Mineral discoveries and developments.

36. The coal mines at Khost continued to be worked as before by the North-Western Railway. The net out-put for the year was 31,186 tons. There has been no change in the general condition or system of work during the year except that the work suffered owing to labour being exceptionally scarce and dear.

There were 6 fatal accidents causing 25 deaths and injury to 2 persons and one non-fatal causing injury to 2 persons.

Out of 4 applications for prospecting licenses for coal received during the year 1907-08 two applicants formed a syndicate and applied for a mining lease instead of a prospecting license, and this matter was under consideration with the Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department when the year closed.

In one case a prospecting license was issued to Messrs. Rocha Ram and Sons of Abbottabad for the old Shahrig mines. This firm withdrew their second application for a prospecting license near Dirgi.

Two more applications were received for prospecting coal near Mudgorge and Dirgi.

Applications for prospecting licenses for oil at and near Khattan were received from three different firms, but as the former correspondence regarding the old workings at Khattan was in the office of the Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, the applications were transferred to that office for disposal. No orders had been passed when the year closed.

One firm (*viz.*, the Burmah Oil Company Limited) sent their Geologist (Mr. Basil F. N. Macrerie) about the close of the year to visit the Khattan oil fields, and report upon the geological nature and the prospects of the neighbourhood.

Irrigation and artesian wells.

37. The work of extending the upstream right wing wall of the Nari Head Regulator which was started in 1907-08 was completed during the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 3,117.

Preliminary surveys and estimates for a permanent weir across the Nari River were also carried out, and the work itself will, it is hoped, be executed during the ensuing year.

No improvements were carried out in the portion of the Begari Canal in the Nasirabad sub-division.

On the Desert Canal system the sluices on the Uch, Manuti and on the tail of the canal itself were remodelled. No new branches have been constructed, and no further improvements are proposed for the ensuing year.

No artesian wells were sunk in the district.

Forests.

38. No new forest was reserved or demarcated during the year under report.

The work of constructing *bands* to divert the water of the stream near the Wam forest, so as to help in the growth of young trees, which was commenced in the year 1907-08, was completed during the year.

The case of the reservation of the Sobha Jamali forest is still under consideration. The Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests in Baluchistan visited this forest about the end of the year, and has recommended its reservation.

The area of the proposed forest is 529 acres and 21 *ghuntas*.

Excise.

39. The revenue realised under this head during the year under report amounted to Rs. 32,034-6-9 as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Country spirits including rum	14,370	0	0
Foreign liquors	438	0	0
Intoxicating drugs	2,920	0	0
Bonded warehouse dues	12,311	4	0
Opium and its preparations	1,970	0	0
Miscellaneous	25	2	9
TOTAL	32,034	6	9

The above shows a net increase of Rs. 8,699-14-9 as compared with the receipts of the past year, and this is due to the increase in the receipts of the bonded warehouse dues and to the contracts having fetched higher prices.

There was no change in the price or strength of country liquors in the Nasirabad tahsil during the year under report.

No case of opium smuggling occurred during the year under report

There is only one Municipality, namely, at Sibi. There is no Municipal Committee, but during the ensuing cold weather a local Committee will be set up for consultation as regards the number and location of liquor shops.

The Sind Preventive Salt and Excise Establishment was moved early in the year to the Nasirabad-Kalat border.

Education.

40. In the Annual Examination in November 1908, of the Barnes School, Sibi, held by the Officer in Charge of the Duties of the Inspector-General of Education, all the 7 boys in the Third Middle Class were declared successful. The result in respect of the other classes of the school was also very satisfactory. The extra staff asked for in 1906-07 has not yet been sanctioned.

On account of the emigration of a large number of people from Sangan (mentioned in detail under the heading "Attitude and conduct of the tribes"), the school there had to be closed, as a temporary measure, and the services of the teacher were utilised in the Barnes School, Sibi.

The Kowas School has continued to flourish. As the boys from outside villages reading in this school were greatly inconvenienced for want of a Boarding House, the old school house, which was abandoned on the erection of the new one, was given up for this purpose, and the appointment of a cook on Rs. 8 per mensem was sanctioned with effect from 1st February 1909.

A building for the school and quarters for the teacher were constructed at Jhatpat during the year under report. With the permission of the Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, the school has been named the McMahon School. For want of a certificated teacher, the school was not opened till after the close of the year.

There has again been no improvement in the Shahrig School. The question of its removal to Harnai will have to be considered when the tahsil is moved to the latter place.

On the whole, Education is making fair progress in this district.

Criminal Justice.

41. The following table shows the number of Criminal cases disposed of during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

	1907.	1908.
(*a*) Original	345	250
(*b*) Appellate	10	8
TOTAL	355	258

Civil Justice.

42. The number of Civil suits disposed of during the year under report as compared with the previous year was as under :—

	1907.	1908.
(*a*) Original	1,092	917
(*b*) Appellate	15	11
(*c*) Execution of decrees	450	443
TOTAL	1,557	1,371

	1907.	1908.
(*a*) Revenue cases	282	209
(*b*) Miscellaneous	436	369
TOTAL	718	578

Jails and Lock-ups.

43. The total number of prisoners in the various jails in this district at the commencement of the year was 100. Six hundred and fifty-four more were admitted during the year under report, thus making a total of 754. Of these 696 were released and 58 remained in the jails at the end of the year. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners amounted to Rs. 7,099-8-2 and the average cost per head per annum to Rs. 65-2-5.

The condition and health of prisoners have been satisfactory throughout the year.

The Subsidiary Jail at Nasirabad was moved to Jhatpat in June 1908.

One prisoner escaped from the custody of a Police Constable at Jhatpat during the year under report. The prisoner is still at large, and efforts are being made to arrest him through his tribal Sardar.

Registration and Stamps.

44. The total number of documents registered was 50, and the receipts on this account amounted to Rs. 181.

The receipts from the sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 11,385-3 as against Rs. 11,208-7 during the last year.

Local Funds.

45. The Shahrig Bazar Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 6,148-0-11. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,501-15-2 and Rs. 9,627-11-2, respectively, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 8,022-4-11.

Sibi Municipal Fund.

46. The revenue and expenditure of the Sibi Municipal Fund was Rs. 42,529-3-11 and Rs. 40,042-10-5, respectively. The opening balance on 1st April 1908 was Rs. 15,024-9-11, and the closing balance on the 31st March 1909 amounted to Rs. 17,511-3-5.

Employment of Muhammadans.

47. There were 7 substantive vacancies amongst the clerical and revenue establishments in the district during the year. Four of these were given to Muhammadans, and 6 Muhammadans were brought in from other districts and departments to fill acting vacancies.

Employment of local men.

48. One local man holding the post of Levy Muharrir died during the year, and his place was given to another local man, and one local man was given an acting post.

Arboriculture.

49. Some 9,197 trees were planted along the roadsides and water channels in the district during the year under report, but most of them are reported to have perished for want of sufficient water.

Nurseries of young trees were as usual kept up at several places in the district. Young plants were taken from them by zamindars for their water courses and orchards.

The results obtained from the sowing of mulberry seeds during the year 1907-08 were not satisfactory as many of the plants perished in the Sibi tahsil from the excessive heat, and in the Shahrig tahsil owing to frost. In the Nasirabad tahsil, however, the plants kept in good condition.

General.

50. On the 1st November 1908, the Tahsil and Sub-Treasury establishments were moved from Nasirabad to Jhatpat, the new head-quarter station of the tahsil. At the former station now only the Distillery remains.

51. The transfer of the tahsil head-quarter from Shahrig to Harnai was sanctioned by the Local Government during the year, and the work of construction of buildings at the latter place will be put in hand during the year 1909-10, and the plan and estimates have been prepared.

52. In commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the assumption of direct administration of India by the Crown remissions of sentences were given on 2nd November 1908, to 23 prisoners confined in the jails in this district, and 3 of them were released.

A. L. JACOB, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.

APPENDIX III.

General Administration Report of the Loralai District for the year 1908-09.

Area and population.

There was no alteration in the limits of the Loralai District, the area of which is 7,747 square miles with a population of 67,864 according to the Census of 1901.

Principal officers.

The following officers held charge of the District during the year :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kemball, I.A., C.I.E., from 1st April to 28th July 1908.

Major H. A. K. Gough, I.A., from 29th July 1908 to 4th February 1909.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kemball, I.A., C.I.E., from 5th February up to the close of the year.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

The conduct of the tribes has on the whole been satisfactory. In the Sinjawi Sub-tahsil, however, some of the Dumars with their chief Malik Payo Khan brought some serious charges against the Naib Tahasildar Sohrab Khan. These charges being fully investigated were proved to be without foundation, and Malik Payo Khan and three other Dumars were punished.

In the Musakhel Tahsil a dispute arose between K. S. Mauladad Khan and Baz Khan Belkhels over the guardianship of the minor Sardar of the Belkhel tribe. The case was referred to the Sibi Shahi Jirga held in February 1909 and was amicably settled.

A riot took place between the Bakrai and the Ghulamani Buzdars at Drug. The case was compromised by the parties, but they were made to furnish securities to keep the peace for 3 years.

The dispute between the Chuharkhel Shiranis of Zhob and the Margzans, Hassankhels and Isots of the Musakhel Tahsil regarding grazing rights mentioned in the last year's report was referred to arbitration, but no final decision has yet been arrived at.

A case, which created a good deal of local excitement, occurred in February 1909 at the village of Uryagi close to Loralai. A number of Utmankhels were invited by the Kudezais to come and play a friendly match in one of their country games, a sort of "pitch and toss." Unfortunately, however, they soon began to quarrel, and a free fight ensued in which one Sultan Kudezai, a Levy Duffadar, was killed, and others were hurt, some more or less badly. A special Jirga was convened, and the case expeditiously disposed of in accordance with tribal custom. There is still, however, a good deal of bad feeling between the tribes who are enemies from olden times, and endeavours are now being made to make a friendly settlement between them.

Kalla Khan, the leading Malik of the Utmankhels, who was deprived of his pay in 1900 for misconduct, died of pneumonia on the 7th March 1909.

Muhammad Aslam, a Ghilzai refugee, in whose favour an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem was lately sanctioned, died in January, and the question of the disposal of the allowance enjoyed by him is under consideration.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report was 603, *i.e.*, 447 Criminal cases and 156 Civil suits.

The findings of the Jirgas were generally accepted, and the working of the Jirgas was on the whole satisfactory.

The following are some of the more important cases :—

(*i*) The murder case of Nazar Kibzai was disposed of during the year. Jalal Khan and Umar Khan were declared by the Jirga as the murderers, and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

(*ii*) Karim Gamani of Issiani murdered his wife Musammat Lalan and Wallu on a charge of adultery, and one Mian Khan Issiani seriously wounded Jamal, brother of Karim, who subsequently died of his wounds. The case was referred to the Fort Munro Jirga on whose recommendation Mian Khan was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500 or in default to undergo 6 years' rigorous imprisonment. Karim was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

(*iii*) One Tangaf of Tibbi Lund, in Dera Ghazi Khan, abducted Musammat Khairi, the wife of Mewa of Tibbi Lund, and settled in Baghao in Barkhan Tahsil 2 years ago. In July 1908, Mewa and his brother Mir Hassan came to Baghao and murdered Musammat Khairi and seriously wounded Tangaf. The case was referred to the Fort Munro Jirga. Both the accused were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each on the Jirga's recommendation.

(*iv*) In September 1908, one Akhtar Nohzai Musakhel and his wife were murdered at Rod, in the Musakhel Tahsil, by some persons unknown. The case was referred to a local Jirga which found that the murderers were Sulemankhels who, after committing the crime, had fled to Afghanistan.

Fines to the amount of Rs. 8,144-9 including Rs. 3,110-6-6 as compensation to the injured parties were imposed in Political cases. Rupees 2,438-1 were recovered and paid to Government. The balance is still outstanding. The number of persons criminally punished under the findings of the Jirgas was 93, and that of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour and keeping the peace was 371.

Horse Show and horse breeding.

The 4th Gumbaz Horse Show was held from the 5th to 7th April 1908 and the 5th from the 15th to 17th March 1909. The total number of animals exhibited was 208 and 255, respectively. The total expenditure on the Show including prizes during 1908 was Rs. 1,000 and during 1909 Rs. 1,109-12-3. Nine horses were purchased at the Show of 1908 and one at that of 1909 at an average price of Rs. 205 and 210, respectively, by Government and other Officers.

Three hundred and one mares were covered during the year under review by the Government stallions located in the district.

District Levies.

The total number of effective Levies at the close of the year including those employed on carrying mails was 355, and the cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,01,175-6-3. They performed their duties satisfactorily and were, as usual, of great help to the Administration. The Levy Thanas were inspected from time to time by various officers in the district.

Police.

Mr. E. J. Gleeson, Deputy Superintendent, Police, held charge of the district, in addition to his charge of the force in the Zhob District, during the year under report.

Cognizable crimes.

The number of cognizable cases of all kinds, which occurred during the year was 128 against 72 in the last year.

Eliminating class VI, *i.e.*, petty cases, the number of cases was 18 against 39 in the last year.

The following is the distribution of the cases :—

	1907.	1908.
Loralai	19	5
Duki	6	5
Sinjawi	2	1
Barkhan	8	5
Musakhel	4	2
	39	18

There were 4 cases of murder in the Loralai District. The number of persons murdered was 5. All these cases were dealt with under the Frontier crimes Regulation.

The percentage of convictions obtained to Police cases investigated was 85·16 against 75·9 in the last year.

The percentage of persons convicted to arrested was 84·09 against 79·75 last year.

The percentage of property recovered to stolen was 34·43 against 73·48 last year.

Roads and Communications.

A new road between Nakami and Kurwa and another over Ashkar Kotal in the Barkhan Sub-Division were constructed during the year and also a portion of the road between Naharkot and Mat was completed.

The portion of the Loralai-Gwal Haidarzai road lying in this district was transferred to the Public Works Department.

Post Office.

No new post office was opened, but the branch office at Ismail Shahr was closed during the year under review.

The working of the Harnai-Loralai Postal Line was transferred to the Post Office of India with effect from the 1st April 1908.

The cost of maintenance of Levies emplyed on carrying mails having been transferred to "25—Political" under the orders of the Government of India the figures in this connection have been included in those under head "District Levies."

Land Revenue.

The following table shows the figures on account of land revenue collections for the year under report :—

	For year under report.	For preceding year.
(1) *Demand*—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous year's outstanding at the end of last year.	32,583 3 5	49,131 11 3
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report.	3,00,391 2 10	2,72,760 6 7
TOTAL DEMAND	3,32,974 6 3	3,21,892 1 10

	For year under report.	For preceding year.
(2) *Collections*—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years	28,995 5 0	19,748 7 10
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report	2,80,093 10 5	2,51,628 10 10
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	3,09,088 15 5	2,71,377 2 8
(3) *Non-recoveries*—		
(*a*) Remissions	*Nil*	442 15 7
(*b*) Malikana	14,318 13 5	13,428 12 2
(*c*) Suspensions	*Nil*	*Nil*
(*d*) Grain allowances paid out of revenue in kind	5,822 3 0	4,060 0 0
(*e*) Arrears recoverable	3,744 6 5	32,583 3 5
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES	23,885 6 10	50,514 15 2

It will be seen from the above table that there is an increase of Rs. 28,464-15-7 over and above the last year's receipts, and this increase is chiefly due to the higher rates at which the revenue grains for the year 1908-09 were sold and also to the large influx of Powindahs who passed through the district to the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.

No suspensions or remissions were granted during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 3,744-6-5 remained in arrears at the close of the year.

No change took place in the system of recovery of Government revenue during the year under review.

The area harvested in four tahsils of the district during the year under crops of all kinds amounted to 41,925 acres 21 poles as shown below; against 46,703 acres 2 roods 5 poles for the past year :—

	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.
Bori Tahsil	15,560	2	0
Barkhan Tahsil	16,963	2	28
Musakhel Tahsil	5,156	3	33
Sinjawi Tahsil	4,244	0	0
Duki Tahsil	Not available.		
TOTAL	41,925	0	21

No difficulty was experienced in recovering the revenue, and no compulsory measures were adopted.

The net grazing tax collections excluding *hak-i-malikana* amounted to Rs. 50,848-13-3 as compared with Rs. 47,123-1-5 realized during the preceding year.

General condition the district and the people.

The general condition of the district and the people has been good. Although malarial fever made its appearance as usual during the summer and autumn months and pneumonia in the winter months, the public health remained generally satisfactory. In the town of Loralai endeavours were made to stamp out malaria by cleaning out the water channels in and around the town, and by taking other steps to prevent mosquitos from breeding. The results were not entirely satisfactory, but it was not expected that the measures would be successful at first, and better results are hoped for by continuing the measures for another year or two.

Owing to the high prices prevailing in the Panjab and Sind the prices of food grains were generally high during the year.

The *Rabi* harvest was good but the *Kharif* was below the average. Fodder for cattle was, however, sufficient throughout the year.

Various epidemic diseases caused much mortality among the cattle and live-stock in the district.

The following figures show the transactions under Takavi advances during the year :—

	Rs. A. P.
Advances outstanding on the 1st April 1908	=19,635 10 0
Advances made during the year 1908-09	=10,880 0 0
TOTAL	=30,565 10 0
Recoveries made during the year 1908-09	=8,291 2 0
Balance outstanding on the 31st March 1909	=22,274 8 0

Migration. The periodical winter and spring migration of Powindahs from and to Afghanistan was larger this year than last year.

Trade. Trade is generally in the hands of Hindus and is not extensive. Wheat, barley, tobacco, wool, dried apricots, ghee, leather, pomegranates are exported to the Panjab and Sind, and piece goods, shoes, gram, sugar, oil, soap and other necessaries of life are imported.

Irrigation. The sources of irrigation in the district are springs, karezes, wells and flood water. The karez dug last year by the Hazara colonists on Anambar Canal was destroyed by heavy rains in the summer. The artesian boring, which was being tried in Kharashang last year, proved a failure. Another boring is being tried near Manki, but has not, I believe, proved successful.

Forests. A new forest called Khumak in the Sinjawi Sub-tahsil having an area of 2¼ square miles was reserved during the year. The total number of reserved forests in the Loralai District is now nine, *viz.*—

Chotair.	Karbi Kachh.	Tomagh.
Gadibar.	Surghund.	Nargasi.
Spingwar.	Kohar.	Khumak.

The contract for the recovery of royalty on wood at Loralai for the year 1908-09 fetched Rs. 1,500, *viz.*, the same amount as was realized for 1907-08.

The question of fuel supply in Loralai is assuming a serious aspect, and this year the price of fuel rose considerably, the rate being from 12 to 14 annas per maund and even more in the Loralai Bazar during the winter months of the year. Great inconvenience was experienced in consequence especially by the poorer classes. The Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests has been asked to establish a forest depôt here for the sale of wood in order to keep down the price and the matter is under his consideration.

Excise. The revenue realized under this head during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,162.

	Rs.
Foreign liquors	162
Country spirits	3,375
Intoxicating drugs	1,325
Opium	950
Rum	350
TOTAL	6,162

This shows a falling off of Rs. 40 as compared with the receipts of the past year.

The drinking population in the Loralai District being very limited and the number of shops for the sale of liquor not being large it was neither found necessary to revise the number of shops nor to record local opinion for their location.

There has been no case of opium smuggling in the district during the year.

Education. No new school was opened in the district, the number of schools being the same as given in the last year's report, *viz.*, 8. The number of scholars receiving instructions on the 31st March 1909 was 192 against 158 on the same date of the year preceding. The total expenditure on the up-keep of these schools amounted to Rs. 4,220-14-3 against Rs. 2,261-15-11 for the last year.

The number of boys in the Primary School at Loralai having risen beyond the control of one teacher the appointment of an assistant teacher has been sanctioned.

The construction of a school at Hajikot with quarters for the teacher was sanctioned during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,673.

The question of building a school house at Smallan is also under consideration.

The experiment of paying a Mulla to give religious instruction was tried in the Duki village, and has turned out to be a success, the number of boys attending the school having risen considerably.

Civil and Criminal Justice. The following table shows the total number of cases including appeals disposed of during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

	CIVIL.		CRIMINAL.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Cases	625	633	181	201
Appeals	13	10	3	2
Revisions	3	2	0	0

Jails and Lock-ups. The total number of prisoners in the different jails and lock-ups at the close of the year was 66, and the total expenditure incurred on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 3,796-14-2, giving an average cost per head of Rs. 57-5-1.

Two prisoners, one from the Loralai Subsidiary Jail and the other from the Duki Sub-Jail, escaped during the year, but were recaptured.

The total number of documents registered was 52 against 66 of the preceding year, and the receipts on this account amounted to Rs. 59. Registration and Stamps.

The revenue realized from stamps during the year was Rs. 7,042-7 as against Rs. 8,253-8 of the preceding year. The decrease in receipts is due to decrease in litigation.

The following table shows the receipts, expenditure and opening and closing balances of the several local funds in the district during the year :— Local Funds.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Loralai Town Fund . . .	9,810 6 9	16,501 0 11	14,817 3 7	11,494 4 1
Duki-Sinjawi Bazar Fund . .	1,266 1 10	1,157 3 9	917 11 11	1,505 9 8
Barkhan Musakhel Bazar Fund .	1,646 6 7	1,249 9 0	810 10 11	2,025 4 8
TOTAL .	12,722 15 2	18,907 13 8	16,545 10 5	15,025 2 5

The character of Government servants has been generally satisfactory. General.

There were 9 vacancies in the different offices of the district, during the year under report, of which 7 were given to Muhammadans and 2 to Hindus.

The title of Dewan was conferred on L. Udho Dass, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Barkhan, and that of Khan Sahib on Sardar Mauladad Khan Belkhel Musakhel.

The Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan visited the district and inspected the Sinjawi Duki, Barkhan and Bori Tahsils during the year.

Nos. 9 and 15 and Quetta Survey Parties have again this year been carrying out surveying operations in the district.

One thousand and eight hundred fruit and other trees were obtained from Quetta for planting in the district, and about 5,000 more were supplied from the nurseries maintained at Loralai, Duki and Barkhan. Four *Malis* were sanctioned, during the year under report for the maintenance of nurseries at Sinjawi, Dabarkot, Barkhan and Musakhel.

Settlement operations commenced in the Duki Tahsil of this district in September 1908.

The number of local Muhammadans employed in the district at the close of the year was 20 as detailed below :—

Police Service	14
Naib Tahsildars	2
Levy Moharrirs	3
Patwari	1
	20

C. A. KEMBALL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Loralai.

APPENDIX IV.

General Administration Report of Zhob for 1908-09.

Area.

No change took place in the external boundaries of the District. Certain internal changes were, however, made during the year owing to the creation of the Kakar Khorasan *tahsil*. The Upper Zhob Sub-Division was truncated and the part known as Kakar Khorasan was constituted into a *tahsil* under the charge of a Naib Tahsildar and added to the Lower Zhob Sub-Division. The *tahsil* was declared open on the 22nd of April 1908. The Loi* Liar forms the boundary line between the Hindubagh and Kakar Khorasan *tahsils*.

* A well-known route leading from Zhob to Kakar Khorasan.

Population.

The population according to the statistics published in the District Gazetteer of Zhob was, in 1901, 69,718 persons, males 39,637, females 30,081.

Principal officers.

The subjoined list shows the personnel of the District :—

(1) Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Trench, I. A. . .	Political Agent.	(who held charge of the appointments throughout the year.)
(2) Captain E. H. S. James, I. A. . . .	Assistant Political Agent	
(3) Captain C. B. Loring, I. A. . . .	Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.	
(4) Captain W. Bickford, I. A. . . .	2nd-in-Command.	
(5) Lieutenant M. H. Lucas, I. A. . . .	Adjutant, Cavalry.	
(6) Lieutenant O. C. Ward, I. A. . . .	Adjutant, Infantry.	

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

The general attitude and conduct of tribes in the District were satisfactory during the year under report.

Jegezais.

Enquiries have been in progress during the year with a view to the transference of the Nawab Kahol property to the Ishaq Kahols as settled by the Shahi Jirga, which sat at Sibi, to bring about a settlement after the murder of Nawab Bangal Khan.

The matter was one of great difficulty owing to the absence of any authoritative records of ownership. At the close of the year, however, it was approaching a satisfactory conclusion.

The conduct of the Ishaq Kahols has been on the whole good, except for the desertion of Gul Bahram late of the Zhob Levy Corps. This event astonished and shook the tribe for some little time. His removal to Kabul, however, restored the tribe to its usual normal state and the event is becoming one of history now.

Shiranis.

An account of the Shirani emigrants is given in a separate paragraph. The others who were in the district, have generally behaved well.

A special joint jirga of the Shiranis from Largha and Bargha was convened at Dhanasar during July 1908 to decide certain cases of raids committed by outlaws from Largha and Bargha in the Shirani country. The jirga recommended certain amounts of fine to be imposed on the sections concerned and also opined that :—

"In future the *maliks* of each sub-section will be responsible for the good behaviour of the members thereof, and should any member of a sub-section commit or join in committing with others an outrage the *maliks* of his sub-section shall be responsible for the payment of any fine inflicted, which will be recovered in the first place from the relatives of the accused, failing whom from the sub-sections. The three such sections being Obokhels, Hassankhels and Chuharkhels, but the Largha *maliks* will be responsible only for the Largha men and Bargha for the Bargha, no matter where the offence is committed. Should a joint jirga assemble to decide the tribal responsibility only such sub-sections to be represented on the jirga which are not suspected of having a member in the gang that committed the outrage."

This award was approved by the authorities both of Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province.

The Shirani joint jirgas which were held at Manikhwah in the first week of May 1908, were attended by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, Commandant Border Military Police and the Largha Shiranis from the Dera Ismail Khan District and by the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent from Zhob. It was mutually arranged that, in future cases of outrage which perhaps Largha outlaws have committed in Bargha and *vice versâ*, an officer of each district should proceed to the spot and draw up a joint report. This arrangement has been found necessary from the liability of the tribes of both Districts to throw the responsibility on to each other.

Shirani emigrants and Frontier cases.

Khatol, Malang and Jalat, Arozai *maliks*, who emigrated in 1905 with a following of about 60, met the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent at Hussain Nikka on the 7th April 1908 for the purpose of themselves interviewing the authorities in person and coming to a final agreement regarding their return to Zhob. After talking over matters with the Shiranis for several days an agreement was arrived at with the emigrants, the terms of which allowed :—

(1) That no loss would accrue to the tribe from the reservation of Shinghar forest.

(2) That no fine would be imposed on the culprits for the burning of the Shinghar bungalows.

(3) The emigrant *maliks* formally agreed to the terms and promised to return to Zhob in the spring or by the autumn of 1909 at the latest.

A considerable number of Shirani emigrants, including a deserter from the Zhob Levy Corps, came in and surrendered in the course of the year.

On the 10th April 1908 Sadagul outlaw arrested one Saraj, Hussankhel Sherani, who had been sent across the border by our *maliks* with food for the emigrant camp. After keeping him a prisoner for some days he was released on the night of the 13th with his ears and beard cropped.

Torgul, son of Hinkai, Obokhel Shirani of Talkhan Kahol, belonging to Sadagul's gang, who had been sent by the latter to this District to commit mischief and who was arrested and bound in the sum of Rs. 2,000 for good behaviour, absconded with his family on the night of the 3rd July 1908 from Kuram village. His sureties and the *maliks* of the village however pursued and captured him near Hussain Nikka on 8th idem. The man is in custody, and his case is still pending.

Muhammad Ali, Khoidadkhel Sulemankhel, had eloped from across the border into British territory with Musammat Takhto, his prospective mother-in-law and widow of Malik Shahab-ud-din, Khoidadkhel, during 1907 and was imprisoned in the Fort Sandeman jail for three years, while the woman was sent into exile. At the assurance of Gulai and Fatteh Khan, brother and son of Shahab-ud-din, respectively, to the effect that they had been able to settle the case amicably, Muhammad Ali was released and Musammat Takhto was brought back from exile, and both of them were allowed to recross the border during the month of February 1909. This action appears to have satisfied Gulai, Fatteh Khan, and their people.

Raids.

On 1st April 1908 Mir Kalam Sadbashi accompanied by the Afghan octroi officer's brother Azha Din and two sowars of the Killa Rashid Thana in Afghanistan entered British territory and carried off eight camels belonging to Baluch, Said Mir and other Lowanas, from a place called Nokar. They also took one Juma Lowana as a prisoner with them, who liberated himself by paying Rs. 15 to the Afghan officials. A *murasala* was sent to the Afghan official concerned but the case has not yet been settled.

The telephone line between Hussain Nikka and Saradarga was cut on the 20th April, about three miles from Saradarga, by *badmashes* who also took away 40 yards of wire and broke four insulators.

Sultan Muhammad, sowar of the Sarvekani Thana, who was bringing the local *dāk* for Fort Sandeman, was captured by Sadagul and his gang of 10 men near Hasuband on the morning of the 13th May 1908. The *badmashes* took away the sowar's clothes as well as his horse. They also looted at the same place and on the same date one Musa Khan Baber and *Bunnia's* stores going to Dhanasar. The case has been marked for the next Shahi Jirga, Quetta.

On the morning of the 21st May 1908, Sadagul and his gang held up the Police *tum-tum* near Baber. Fortunately the driver escaped and brought news to Fort Sandeman. The Assistant Political Agent arrived on the scene about 1 P.M. on the same day with parties of the Zhob Levy Corps and 94th Russell's Infantry, but could not follow the tracks on account of the stony ground. The pony was found shot and the *tum-tum* damaged. The case was referred to the Shahi Jirga, Sibi, 1908, who recommended a fine of Rs. 250 being imposed on the Baber tribe: Rs. 200 to be paid to the Police Department for the horse and *tum-tum* while Rs. 50 to be given to the driver as compensation for his injuries and clothes, which were taken by the *badmashes*. The jirga award was approved both by the Political Agent and the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

In consequence of the various murders and outrages committed by Sadagul and his gang during the month of May 1908, Captain Loring was sent on the 30th idem with about 200 men of the 94th Russell's Infantry and Zhob Levy Corps and several officers to patrol the Shirani country thoroughly. Dera Ismail Khan Border Militia Police also co-operated on the Largha side, no result however arose.

On the 4th June 1908 an escort of the Zhob Levy Corps with M. Saidan Shah, Naib Tahsildar, Shiranis, consisting of three men came on Zalla Khan, a notorious outlaw of the Largha Shirani country near Narwasak. Shots were exchanged and the outlaw was killed. Marani, a Sepoy of the Zhob Levy Corps, was wounded and died of his wounds before medical assistance could reach him. One Bandari rifle and 17 cartridges, 10 empty cases, and Rs. 56 in cash were found on the person of the raider.

Mianji, Abdul Rahman Khel Mahsud outlaw, was killed on the 6th instant in an engagement with a party of the Southern Waziristan Militia in the Wana Agency.

On the 17th June 1908 the parcel mail coming from Loralai to Fort Sandeman was robbed between Badinzai and Fort Sandeman. The robbers are said to be men from across the border. The case was placed before a local jirga who decided that the loss which according to the list supplied by the Postal Department amounted to Rs. 175-4 should be made good by the Duffadar, local levies, who failed to accompany the parcel camel, and by the parcel carrier, who started without a sowar. The former paying $\frac{3}{4}$ths and the latter $\frac{1}{4}$th of the loss. The award of the jirga is still under consideration of the Political Agent.

Mirhaj and his sons, Faizo and Muhammad Ghaus, Kamalzais, residing in the Amir's territory, attacked the camp of surveyor Bhup Singh on the 4th and 8th August 1908, with the intention of stealing the rifles of the Military escort, but could cause no loss.

On the 4th December 1908 some camelmen who were bringing camels from Dera Ismail Khan loaded with piece goods belonging to the shopkeepers of Fort Sandeman were attacked by Shirani *badmashes* near Kato Dabar between Mughal Kot and Dhanasar just within Zhob limits. The raiders looted and carried away as much piece goods as they could. The case was referred to the special joint jirga of Draban during January 1909, who found that Bara Khan, Baz Khan, and Lamak, Shirani outlaws of Largha belonging to the Jiwain gang residing in Afghanistan, had committed the offence. The loss was estimated at about Rs. 1,000 and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has fined the sections concerned in order to compensate the sufferers. The compensation has not yet been received however.

On the 13th November 1908 a party of Largha Shirani *badmashes* attacked near Domanda in Dera Ismail Khan the camels which were bringing up stores for the Zhob Levy Corps and Police at Fort Sandeman. What they could not carry away they burnt. The case was referred to the special joint jirga of Draban in January 1909, who found that the raiders were Kalla Khan, Sherdad, Wali Dad, Juma, and Jalal Khan, Shirani outlaws of Largha. The loss was estimated at about Rs. 1,500. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, has fined the sections concerned in order to compensate those who have suffered. The compensation has not yet been received.

On 7th December 1908 Captain James' riding camel-escort were fired at by some *badmashes* at mile 46 in the Chuharkhel Dhana. One Zhob Levy Corps sowar was wounded through thigh and his horse killed. The *badmashes* carried off his carbine and were followed into the Largha Shirani country, where their tracks were lost. The special joint jirga of Draban found that Kalla Khan, etc., had committed this raid as well. The loss was estimated at Rs. 1,000 and Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, fined the sections concerned.

On the 11th December 1908 the parcel mail coming from Loralai to Fort Sandeman was robbed between Bharatkhel and Gwal Haiderzai. The culprits are suspected to be the outlaws Usman Ghani, Safi, and his sons from across the border. The loss is estimated at Rs. 339-7-3. The case is still under enquiry.

On the 8th December 1908 a party of the Zhob Levy Corps Cavalry were fired on between Mughalkot (Largha) and Draban by a Shirani *badmash*, who lay in ambush near the road. Sowar Nur Shah Gul of the 2nd Squadron rushed for and grappled with him until other sowars arrived and secured him. Four other *badmashes* who watched events from a hill bolted and could not be captured. The prisoner was handed over to the Civil authorities at Draban.

On the 18th January 1909 Jemadar Gul Bahram, Jogezai Kakar, deserted from Saradarga with 10 men of the 1st Squadron taking with him 22 carbines 5,504 rounds Martini Henri Ball ammunition, 13 bandoliers, and 15 horses after shooting the remaining six horses that were at the post at that time. He afterwards committed several raids which are mentioned below.

On the night of 24th January 1909 Gul Bahram and his gang with Anwar Batozai outlaw raided the Thana of Gwal Haiderzai on the Fort Sandeman-Hindubagh road. They murdered the *bunnia* and wounded 4 local sowars, three of whom died shortly after. They also looted the *bunnia's* shop and the *munshi's* house and carried off a Levy sowar's horse. Amir of Loralai and Sufi, deserters, left Gul Bahram at the time of this attack and surrendered themselves. They will be tried by the next Quetta Shahi Jirga.

On the 18th February 1909 an Infantry party of 20 men of the 4th and 6th Companies of the Zhob Levy Corps was attacked in the Sharantoi *nulla* by Gul Bahram and others but repulsed the attack without any loss on either side.

On the 19th February 1909 an Infantry party of 8 men of the 5th Company of Zhob Levy Corps escorting the line-man was fired on between Gustoi and Saradarga, the attack was however not pressed and the enemy retired towards the hills across the border. The raiders were Gul Bahram's party accompanied by Anwar Batozai as well as some Nasirs and Sulemankhels, about 25 men in all. A party of 10 men of the 4th Squadron, Zhob Levy Corps, came up shortly after and pursued the raiders, who however shot two horses of the Zhob Levy party.

On the 27th February 1909 Gul Bahram attacked a party under Captain Loring returning to Sarantsahan post. The attack was made in the Sharantoi *nulla*, where the attackers had carefully placed themselves behind secure positions which commanded the pass from three sides. Lieutenant Gwatkin of the 15th Lancers was killed in the skirmish which ensued, while one of the men of the Zhob Levy Corps (Dad Khan) who had deserted with Gul Bahram was shot and another (Payo) captured. Besides this three local men, whose appearance on the scene of the attack was suspicious, were also arrested.

While out grazing their two camels near Hussain Nikka on the 10th February Muhammad Nur and Yusaf, Andar Ghilzais, were captured by six armed *badmashes*. The camels were carried off and two owners were detained by two of the party at Shinbaz for the night and released in the morning. The camels were returning from the Zhob Levy Corps posts, to which they had conveyed stores.

On the 20th February 1909 a party of 15 men of the 2nd Squadron, Zhob Levy Corps, came on some raiders driving off some Mandokhel flocks on the Kundar river near Spole Loara. They engaged them and recovered the flocks, but were unable to do any damage to the raiders, who escaped under cover of darkness.

On the night of the 28th February 1909 three *badmashes*, who were armed with pistols and daggers, robbed two Nasirs going to Dera Ismail Khan near Hasuband of their clothes, and tied up one of them. No trace of the *badmashes* could be found.

Tribal disputes.

In the month of June 1908 Dalai and two other Abdullazais of the Fort Sandeman tahsil, in retaliation for the theft of 25 of their cattle, which had been stolen by some Khoidadkhels four months previously, lifted three horses of the latter, who upon this took away three girls of the Abdullazais across the border and held them as hostages. The case was however compromised.

A fight took place between the people of the Shadozai village in Algadh on the 24th July 1908. Several people were slightly wounded. The parties however compromised the case.

A severe fight took place between the Adozai and Haiderzai sections of the Kibzai tribe at Tangi Aghbarg on 11th September 1908. About 28 persons were wounded on both sides. The parties have settled the case by arbitration.

Casualties among principal Sardars, Maliks, and Successions.

Muhammad Khan Malik of Marghbal was murdered by Shahmir *badmash* between Omzha and Brahamkhel on the 14th February 1909. The question of his successor is still under consideration.

Mulla Muhammad Yusaf of Killa Saifulla died during May 1908, and was succeeded by his minor son, Muhammad, under the guardianship of Muhamdan, his relative.

Malik Dusmal, Rahatzai of Hindubagh, died during March 1909, and was succeeded by his son Razak.

Malik Sarbadal, Sargarah of Hindubagh, died during October 1908, and was succeeded by his son, Fatteh Khan.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The principal cases referred to jirgas during the year were as follows:—

(1) Cutting of telegraph wire near Shamshob in June 1907.

(2) Cutting of 800 feet telegraph wire at 20 miles from Hindubagh on the Loiband line in June 1907.

These two cases were referred to the Shahi Jirga, Quetta, of 1908, who could not bring the offence home to anyone and recommended Rs. 320 fine being imposed on the villages situated within a radius of eight miles from the scene of occurrence. Their award was approved.

(3) Cutting of telegraph wires around Fort Sandeman during March 1908. The Shahi Jirga of Sibi, to whom the case was referred, could not find the culprits and recommended the village of Apozai being fined Rs. 300. The award was approved.

(4) Hasuband raid by Sadagul during May 1908; detail is given under raids.

(5) Raid by Sadagul on Police Tonga near Baber during May 1908. Detail will be found under raids.

(6) Narwasak raid cases of 2nd and 19th February 1908 were referred to the special Shirani joint jirga at Dhanasar during July 1908. The jirga found that the former raid had been committed by Zalla Khan (who was afterwards killed in Bargha during June 1908), Juma Khan, and Sher Dad, Shirani outlaws of Largha, and that the latter raid was the work of:—

1. Mozak, Chuharkhel of Bargha.
2. Khoidad.
3. Bara Khan.
4. Sher Dad.
5. Wali Dad.
6. Zalla Khan.
7. Khudaidad.

A fine of Rs. 452-2-10 was imposed in the first case on Khiderzais and Muhammadzais of Largha, to which sections the raiders belonged. Out of this Rs. 252-10 was to be paid as compensation to the sufferers. While a fine of Rs. 992-8 was imposed in the second case on the Chuharkhels of Bargha and Khiderzais of Largha. Out of this Rs. 592-8 was to be paid as compensation to the sufferers and ⅓th of it was to be recovered from the Chuharkhels, and ⅔ths from the Khiderzais. The remaining Rs. 400 was to be paid by both the sections half in half.

The joint jirga also recorded their opinion as to similar raids which might take place in future and a detail of this portion of their award will be found under "Shiranis."

One Fatteh Khan, of Apozai village, was badly wounded on the 23rd July. He stated that one Usmanghani of the same village had wounded him. The case was referred to a local jirga who stated that the offence could not be brought home to anyone and recommended that the village should be fined Rs. 400, out of which Rs. 350 should be paid to the complainant as compensation. The Political Agent, however, raised the amount of fine to Rs. 600, and it was approved by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

The number of cases referred to jirgas during the year was 485 as detailed below :—

Civil	104
Criminal	182
Revenue	55
Miscellaneous	144

Besides the above 1,319 cases as detailed below were disposed of politically without reference to jirgas :—

Civil	299
Criminal	450
Revenue	159
Miscellaneous	411

The findings of jirgas were accepted by the Political Agent in all the 485 cases.

It will be seen that total number of political cases during the year has been 1,804 against 1,928 for the preceding year.

The number of persons criminally punished under jirga proceedings was 103 against 276 for the preceding year.

The number of persons called upon to furnish security under jirga proceedings was 317 against 246 for the preceding year.

The total amount of the fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 3,353-2. The amount of such fines outstanding from the previous years was Rs. 3,109-2-8, thus making a total of Rs. 6,462-4-8. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,509-14-8 was recovered and credited into the Treasury within the year. A sum of Rs. 451-11-8 was paid as compensation to complainants and the balance of Rs. 4,500-10-4 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Land Revenue.

The following table gives statistics of Land Revenue for the year under review :—

	For year under report.	For preceding year.
1.—*Demand.*		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year.	.....	.....
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report	1,52,190 5 7	1,45,121 6 2
2.—*Collections.*		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year	.....	.....
(*b*) On account of the revenue for the year under report	1,33,931 5 6	1,27,705 1 9
3.—*Non-recoveries.*		
(*a*) Remissions	3,301 5 4	3,787 12 5
(*b*) Malikana	7,156 13 6	6,802 6 0
(*c*) Suspensions	.....	.....
(*d*) Grain allowances paid out of revenue in kind	7,099 10 0	6,826 2 0
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	701 3 3	.....
TOTAL	18,259 0 1	17,416 4 5

Fort Sandeman tahsil shows an increase of Rs. 1,480 and Killa Saifulla of Rs. 10,975, The increase in either case is due to the higher rates at which the Government share of the produce was sold while in the case of Killa Saifulla it is also partly due to the cultivation of certain *khushkaba* tracts on a larger scale than in the previous year. There is an increase of Rs. 1,666 in grazing tax in Kakar Khorasan which is due to more effective supervision. The decrease under the Hindubagh tahsil on account of grazing tax collections amounting to Rs. 16,797 represents largely the revenue of Kakar, Khorasan, which was separated from Hindubagh and constituted into a separate tahsil.

General condition of the District and people.

General condition of the District and people was good and prices were low in comparison with adjacent districts.

Agriculture and Arboriculture.

Takavi advances to the extent of Rs. 12,290 were made to the zamindars in the District, Rs. 5,765 being under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 6,525 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Much interest was taken by the Naib Tahsildar at Kamr-ud-Din Karez in the improvement of sources of water supply and the extension of cultivation. An advance of Rs. 1,000 was made to Mulla Miragul for the improvement of the Ghazlunawar Karez in Khorasan. Among the other *karezes* which have been improved in Kakar Khorasan are the Mulla Nasim Karez, the Kamr-ud-Din Karez and the Saleh Karez. The result has been a

satisfactory increase of water supply and a consequent increase in cultivation. In the case of the Kamr-ud-Din Karez alone the irrigating capacity of the reservoir which is fed by the *karez* has been increased from 4 to 10 hours daily.

Nine hundred sheep perished from a disease locally known as "Tuk" in the Fort Sandeman tahsil. Deaths from contagious diseases among agricultural stock elsewhere in the District were few.

Arboriculture has been extended and a great deal has been done in arranging for the protection of young trees.

Potatoes and Mungphalli (ground-nuts) were experimented with. In Government gardens and under supervision they showed good results. Zamindars in a few instances are now trying both these, but their interest in a new venture is languid.

Public health.

The public health was good. No epidemic disease visited the District during the year except an occasional outbreak of small-pox, measles, and typhus fever from which a few deaths took place.

Plague camp.

Owing to the recrudescence of plague in the Dera Ismail Khan city a segregation camp in charge of a Hospital Assistant was opened at Fort Sandeman on April 15th. On the 26th of the same month the camp was moved to Dhanasar where it was abolished on the 14th of August. One imported case was detected at Dhanasar, which proved fatal. The arrangements in connection with the segregation camp cost Rs. 519.

Floods.

The floods which did considerable damage to the Civil buildings at Killa Saifulla during July 1908 were the heaviest of their kind since the establishment of the tahsil. Several embankments of lands under flood irrigation in the Akhtarzai circle were also washed away.

Mines and Minerals.

Chromite to an enormous amount and of first class quality continues to be found in the Hindubagh tahsil. Numerous leases have been taken up. Little work however is done. The leases are speculative and will only be valuable if a Railway reaches Hindubagh or the present price of chromium improves.

No accident occurred during the year.

The question regarding the employment of local labour in preference to imported labour from without in Zhob District which had been referred to a committee last year was settled amicably. The revenue realized from mines during the year amounted to Rs. 3,421-6.

Sixty-eight new leases for mining chromite ore were issued during the year.

Forests.

No new forest area was reserved during the year.

Horse Breeding.

"Ganges," the horse stallion, arrived at Fort Sandeman on 7th March 1909 and was located in the Zhob Levy Corps lines.

"Surra" broke out among horses of the Zhob Levy Corps at Mir Ali Khel, Mughal Kot, and in the lines at Fort Sandeman. The suspected horses were brought to headquarters for inspection and treatment. Twenty-seven horses were declared to be suffering from "Surra" and were destroyed.

Excise.

The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 5,141 as compared with Rs. 4,952 for the previous year. The increase of Rs. 189 is attributed to keen competition among the bidders for the excise contracts.

There has been no case of opium smuggling in this district during 1908.

Education.

The Akhtarzai School was closed in July 1908 and the total number of schools in the District was thus reduced to three including the private-aided Girls' school at Fort Sandeman. The number of pupils on the rolls on 31st December 1908 was 65 boys and 18 girls, of whom there were 18 local boys. The income and expenditure amounted, respectively, to Rs. 1,109-8 and Rs. 2,256. The Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education visited the schools in the course of the year. The teacher of the Akhtarzai school was brought on the establishment of the Fort Sandeman boys' school while the pay of the Head Master of the boys' school was raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. Unfortunately, however, the services of a qualified teacher could not be obtained during the year. The Personal Assistant interviewed the headmen of Kán Mehtarzai and submitted proposals for the opening of a school there.

Zhob Levy Corps.

The Zhob Levy Corps is a drilled and disciplined corps maintained chiefly to keep order in the District, to protect the border-land stretching from Pishin to the Gomal, to supply escorts within the Districts, and to form an aid to the District Officer. The sanctioned strength is 638 Infantry and 627 Cavalry, composed of Pathans, Baluch, and Brahuis, of whom Pathans, chiefly Kakars and Ghilzais, preponderate. The corps was maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 4,25,933-10-7 classified as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Pay, allowances, and contingencies	3,73,586	10	5
(*b*) Clothing allowances	13,883	0	0
(*c*) Equipment allowances	4,375	0	0
(*d*) Hospital medicines, etc.	799	15	9
(*e*) Travelling allowances	5,968	10	0
(*f*) Warm clothing	30	0	0
(*g*) Grant-in-aid to Forage Fund	14,000	0	0
(*h*) Compensation for horses destroyed owing to "Surra"	4,151	6	5
(*i*) Grant for kit in part	4,139	0	0
(*j*) 45—Civil Works	5,000	0	0

On the 18th January 1909 Jemadar Gul Bahram ,Jogezai Kákar, deserted from his post at Saradarga with 10 sowars taking with him 22 carbines and a quantity of ammunition. He made several half-hearted attacks on parties of the Corps along the border and was eventually taken to Kabul by the Afghan officials.

At the end of the year Mahsuds both from Ghazni and Wano began to appear in the District in large bands associated probably with Sulaiman Khels and Sherani outlaws, and necessitated all posts and parties being materially strengthened.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Hunter accompanied by his staff arrived at Fort Sandeman on the 20th and inspected the men and lines of the Zhob Levy Crops on the following day. He was pleased with the appearance of the men and expressed the opinion that they had improved considerably since he last saw them.

Effective Levies.

The effective local levies employed in the district numbered 331 consisting of 299 mounted and 32 footmen. Their local distribution on 31st March 1909 stood as under :—

	Foot.	Mounted.
Hindubagh tahsil	1	51
Fort Sandeman tahsil	28	154
Killa Saifulla tahsil	3	86
Kakar Khorasan tahsil	...	8

The cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 98,768. The levies performed their duties quite satisfactorily and as usual were of great assistance in the District administration.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of criminal cases before the various courts in the District during 1908 was 784 against 657 during 1907. Out of these 655 cases were disposed of and 129 remained pending at the close of the year.

Civil Justice.

The total number of regular civil cases before the various courts in the District during 1908 was 115 including those pending from the previous year against 182 for the preceding year. Out of these, 106 were disposed of and 9 remained pending at the close of the year.

Police.

Mr. E. J. Gleeson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, held charge of the Police in the two districts of Zhob and Loralai during the year under report.

The total cost of the Police force during the year under review amounted to Rs. 92,878-12 as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay and allowances	77,109	5	11
Travelling allowance	6,458	4	0
Contingencies	5,820	7	5
Clothing and equipment	3,490	10	8

The proportion of the Police of all grades, excluding clerks and servants, to the population during the year under report was as under :—

To total population, one Policeman to 419 souls.

To urban population, one Policeman to 21 souls.

To rural population, one Policeman to 398 souls.

The strength compared with the area represents one Policeman to 54 square miles.

Cognizable crime.

The number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year was 165 against 128 in the last year.

Eliminating class VI, *i.e.*, petty cases, the number of cases was 30 against 53 in the last year.

The following is the distribution of the cases in each Thana of the Zhob and Loralai Districts :—

	1907.	1908.
Fort Sandeman Thana	14	11
Killa Saifulla	...	...
Hindubagh	...	1
Loralai	19	5
Musa Khel	4	2
Duki	6	5
Sanjawi	2	1
Barkhan	8	5

There were four cases of murder in the Loralai District. The number of persons murdered was 5. All these were political cases.

There were 13 cases of murder in the Zhob District. The number of persons murdered was 15. All these cases were dealt with politically.

The percentage of convicted to Police cases investigated was 81·55 against 81·3 in the last year. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested was 88·10 against 81·17 last year. The percentage of property recovered to stolen was 49·06 against 68·97 last year.

The total sanctioned strength of the Zhob and Loralai Police Force including clerks and servants was 341 as it stood on the 31st December 1908.

The details of the composition of the Zhob and Loralai Police Force including clerks and servants as they stood on the 31st December 1908 were as under :— Composition.

—	Christian.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Punjabi Muhammadan.	Punjabi Frontier Pathan.	Baluch.	Local Pathans.	Sweepers.
Officer . . .	1	...	3	6	4	...	1	...
Mounted . .	...	4	7	13	14	10	4	...
Foot . . .	...	34	42	129	31	...	25	...
Clerks and servants .	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	7

There were 30 local men employed in the Zhob and Loralai Police Force as shown above.

The prisoners received in the various jails during the year numbered 977 against 578 in the preceding year. The total cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 3,570-8-3 giving an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 65-13-2. Jails and Lock-ups.

In addition to other prisoners in the jails outside Zhob, 15 prisoners in the Fort Sandeman jail were granted remissions of sentences of imprisonment on the 2nd of November in commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the assumption of the direct administration of India by the Crown.

The total number of documents registered during the calendar year was 35 against 21 during the preceding year. The total receipts and expenditure during 1908 amounted to Rs. 107-8 and Rs. 32-12, respectively. Registration and Stamps.

The stamp revenue increased to the extent of Rs. 460, being Rs. 4,938, in 1908-09 against Rs. 4,478 in the previous year.

The survey of the Railway line to Hindubagh was completed during the year. Further work on the proposed line has been deferred. Public Works.

Heavy floods during the rainy season again washed away the pipe conveying the water supply at Fort Sandeman on several occasions. The line has been realigned and is expected to be completed before the following flood season.

A new water pump was erected over the artesian well at Killa Saifulla at a cost of Rs. 1,354 and has given a wholesome supply of drinking water to the place.

The post between the various tahsil headquarters and the headquarters of the District is carried by levy sowars mounted on horses. The following list shows the various postal lines by which the District is served at present:— Postal.

No.	Name of line.	Intermediate distance.	Time occupied in transit.	Whether weekly or bi-weekly or daily.	Remarks.
1	Gwal Haiderzai-Hindubagh. .	73½ miles	18½ hours in one direction and 21 hours in the reverse direction.	Daily.	
2	Loralai-Fort Sandeman . .	112 „	24 hours . .	Daily.	
3	Hindubagh-Loiband . . .	48 „	16 „ . .	Weekly.	
4	Gwal Haiderzai-Kamar Din Karez	104 „	30 hours in one direction and 36 hours in the reverse direction.	Do.	
5	Kamr-ud-Din Karez-Loiband .	Not opened yet.			
6	Fort Sandeman-Mir Ali Khel .	35 miles	9 hours in one direction and 13 hours in the reverse.	Tri-weekly.	
7	Mir Ali Khel-Hussain Nikka .	40 „	34 hours in one direction and 35 hours in the reverse.	Bi-weekly.	
8	Fort Sandeman-Dera Ismail Khan	137½ „	75 hours in one direction and 88½ hours in the reverse direction.	Daily.	
9	Fort Sandeman-Shinghar . .	30 „	8 hours . .	Daily.	
10	Mir Ali Khel-Moghal Kot . .	14½ „	Not fixed and not known.	Bi-weekly.	
	Mir Ali Khel-Gul Kach . .	22 „	11 hours . .	Do.	

Numbers 8 and 9 are new lines and were opened on the 15th of October and 1st of July 1908, respectively.

The arrangements for the conveyance of parcels between Loralai and the headquarter stations in Zhob were very unsatisfactory. To obviate delay the District and the Post Office authorities are considering the question of introducing a Tonga service between Loralai and Fort Sandeman.

Local Funds. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure, and opening and closing balances of the several local funds in the District during the year :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Excluded Local Fund.	8,400 7 11	17,015 6 0	25,415 13 11	16,236 8 5	9,179 5 6
Zhob Police Fund	10,245 10 4	12,909 13 0	23,155 7 4	11,584 5 0	11,571 2 4
Zhob Levy Corps Government Fund.	54 6 3	1,723 15 2	1,778 5 5	1,778 5 5	...
Zhob Levy Corps Private Fund.	2,941 9 1	4,03,717 11 8	4,06,659 4 9	3,98,252 4 1	8,407 0 8

General. The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Southern Army and the General Officer Commanding the 4th (Quetta) Division visited the District during the year.

No. 15 Party of the Survey of India Department carried out triangulation and detail survey operations in the District. A Provincial Officer of No. 24 Party also carried out preliminiary triangulation operations in the Sherani country.

The following troops travelled through the District during the course of the year :—

1. The 4th Rajputs.
2. The 94th Russell's Infantry.
3. The 14th Sikhs.
4. The 19th Lancers.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the assumption of the direct administration of India by the Crown was celebrated at Fort Sandeman on November 2, 1908. Large numbers of the local tribesmen from the surrounding villages, headmen and *sardars* of different tribes, all officers and men of the garrison as well as the officers and men of the Zhob Levy Corps and other residents of the station attended the sports which were held to celebrate the day. Subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 1,030 were collected out of which prizes were awarded to winners. The local tribesmen were also entertained and the poor were fed. In the evening the whole station was illuminated and there was a display of fireworks. The celebrations closed with a message from the public conveying congratulations and expressions of loyalty and deep gratitude for the peace and prosperity enjoyed under the British rule. The message was conveyed to the Government of India by the Local Government and was graciously acknowledged.

The title of *Rai Sahib* was conferred in January 1909 on Lala Bhag Mal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob.

The character of Government servants has been generally satisfactory.

Employment of Muhammadans. The following statement gives statistics of the pensionable ministerial appointments held permanently by Muhammadans and others in the District on March 3, 1909 :—

——	Over Rs. 100.	Over Rs. 50 and upto Rs. 100.	Over Rs. 30 and upto Rs. 50.	On Rs. 30.	On Rs. 20 and Rs. 25.	TOTAL.
Muhammadans . .	1	2	9	8	9	24
Hindus . . .	4	17	17	3	6	47
TOTAL . .	5	19	27*	6	15	72*
	*Includes one Christian.					

G. C. TRENCH, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

APPENDIX V.

General Administration Report of the Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway lying in the Kalat Agency for the year 1908-09.

Area. The area of the Bolan Pass and the section of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency is the same as reported last year, *viz.*, 100 square miles and 61 miles, respectively.

Population. 2. The population of the Bolan Pass is the same as last year while that of the Quetta-Nushki Railway section is 501.

Principal Officers. 3. The sub-joined statement shows the principal civil officers in the Kalat Agency during the year under report :—

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.	
		From	To
Major R. A. E. Bean, I.A., C.I.E.	Political Agent	1st April 1908	31st March 1909.
Lieutenant H. R. Lawrence, I.A.	Assistant Political Agent.	1st April 1908	22nd February 1909.
Major F. McConaghey, I.A.	Ditto	23rd February 1909	31st March 1909.

General attitude and conduct of tribes. 4. The general attitude and conduct of the principal Bolan tribes has remained unchanged, and there have been no casualties among the principal Sardars and Maliks. The nephew of the Satakzai Chief died during the year under report. One of the daughters of the Satakzai Chief married Muhammad Amin, Subadar of the Makran Levy Corps, and his other daughter was betrothed to Mir Shahnawaz Khan, the son of the *Ex*-Khan of Kalat.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. 5. Seven political cases were instituted in the Bolan during the year as per details below :—

Adultery	2
Theft	1
Miscellaneous	4
Total	7

These cases were decided as under :—

Two Adultery cases.—These were referred to Jirgas. In one case the accused was fined Rs. 500 and had to pay a compensation of Rs. 1,500. The adultress to be divorced by her husband and banished from Kalat Territory. The parties to furnish security of Rs. 1,000 each for a period of three years to keep the peace. In the other case both the adulterer and adultress were killed. No punishment was inflicted on either party, but security of Rs. 1,000 each was taken from the heirs of the accused for a period of three years to keep the peace.

The theft case was tried by the Political Agent and the accused released for want of sufficient proof.

Four Miscellaneous cases.—One was referred to Jirga and 3 were tried by the Tahsildar. All these were decided amicably.

Horse breeding. 6. No Government stallions are located in the Bolan.

District Levies. 7. The number of Levies employed in the Bolan Pass and on the Quetta-Nushki Railway section and their monthly cost was the same as in the previous year.

Police. 8. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year under report was 13 against 11 (admitted cases) in the previous year. In 12 cases offenders were arrested and convicted. Out of the stolen property valued at Rs. 151 a sum of Rs. 86 was recovered against Rs. 635 and 334, respectively, in the preceding year. The working of the Police on the whole seems to be satisfactory.

Roads and communications. 9. No new roads were constructed during the year under report.

Postal. 10. A new Post Office has been opened at Mastung Road Bazar. This addition has proved most beneficial to the Railway Staff of the Mastung Road Station and the adjacent villages of Tiri and Paringabad and to the inhabitants of the Bazar at Wali Khan.

Land revenue.

11. The total collections of land revenue in cash and kind during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,291-8 against Rs. 3,494-4-5, or an increase of Rs. 1,797-3-7 over the previous year's figures as shown in the subjoined statement:—

	For year under report.	For preceding year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1.—*Demand.*		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous year's outstanding at the end of the last year.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report .	5,291 8 0	3,494 4 5
TOTAL DEMAND .	5,291 8 0	3,494 4 5
2.—*Collections.*		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years . .	*Nil*	*Nil*
(*b*) On account of the revenue for the year under report . .	5,291 8 0	3,494 4 5
TOTAL COLLECTIONS .	5,291 8 0	3,494 4 5
3.—*Non-recoveries.*		
(*a*) Remissions	*Nil*	*Nil.*
(*b*) Malikana		
(*c*) Suspension		
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind . . .		
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspension) . . .		

Footnote on Rs. 5,291-8.

This includes the following items:—

	Rs. A. P.
Miscellaneous	180 12 10
Royalty on coal	242 0 8
Record room fees	0 7 6
TOTAL .	423 5 0

The increase is due to the increase in the outturn, and to high prices obtained for the Government share of revenue. No grazing tax is levied in the Bolan.

General condition of the District and people.

12. The general condition of the District and people was good but malarial fever was prevalent for a time in the Mach Bazar. The season was favourable. The prices of food-stuffs ruled high throughout the year. The rate of *atta* varied from 7 to 8 seers per rupee. Local labour to a limited extent was obtainable when required from Rs. 0-6-0 to Rs. 0-8-0 per diem. No *taccavi* advances were granted during the year. A sum of Rs. 340 on account of principal and Rs. 70 on account of interest was recovered during the year.

The quantity of coal and coal dust exported from the Mach Coal Mines during the year under report was as under:—

	Maunds.	Seers.
Coal	89,334	14
Coal dust	26,663	4

After deducting 42,355 *maunds* 12 *seers* on account of coal and 12,040 *maunds* 6 *seers* on account of coal dust for the year 1906-07 and accounted for in the year 1907-08 there is an increase of 4,100 *maunds* 37 *seers* and 20,423 *maunds* 35 *seers* in the export of coal and coal dust, respectively, in the year under report. The remarkable increase in the export of coal dust is due to the fact that no royalty is levied on it. No trade of importance is carried on in the Bolan. There has been no immigration or emigration in the Bolan Pass during the year under report.

Irrigation.

13. No irrigation work was carried out during the year under report.

Forests.

14. Same as in last year's report.

Excise.

15. The excise contracts in the Bolan Pass for the year 1908-09 were sold for Rs. 1,556 and those of the Quetta-Nushki Railway section for Rs. 1,169, showing a decrease of Rs. 515 and Rs. 360, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1907-08. The decrease is due to no competition at the auction sale and also to the fact that the Railway authorities prohibit the sale of liquor within Railway premises at the Kolepur and Hirok stations. No opium smuggling case occurred during the year under report.

Education.

16. There are no schools in the Bolan.

17. The number of cases decided by the various courts of the Kalat Agency during the year under report is as given below :— Criminal and Civil Justice.

Criminal.

Political Agent, Kalat	1
Assistant Political Agent, Kalat	8
Tahsildar, Bolan	35
Native Assistant, Sarawan	2

Civil.

Political Agent, Kalat	1
Assistant Political Agent, Kalat	4
Tahsildar, Bolan	101

18. Same as reported last year. Jails and Lock-ups.

19. No registration work was done in the Bolan Pass during the year under report. Six compulsory documents were registered on the Quetta-Nushki Railway section and the total receipts on this account amounted to Rs. 18. The sale of stamps for the year under report amounted to Rs. 666-3-0, showing a decrease of Rs. 620-8-0. The decrease is due to the fact that the majority of cases were of small value. Registration and Stamps.

20. The details of the receipts, expenditure, etc., of the Bolan and the Quetta-Nushki Railway Bazar Funds are as follows :— Local Funds.

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bolan	2,861 2 5	932 10 8	711 1 0	3,082 12 1
Quetta-Nushki Railway	3,492 5 7	204 8 0	...	3,696 13 7

21. Two permanent vacancies occurred during the year under report. One was given to a Hindu who held the post provisionally with the approval of the Revenue Commissioner and the other has not yet been filled up. General.

22. The plague inspection camp which was transferred for summer months from Sibi to Hirok returned to Sibi on the 20th November 1908.

23. The question of improvement to the garden at Mach is under consideration. Some mulberry plants were transplanted in the Mach garden. The question of nursery at Rindli was held in abeyance under the order of the Revenue Commissioner. The Military Works Department have established a nursery at Mach in the land lent to them by the Civil Department and have planted a few trees at Kirta, Rindli, and Drinjan.

24. A few claims on account of compensation for the land taken up by the Railway Department on the Quetta-Nushki Railway section were settled during the year under report.

25. The following additional quarters were built at Mastung and Kalat by the Military Works Department during the year 1908-09 :—

1. Escort lines for Political Agent's and Assistant Political Agent's escort.
2. Coach-house to Political Rest-House at Kalat.
3. Levy lines for the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, and Native Assistant, Sarawan's levies.
4. Additions to the quarters of Head Clerk, Second Clerk, and Sarishtadar of the Political Agent.
5. Quarters for Signaller of the combined Post and Telegraph Office at Mastung.
6. Quarters for the Mistri of the Military Works Department.

26. The total receipts from Provincial Revenues in the Kalat Agency during the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,066-13-3 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 13,505, while the expenditure was Rs. 2,85,762-4-10* against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,91,871.

* Taken from unverified figures of the Treasury.

27. No coal mining accident occurred nor was any shock of earthquake felt during the year under report.

28. Floods occurred on the 11th and 12th July but caused no serious delay to the traffic.

29. The Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, inspected the Levy posts on the Bolan and Quetta-Nushki Railway section stations during the year under report and found them in order.

30. Four Railway accidents occurred on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway. In one a Brahui was run over, in the second a fireman while oiling the engine fell off the engine and was killed; in the third a passenger who appeared to have fallen from the train was found seriously injured, and in the fourth a man with his head severed from his body was found lying about 15 feet from the line at Mile 467-12 between Mushkaf and Panir.

31. A paragraph on the operations of the silk factory in Mastung has been inserted in the Kalat State report submitted to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

32. No local men, either domiciled Hindus or Muhammadans, were employed during year under report.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major*,

Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

Administration Report of the Chagai Political Agency for the year 1908-09.

Area. The area of the Chagai district, which embraces the Nushki Tahsil, the Dalbandin Naib Tahsil, and the immense stretch of almost uninhabited country known as the Western Sanjrani district, amounts, as estimated in the Gazetteer, to 18,892 square miles. The limits of the district underwent no change during the year.

Population. The census taken in 1901 showed the population of the district to be 15,689, the larger proportion of whom are nomads, whose movements are regulated by the rainfall and the requirements of their flocks.

Principal Officers. The charge of the district was held throughout the past year by Major F. C. Webb-Ware, C.I.E., I.A. The appointment of the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Chagai, continued vacant.

General attitude and conduct of the principal tribes. There was an entire absence of inter-tribal disputes during the year in review and the conduct of all concerned was exemplary. In view of the high prices for food-stuffs which ruled, the absence of anything in the form of serious crimes was most noteworthy.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation amounted to 114 as against 43 for the preceding 12 months. The decisions which were arrived at by Jirga were accepted by the parties concerned and the cases were finally decided. The number of prisoners punished criminally amounted to 2, and 15 were required to furnish security for personal good behaviour.

Fines amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 74 were imposed and were credited into the Treasury.

Out of the balance of Rs. 150 which was outstanding at the close of the previous year Rs. 50 were recovered and credited into the Treasury. The recovery of the balance was not feasible as the prisoner concerned died.

Horse breeding operations. A Government Stallion was sent to Nushki on 1st March and several mares were covered before the close of the year. Had not the season been so late the services of the Stallion would have been utilized to a still greater extent than they were.

District Levies. The distribution of District Levies, which are divisible into the three separate classes—(*a*) Chagai Levy Corps (*b*) General Levies and (*c*) Railway Levies—remained the same as last year with the exception that the levies which were shown under the heading "15—Post Offices" were amalgamated with those under "25—Political."

2. The following is a list of the Chagai Levies as it stood on 1st April 1909 :—

(*a*) *Chagai Levy Corps.*

Jemadars	5	
Duffadars	5	
Pay Naiks	5	
Sowars	110	
		125

(*b*) *General Levies.*

Jemadars	4	
Duffadars	18	
Sowars	139	
Havildars	3	
Lance Naiks	2	
Footmen	21	
		187

(*c*) *Railway Levies.*

Sowars	3	
Footmen	4	
		7

(*d*) *Levies maintained by the Zaggar Mengal and Sanjrani Sirdars.*

Jemadar	1	
Duffadars	3	
Sowars	13	
		17
GRAND TOTAL		336

In addition to the foregoing seven moharrirs, seven shopkeepers, one salutri, one nalband, four bhishtis, one sweeper, and one mochi are maintained.

3. The average monthly pay bill of the above levies including the clerical and menial establishments amounts to Rs. 9,090-2-10.

4. The working of the levies throughout the year was in every respect satisfactory and the Chagai Levy Corps promises to become a thoroughly well-trained and efficient body of men. The detachment of the corps posted at Nushki was inspected by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in December last and he expressed his approbation of the smart appearance and discipline of the men.

Police. The only police stationed in the Chagai Agency are those at Nushki. These are under the charge of District Superintendent, Police, Quetta-Peshin and Sibi. The working of the force was quite satisfactory and there is nothing to record.

Roads and communications. There are no roads in the correct sense of the term in Chagai. The trade route track which runs from Nushki to Robat on the Perso-Baluch frontier was maintained in order. Considerable damage was done to its western section by the heavy rains which fell in February. Steps are being taken to rectify this.

Postal. There was a distinct improvement in the working of the Nushki-Seistan *dâk* service, which is ascribable to the duties of Branch Post Masters having been re-transferred to Political *Munshis*. The parcel service along this line is growing in popularity and the total value of the parcels registered by His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Seistan, during the year amounted to Rs. 97,590. The carrying capacity of the service is not sufficient to deal with the increasing weight of parcels despatched and the matter is occupying the attention of the Local Government.

Immigration and Emigration. Among a nomad community like that found to such a large extent in the Chagai Agency there must necessarily be constant ebbs and flows in the population and until the conditions change these movements will continue, being determined by the climatic conditions ruling, and chiefly by the rainfall. The rain failed last year; a scarcity of the necessities of life ensued, and the natural sequence followed that large numbers of flock owners crossed the frontier into Koh-i-Pusht, or moved south into Kharan. Many of the absentees have returned, and still more would have done so had it not been for the strictness with which the embargo placed by the Afghan authorities on the export of wheat is being enforced, and for the failure, for the second year in succession, of the winter rains in the central portions of the Agency. The Afghan trans-frontier authorities have endeavoured to turn these conditions to their advantage, but the strictness with which grazing tax is being collected by their subordinate officials has done much to render these attempts nugatory.

Land Revenue.

	For the year under report.	For preceding year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1.—*Demand.*		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous year's outstanding at the end of the last year.	.....	1,699 14 8
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report .	35,061 11 1	24,879 1 0
TOTAL DEMAND .	35,061 11 1	26,578 15 8
2.—*Collections.*		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years . .	.....	1,699 14 8
(*b*) On account of the revenue for the year under report . .	33,407 12 4	23,759 15 7
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	33,407 12 4	25,459 14 3
3.—*Non-recoveries.*		
(*a*) Remissions	150 0 0	.....
(*b*) Malikana	1,503 14 9	1,119 1 5
(*c*) Suspensions	.....	.....
(*d*) Grain allowances paid out of revenue in kind . . .	.....	.....
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions) . . .	.....	.....
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES .	1,653 14 9	1,119 1 5

The revenue on cereals is taken by *Batai* or *Tashkhis*, while that on *Sabz-Khurda* is recovered at cash rates.

The assessment of revenue on *palezat* both in the Nushki Tahsil as well as in the Chagai Naib Tahsil has been remitted by the Local Government for a period of 3 years.

The *muafis* granted to Zamindars amounted to Rs. 1,772-10-8 divided as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Land revenue	1,468	12	8
Grazing tax	303	14	0

The collections under grazing tax totalled Rs. 12,202-11-1 divided as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Nushki Tahsil	6,417	6	4
Dalbandin Naib Tahsil	5,785	4	9

It is to be remarked that in the case of the Nushki Tahsil this tax was introduced for the first time.

General condition of the District and the people. Nature of the Season.

The rainfall in Nushki was sufficient to ensure a good crop and further to admit of a certain amount of *kharif* sowings. There is an ample stock of grass available and the *Rabi Khushkaba* cultivation was secured by a good flood which came down the Bor Nullah and irrigated the "dak" lands. In the case of Chagai however the season is not a good one. When rain came it did so too late in the year to save the *Rabi*, which will be a complete failure and there is so great a want of grass that the *Maldars* who left the district last year and migrated into Koh-i-Pusht have remained where they are. The *Maldars* who reside in the southern parts of the district, and who migrated last year to Kharan, have, it is true, returned, but it is to be feared that this is so, more because the conditions in Kharan are much on a par with those in Chagai, than for any other reason. In the beginning of the season there was a complete absence of rainfall, and when rain did fall it came in the form of two heavy thunderstorms which merely brought down the *nullahs* in flood and did little good to the country.

Public health.

With the exception of the usual cases of malaria and diseases of the digestive organs the health of the district remained good throughout the year.

The winter was not a severe one and only five cases of Pneumonia occurred in the Nushki bazar, of which one ended fatally.

The sanitary condition of the Nushki bazar was maintained in a satisfactory condition. Full advantage is being taken, as has been the case in previous years, of the facilities for medical treatment which the Nushki dispensary provides. Out of the total number of indoor patients about one-third came from beyond the frontier and most of these were cases for major operations.

The result of the vaccination campaign which was carried on last year showed itself in the district entirely escaping the usual small-pox visitation. The people of the country, however, are somewhat supine, and, although they now fully realize the benefits of vaccination, yet they are disinclined to move in the matter on their own initiative.

The rainfall registered at Nushki amounted to 4·93 as against a total 4·55 inches for the previous twelve months.

Irrigation.

This heading is blank.

Forests.

There is nothing of importance to be recorded under this head. The Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests deals separately with all the matters pertaining to this subject.

Excise.

The receipts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,607-9-6 apportioned as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) From duties on spirits of country manufacture	493	0	0
(2) From duties on intoxicating drugs other than opium, Ganja, Bhang, and Charas	738	0	0
(3) From duties on opium and poppy heads	369	0	0
(4) Other items	7	9	6

The sales were effected through the medium of two shops.

The inhabitants of the Chagai district are for the major part Muhammadans and averse to the use of intoxicants. The sales in this district are accordingly very little being confined to the small Hindu community resident in Nushki.

Education.

Only one Primary School is maintained in the Agency, *i.e.*, that at Nushki. The average daily attendance was 16 boys, which shows a decline over that of the last year. The expenditure for the year on this school amounted to Rs. 564.

Jails and Lock-ups.

There are no jails or subsidiary jails in the Chagai Agency. There were no prisoners in the Nuskhi Lock-up at the opening of the year and the number received during the year was 31. Out of these 30 were discharged and one prisoner remained undisposed of.

Registration.

This act not having been made applicable to the Chagai Agency there are consequently no receipts to record.

Stamps.

The receipts here amounted to Rs. 549-8 as against Rs. 419 for the previous twelve months.

Local Funds. The opening balance of the Nushki Town Fund (Excluded Local Fund) on the 1st April 1908 was Rs. 5,687-5-5. The year's receipts totalled Rs. 2,932-14-3 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,643-1-7. The closing balance on March 3, 1909, was Rs. 5,977-2-1. The Fund is self-supporting.

Municipalities. There are no municipalities in this district.

Public Works. The following original works were taken in hand and completed during the year :—

Two roomy combined *serais* and *mehmankhanas*, one at Sotag and one at Merui.

A telegraph office at Saindak.

In addition to the foregoing all the *chhapparkhanas* which mark the various stages on the trade route were overhauled and the roofs of several were replaced by others supported on steel beams; a complete set of new doors was furthermore obtained for all the *chhapparkhanas*. A flour-grinding mill was installed at Kacha and a telegraph office was built there as well. In addition considerable progress was made with the new Kacha levy lines, a work which would have been completed before the close of the year had it not been for the inclement weather which was experienced. A new Tahsil office was erected at Nushki to replace that destroyed last year by fire and repairs of an urgent nature were carried out to the civil buildings at Nushki. All the telegraph offices along the trade route were also overhauled and repaired. Under the supervision of the Irrigation Officer the work on the Barabchah Karez was resumed and the sum allotted for the work was expended.

Prices of food and labour. The high rates which prevailed in Baluchistan arising from famine in India combined as they were with a strict embargo placed by His Majesty the Amir on the export of cereals from his territory resulted in great scarcity of food-stuffs throughout the district during the year under report, and caused much hardship. The prices for grain which now obtain are higher than have ever yet been recorded since 1896, the year we took over Chagai.

Agriculture and Agricultural Stock. The inhabitants of this Agency are by taste pastoralists rather than agriculturists. However some of the former class are beginning to settle down to cultivation and this is being encouraged in every way. Instincts engendered by a wandering life extending back for generations cannot be eliminated in a few years, but, if slow, yet a steady and encouraging progress is being made which of late months has been somewhat assisted by the prohibition imposed on the export of wheat from Afghanistan. There was no disease of any moment among the cattle of the district.

Takavi advances. The Takavi advances made during the year numbered 29 and were apportioned as under :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Advances under Land Improvement Loans Act	950
(*b*) „ under Agriculturists' „ „	5,535
TOTAL	6,485

The outstanding balance on the 31st March 1909 stood at Rs. 10,010 and the recoveries during the year were "Principal" Rs. 5,730 and "Interest" Rs. 400-5-3.

Trade. The total value of the trade which passed through Nushki during the year in review amounted to Rs. 22,34,977 divided as follows :—

	Exports.	Imports.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan	1,444	18,242	19,686
Persia	6,54,499	3,00,340	9,54 839
Baluchistan	6,41,379	6,19,073	12,60,452
TOTAL	12,97,322	9,37,655	22,34,977

A comparison between these figures and those recorded for the preceding 12 months gives the following result :—

Trade with Persia for the past year shows a falling off of Rs. 35,677. Trade with Afghanistan, a decrease of Rs. 1,27,916, and local trade with Baluchistan, a nominal increase of Rs. 1,26,107.

There is no reasonable doubt that a large proportion of the increase in the local trade of Baluchistan as well as much of the trade which is registered under the latter head should rightly fall to Afghanistan as the system of registering trade continued the same as was explained in last year's report. The matter however has been made the subject of careful examination and it is hoped that a system of registration will be evolved which will avoid the weak points incidental to that now employed.

Arboriculture. A sum of Rs. 1,177-1-10 from the Provincial Revenues and of Rs. 468 from the Nushki Town Fund was devoted to this purpose. In all 1,20,074 trees and cuttings were planted out. Of these 5,161 were fruit trees of the several kinds which the experience of previous

years has shown were most suited to the climatic conditions which obtain. The trees and cuttings planted out in previous years did well with few exceptions and it is satisfactory to record that there is now springing up a demand for trees among the inhabitants of Nushki itself.

General. (1) The percentage of Muhammadan and Hindu officials employed in the district during the year under review was 75 to 25.

(2) The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan visited Nushki in the course of the year and stayed three days inspecting the "dâk" *band* before leaving.

(3) No local men, either domiciled Hindus or Muhammadans, were employed in this district during the year under report, the reason for this naturally being that this Agency has not yet attained its majority.

(4) There was no true instance of opium smuggling during the year. It is true that a case was reported where some 20½ tolas of opium was brought into the district and seized. Inquiry however showed that the person responsible was an ignorant trans-frontier Garmseli who had no idea that he was contravening the law. As he had made no attempt at concealment he was discharged with a warning.

(5) The title of Rai Sahib was conferred by Government on L. Jhangi Ram, Head Clerk, Chagai Agency, in recognition of his services in the Agency.

F. WEBB WARE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Chagai.

APPENDIX VII.

Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department in the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1908-1909.

Introductory.

1. The whole of the work (inclusive of the Irrigation) in the six Civil Districts Quetta, Kalat, Chagai, Sibi, Loralai and Zhob remained under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Military Works Services, and Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department during the year.

2. All the Civil and Military Works in this Agency are supervised by the Military Works Services Officers and Subordinates except for works at certain remote places in the Chagai District where the works are supervised by the District local Public Works Department Overseer under the orders of the Political Agent, Chagai District, estimates and plans for which are generally scrutinized by the Military Works Services Officers.

3. For the supervision of the Irrigation Works there is a special Irrigation Officer on deputation from the Panjab, who has all the necessary subordinates and office and other establishment under him for the purpose. At present the accounts of the Irrigation Works are compiled in the office of the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Quetta District, Military Works Services, but the Local Administration have now approved of a separate accounts establishment being given to Irrigation Officer and the compilation of these accounts will shortly be transferred to the Irrigation Officer's Office.

4. This report does not contain any references or remarks in connection with the Military Works as they are included in the general report on the Military works for the whole of India by the Director General of Military Works.

5. There was no special sickness among the work people in the Agency during the year, but owing to the high prices of the articles of food the cost of labour has again tended to increase.

45.—Civil Works.—Imperial.

6. The total of the grants allotted during the year by the Government of India, Public Works Department, and by the Directors General of the Post Office and Telegraphs for the postal and telegraph buildings amounted to Rs. 12,442 and the whole of this amount was advantageously utilized on the works for which allotted.

7. During the year the following major works were carried out, which were in progress from the previous year and were completed during the year :—

Item No.	Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure to end of 1907-1908.	Expenditure during 1908-1909.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Telegraph Office, Saindak, in Chagai District.	7,355	4,268	3,087	...
2	Telegraph Office, Robat, in Chagai District.	7,353	6,478	875	...

8. A sum of about Rs. 3,400 was spent on minor and petty works in connection with the postal and telegraph buildings in this Agency during the year to the best advantage.

Important items included in this amount were :—

(1) Quarters for 3 menials for combined Post and Telegraph Office at Staff College, Quetta, Rs. 986.

(2) Quarters for signaller and messenger for combined Post Office at Mastung, Rs. 1,542.

(3) Constructing new Post Office at Jhatpat, Rs. 804.

The Post Office at Jhatpat was at first treated as a major work as the approximate estimate, for it amounted to Rs. 2,608, but when the detailed estimate was prepared it amounted to Rs. 1,926 only and the work has therefore been treated as a Minor one. It will be completed during 1909-10.

9. A grant of Rs. 3,560 was allotted during the year for repairs to the Postal and Telegraph buildings and this sum was utilized usefully.

45.—Civil Works. (*Special Revenue*).

10. The original grant for expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,26,000, but this was increased to Rs. 7,03,500 by certain additions, sanctioned during the year, amounting to Rs. 77,500 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
(1) Transferred from Public Works Department to Civil Budget	— 600
(2) Transferred from Civil to Public Works Department Budget	5,000
(3) Transferred from Irrigation to Public Works Department Budget	11,000
(4) Grant sanctioned by the Government of India for certain special objects, *vide* their Public Works Department, No. 64 A.—C. W., dated 4th February 1909	70,000
(5) Grant transferred from Public Works Department to Civil Budget	—5,000
(6) Grant transferred from Public Works Department to Irrigation Budget	—2,900
TOTAL	77,500

Nearly the whole of the above-noted net grant of Rs. 7,03,500 was spent.

11. The following is the list of the Major Works carried out during the year:—

Serial No.	NAME OF WORK AND STATION.	Name of Civil District.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual outlay to end of 1907-08.	Approximate outlay or allotment for 1908-09.	REMARKS.
	Civil Buildings.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Improvements to Tahsil buildings, Pishin	Quetta.	7,290	...	7,200	Completed.
2	Providing new Police Office, Quetta.	,,	14,820	14,624	43	Do.
3	Providing accommodation for Cantonment Police, Quetta.	,,	23,144	20,883	...	Do.
4	Providing additional Cantonment Police, Quetta.	,,	28,914	1,453	10,700	Materials at site collected; work not begun.
5	Improvements to Dispensary, Chaman	,,	14,018	...	14,000	Completed.
6	Purchase of Russell's yard, Quetta	,,	15,000	...	15,000	Do.
7	Additions to Sandeman High School, Quetta.	,,	4,800	...	4,800	Do.
8	Additions to Civil Hospital, Quetta	,,	4,499	...	4,500	Do.
9	Additions to Revenue Commissioner's office, Quetta.	,,	5,602	5,438	170	Do.
10	Constructing Library for Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's office, Quetta.	,,	8,188	...	6,600	Do.
11	Purchase of Egerton Hall, Quetta	,,	22,000	...	22,000	Do.
12	Constructing two Agency Clerks' quarters, Quetta.	,,	12,540	11,222	110	Do.
13	Constructing Tahsil and Thana buildings, Jhatpat.	Sibi.	69,818	31,502	25,798	In progress.
14	Improvements to Political Agent's quarters making it fit for Assistant Political Agent's occupation, Sibi.	,,	4,483	3,313	825	Completed.
15	Constructing Forest Officer's quarters at Ziarat.	,,	3,929	...	3,741	Do.
16	Improvements to Civil Hospital, Sibi	,,	3,575	...	2,989	Do.
17	Constructing Dispensary at Jhatpat	,,	5,524	5,166	401	Do.
18	Re-building Political bungalow, Shahrig	,,	3,808	...	3,592	Do.
19	Constructing Tahsil buildings, Harnai	,,	26,801	...	1,851	...
20	Constructing Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's Clerks' quarters, Sibi.	,,	7,242	...	1,597	...
21	Constructing Levy lines, Jhatpat	,,	6,051	...	2,904	...
22	Constructing office for Assistant Political Agent and Native Assistant, Mastung.	Kalat	11,472	11,460	185	Completed.
23	Constructing accommodation for Political Agent's and Assistant Political Agent's escort, Mastung.	,,	23,475	4,045	18,600	Do.
24	Constructing four additional clerks' quarters, Mastung.	,,	3,971	3,623	50	Do.
25	Constructing Levy lines for Assistant Political Agent and Native Assistant, Mastung.	,,	8,697	1,700	7,000	Do.
26	Additions to Police lines, Loralai	Loralai.	11,833	4,545	7,097	Do.
27	Improvements to Thana, Kohlu	,,	6,363		6,244	Do.
28	Improvements to Police lines, Killa Saifulla.	Zhob	7,707	6,483	1,015	Do.
29	Improvements to Dispensary, Hindubagh	,,	11,378	5,617	3,975	Do.
30	Improvements to Dispensary, Killa Saifulla.	,,	9,310	6,252	3,114	Do.
31	Constructing Zhob Levy lines, Fort Sandeman.	,,	71,335	49,390	24,145	Do.
32	Constructing Tahsil buildings, Kamar Din Karez.	,,	39,988	...	2,439	Materials collected only.

Serial No.	Name of work and station.	Name of Civil District.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual outlay to end of 1907-08.	Approximate outlay or allotment for 1908-09.	Remarks.
	Communications.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33	Constructing rest house, Jhatpat . .	Sibi.	3,127	3,850	—1,024	Completed.
34	Constructing direct road from Residency to Sandeman Hall, Quetta.	Quetta.	4,500	...	4,500	
35	Constructing rest house, Manzai . .	Loralai.	5,165	...	2,024	
36	Improvements to Loralai—Fort Sandeman road.	Zhob.	4,59,000	2,02,946	88,937	
37	Improving road from Killa Saifulla to mile 201.6½ on Dera Ghazi Khan Peshin road.	,,	4,922	...	4,300	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
38	Improving water supply, Fort Sandeman	Zhob.	24,087	3,373	18,633	
39	Providing piped water supply, Barkhan .	Loralai.	9,826	...	8,660	Completed.
40	Improving surface drainage, Sibi . .	Sibi.	25,252	11,864	1,427	
41	Demarcation of mines in Baluchistan .	...	3,017	...	1,077	Do.
42	Artesian borings in Baluchistan . .	...	...	49,725	10,000	

Minor Works.

12. A sum of Rs. 75,180 was allotted during the year for the original works costing under Rs. 2,500 each under all the three heads, *viz.*, Civil Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and the whole of this amount was advantageously utilized in improving and making additions to the existing buildings and providing additional accommodation where necessary as far as funds could permit.

Repairs.

13. A grant of Rs. 1,50,500 was allotted for repairs special and ordinary during the year under all the three heads, *viz.*, Civil Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and this sum was spent with advantage. The Buildings and Roads were maintained in a fairly good state.

Revenue.

14. Receipts under this head chiefly comprise recoveries of rents of Civil Buildings and they approximately amounted to about Rs. 27,000 for the whole year.

Famine Relief Works.—

15. Nil.

Contribution Works.

16 The following works were carried out during the year as contribution works:—

(1) Extension of main drain from the city at Sibi, estimated cost Rs. 4,000 (including establishment and Tools and Plant percentage charges), was deposited by the Sibi Municipality and whole amount spent.

(2) Constructing Wam Tangi Forest Bunds at Harnai, estimated cost (including establishment and Tools and Plant percentage charges) Rs. 7,170, Rs. 3,500 spent to end of 1907-1908, and Rs. 3,670 deposited by Forest Department and spent in 1908-1909.

The Experimental Artesian Borings in Baluchistan.

17. The expenditure incurred during the year 1908-1909 was as follows:—

Serial Item No.	Name of Work.	Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Sinking a bore at Karashang (Loralai District)	1,606	14	3
2	Sinking a bore at Sariab	121	1	9
3	Sinking a bore at Kanak	197	11	0
4	Sinking a bore at Kuram Mandi	1,018	11	1
5	Sinking a bore at Mastung	3,663	12	2
6	Sinking a bore at Hazara Colony, Manzai	1,757	12	2
7	Sinking a bore at Duki	865	15	1
8	Obtaining 200 r. ft. of 8″ boring tubes for Duki boring . . .	1,334	4	0
9	Fixing pump over Killa Saifulla bore	400	6	1
	TOTAL WORKS .	10,966	9	2
10	Audit charges by Examiner of Accounts	219	5	4
	GRAND TOTAL .	11,185	14	6

18. The works 1 to 4 and 8 have been completed during the year but no water was struck.

19 The work at the Hazara Colony is in progress but no water found up to 510 feet depth below ground and the fixing of the pump at Killa Saifulla bore has been completed and is working well.

The sum of Rs. 400-6-11 expended on fixing pump has been received from the Political Agent, Zhob, in April 1909, therefore this will be adjusted in 1909-1910.

20. *Sinking Bore at Mastung.*—This bore was sunk to depth of 510 feet, but no water found. At depth 400 to 420 there is a little water, but it was experimented on and found to yield too small a supply even for pumping drinking water.

21. *Sinking Bore at Duki.*—All the necessary tools and plant and boring tubes have been conveyed and stacked at site of work but work cannot be started till funds are provided.

22. The general progress and expenditure on experimental boring in Baluchistan from the beginning to end of March 1909, has been as shown below :—

		Date of commencing.	Date of completion.	Department of bore.	Total expenditure to end of 1908-1909.	Tubes left in bore in c. ft.
					Rs. A. P.	
1. Ahmad Wal	Sinking bore	5th November 1904.	24th February 1906.	333	5,534 15 1	*Nil.*
Ditto	Withdrawing pipes.	.....	.....	...	352 15 2	...
2. Yaru-Pishin Road.	Sinking bore	1st May 1906	29th July 1906.	230	2,210 12 5	6″ =240
3. Kulazai	Ditto	23rd September 1906.	April 1907	416½	3,395 3 10	4½″=200
Ditto	Withdrawing pipes.	.....	.....	...	207 4 4	...
4. Girdi Talao	Sinking bore	18th October 1906.	9th May 1907	504	3,457 9 8	*Nil.*
5. Sariab, mile 4	Ditto	23rd August 1907.	23rd October 1907.	152	2,180 1 8	4½″=150
6. Ditto	Ditto	13th September 1907.	3rd October 1907.	138		4½″=140
7. Ditto, mile 6.	Ditto	1st November 1907.	1st March 1908	502	2,819 2 0	*Nil.*
8. Killa Saifulla	Ditto	20th August 1907.	9th December 1907.	339	2,690 13 0	4½″=290 6″=30
Ditto	Fixing pump	.....	.....	...	400 6 1	...
9. Kanak	Sinking bore	1st November 1907.	25th March 1908.	403½	2,400 7 0	4½″=100
10. Kharashang	Ditto	February 1908.	August 1908	270	2,052 10 9	*Nil.*
11. Mastung	Ditto	March 1908	October 1908	510	3,852 12 6	4½″=470 6″=30
12. Kurammandi	Ditto	April 1908	December 1908	60 90	1,018 11 11	4½″=30 6″=10
13. Hazara Colony, Manzai.	Ditto	October 1908	.....	...	1,757 12 2	In progress.
14. Duki	Ditto	.....	.....	...	865 15 10	Not yet commenced.
	.....	.....	Tools and Plant and Tubes.		35,197 9 5	...
1. 250 r. ft., 6″ tubes		.....	.....	1′	1,490 1 8	...
2. 2,800 r. ft., 4″ and 60″ tubes		.....	.....	...	7,932 8 7	...
2. (a) Carriage of 2,800 „		.....	.....	...	245 3 6	...
3. 200 r. ft. of 8″ tubes		.....	.....	...	1,334 4 0	...
4. 1 old set of hand boring tools from M. W. S.		.....	.....	...	391 10 11	...
5. 2 sets of hand boring tools		.....	.....	...	1,946 0 11	...
6. Obtaining certain tools to complete hand boring set.		.....	.....	...	496 7 0	...
7. One steam plant		.....	.....	...	11,225 4 0	...
8. Obtaining certain tools to complete steam plant		.....	.....	...	330 6 0	...
9. 3 Showldaries		.....	.....	...	180 8 0	...
10. 3 ditto.		.....	.....	...	187 14 0	...
11. 2 Bottle lifting jacks		.....	.....	...	191 8 0	...
12. 1 Hand power lift pump		.....	.....	...	160 0 0	...
					26,111 12 7	...
Establishment (audit charges)		.....	.....	...	1,364 9 5	...
GRAND TOTAL up to 31st March 1909		.....	.....	...	62,673 15 5	...

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

23. The original grant for the year was Rs. 72,000. This was increased, by additions sanctioned during the year, to Rs. 2,55,900. The increase of Rs. 1,83,900 is made up as follows :—

(1) Transferred to Civil Budget	—1,000
(2) Grant for Nar Nullah sanctioned by the Government of India in their Public Works Department No. 1220-I., dated 2nd June 1908	2,00,000
(3) Transferred from Civil Budget	15,000
(4) Transferred to Public Works Department Budget	—11,000
(5) Surrendered and withdrawn by Government of India in their Public Works Department No. 41-A. I., dated 15th February 1909, from the grant of Rs. 2,00,000 for Nar Nullah	—22,000
(6) Transferred from Public Works Department Budget	2,900
TOTAL	1,83,900

24. The distribution of this net grant of Rs. 1,83,900 was as follows :—

Particulars.	Capital.		Revenue.
	Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.	Works for which no Capital or Revenue accounts are kept.	As per column 2.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,84,500	—15,500	26,400
Establishment	20,005	2,895	7,100
Tools and Plant	28,200	2,000	300
TOTAL	2,32,705	—10,605	33,800

Total for Capital Accounts	2,22,100
Total for Revenue Accounts	33,800
GRAND TOTAL	2,55,900

25. The following Capital Works were carried out during the year :—

(1) Shebo Canals—

Nil.

(2) Khushdil Khan Reservoir—

		Rs.	Rs.
Haikalzai Branch		10,968	
Inspection Bungalow Borshore		4,968	
Canalizing Timrak Nulla		4,315	
	TOTAL WORKS	...	20,251
Establishment charges	Executive	1,010	
	Directions and Accounts	253	
			1,263
Tools and Plant	Tools, etc., for Halkaizai	443	
	Furniture for Barshore Bungalow.	345	
			788
	TOTAL KHUSHDIL KHAN	...	22,302

(3) Anambar flood channel—

Works	11,494	
Establishment Direction and Accounts	772	
Tools and plant	739	
TOTAL	13,005	

(4) Nar Nullah Project—

Gravity Dam		1,40,014
Assistant Engineer's Bungalow		4,824
Preliminary Expenses		5,124
Establishments Executive	13,739	
Directions and Accounts	4,340	
		18,079
Tools and Plant		31,744
		1,99,785

(5) Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept :—

	Rs.
Extending wing wall of Nari Head Regulator	1,371
Preliminary survey for Nari Weir	11
Digging Mangai Karez	3,951
Observations of flood levels in Kakar Lora, near Nushki	66
Preliminary expenses, Kishangi Karez	187
River discharge observations in Baluchistan	402
	5,988
Preliminary expenses in connection with Nar Nullah Project written back to works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	—33,164
Establishment	169
Tools and Plant	825
TOTAL	—26,182

Revenue works.

26. The following was the expenditure during the year chargeable to the Revenue grant—

(1) Shebo Canal—

	Rs.
Ordinary Annual Repairs	3,028
Special repairs to head work	479
Silt clearance of main branch	4,991
Silt clearance of Batesai branch	780
Enlarging Feeder Channel to Tank No. 4	814
Building piers in Kakar Lora in front of head works	4,017
TOTAL WORKS	14,109
Establishment	3,437
Tools and Plant	72
TOTAL	17,618

(2) Khushdil Khan Reservoir—

Ordinary annual repairs	4,835
Repairing breaches to Tor Murgha Feeder cut	483
Silt clearance from Tor Murgha Feeder cut	995
Making water tight floor in bed of Tor Murgha feeder cut over Sardar Khan's Karez	1,963
Clearance of Sardar Khan's Karez	1,200
Compensation to Sardar Khan on account of damage to his Karez	1,500
TOTAL WORKS	10,976
Establishment	3,220
Tools and Plant	209
TOTAL	14,405

(3) Anambar Flood Channel—

Repairing store and Overseer's quarters at Manzai	403
Digging trial wells on Yateabad Colony area	224
Survey of Yateabad Colony land	63
TOTAL WORKS	690
Establishment	1,677
Tools and Plant	...
TOTAL	2,367

27. The Revenue collected during the year is as follows :—

Heads.	Shebo.	Khushdil Khan.	Anambar.	Total.
Water rates	13,128	...	...	13,128
Water power	1,102	...	...	1,102
Fines	119	1	...	120
Rent of buildings	83	77	...	160
Miscellaneous produce	71	53	...	124
„ receipts	8	8	...	16
TOTAL	14,511	139	...	14,650

28. A dozen local men were employed on petty Irrigation establishment during the year as detailed below :—

Quetta Irrigation Office	1
Nar Nullah	6
Pishin Canals	3
Anambar Channels	2
TOTAL	12

The following is a narrative report of the Irrigation Works in hand throughout the Agency :

29. *Quetta-Pishin District.*—No new project was taken up but an experienced overseer from Sind was appointed to the charge of the Pishin canals and has been given instructions as to the observations of the discharges of streams and of possible storage works on the Machki and Arambi streams.

30. The features of interest were :—

Shebo Canal.—Although the canal was kept in the usual state of ordinary repairs it was found possible to spend a large sum of money from the usual maintenance grant on special work connected with the remodelling and enlargement of the canal to run large flood supplies.

31. Doctor Leather, the Imperial Agricultural Chemist, inspected the water-supply to this canal and has advised that when the total solids or salts in the water entering canal head exceeds 200 parts in 1,00,000 parts the water becomes harmful to cultivation and should be excluded. This will be done in future.

32. The flour mills are in poor demand and revenue from them decreasing.

33. The supply in canals ran as follows :—

September 1908	3·2 Cusecs.
October 1908	3·16 „
November 1908	4·46 „
December 1908	12·13 „

and by the end of December about 1,500 areas had been given first watering for sowing—

January 1909	17·45 Cusecs.
February 1909	20·63 „
March 1909	21·48 „

During February and March tanks 3 and 4 were filled to the old capacity. With the improvements it will be possible to fill these tanks to their new capacity gradually and also to fill tanks 1 and 2 which have been never filled during the last five years or so.

34. *Khushdil Khan Scheme.*—The Haikalzai branch is in progress of construction, the work was given to a local Malik Pakoor Khan, but his progress was so slow that other arrangements have now been made to complete the work. There has been no water to spare for this branch during the year so that the delay in construction has not resulted in loss to Government.

35. An Inspection House was completed at Barshore, it will enable a better supervision and inspection of the head works feeding the reservoir, which works are capable of much improvement.

36. Although the rainfall during the winter months was much below the normal, *viz.*, at 2·98 inches against 7·07 inches normal, yet the year has been favourable as far as the supply in the reservoir is concerned. On the 1st December 1908, the gauge reading was only 1·55. This increased to 19·1 up to the 1st April 1909. Last year the total rainfall during the winter months was 2·43 inches, the gauge readings of the reservoir were 2·22 on the 1st December 1907 and 4·75 on 1st April 1908.

37. The present head works at Barshore and Tor Murgha have so far served their purpose, but very early improvements are required to collect every drop of water that comes down the river during abnormally low years, as much of the water escapes the present head works by leakage, and during very high floods the head works are washed away. To remedy these defects it is desirable to have a permanent *band* across a part of the river beds and to have permanent sluices with drop gates in the remaining parts. This matter is receiving attention and it is hoped that the plans and estimates will be ready by next year.

38. In October 1908 there was 4·4′ depth of water in the reservoir and the Khushdil Khan Canal was opened on the 6th October to give a first watering to some of the lands. By the 17th November 1908 about 200 acres had been thus watered and with rainfall during the winter months about 2,300 acres have been cultivated and are being now matured by further water from the reservoir.

39. *Nar Nullah Project.*—Work was commenced, establishment appointed, surveys completed, and the foundations of the dam excavated. Two floods passed through the gorge in July and wrecked much of the work; it is absolutely impossible to keep off or divert such floods. In December when weather became really cold all work had to be stopped except quarrying for stone.

Houses and huts for the establishment were completed.

40. *Pakoor Khan's Karez.*—The final project was again reconsidered as directed by the Government of India and has since been submitted.

41. *Arambi Reservoir Project.*—Gauges and a gauge reader established to observe floods.

42. *Loralai District.—Anambar Flood channel.*—A temporary scheme for giving temporary irrigation to 60 holdings for Hazara Colonists initiated and commenced, the existing canal and its works were put in order and an irrigation channel 18,000′ long was excavated.

43. *Zhob District.*—Nothing in progress except the fixing of a pump on to the mouth of a successful sub-artesian bore. The district was not visited by the Irrigation Officer.

44. *Sibi District.*—Nothing in progress except projects for a permanent weir across the Nari close to Nari Railway station in order to improve the water supply of the Nari Canal. The Inspector General of Irrigation criticised and advised on the Irrigation Officer's plans and a scheme is now being submitted.

45. *Chagai District.*—Gauges and a gauge reader were established on the Bur Nullah but nothing further was done on this project. The Kishingi water supply is being held in abeyance.

A "Karez" was started at Barab Chah to cost Rs. 5,500 and work is being done by the Irrigation Officer on behalf of the Political Agent, Chagai.

Coal Mining.

46. The usual establishment consisting of one permanent Sub-Inspector of Mines and a temporary Clerk and Khallasis was maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,300 during the year.

47. Messrs. Ali Bhoy Brothers, Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel, C.I.E., Hassanali and Company, Sewak Shah Pheroz Shah, Sardar Bahawal Khan, Messrs. Sorabjee and Company and Messrs. Abdulla Asgurali and Company continued working mines leased to them in the Sor range and at Mach, Degari, Lez and Duki, respectively.

48. The following is the detail of new coal concessions granted during the year under report:—

Number of mining leases or prospecting licenses.	Name of Concessionaire.	Situation of land over which the concession was given.	Area granted in acres.	Remarks.
	Prospecting Licenses.			
1. Q	Mr. Deemal Khemchand . . .	Sor Range, Quetta District.	160 . .	Since converted into mining lease.
1. S	Rai Sahib Rocharam and Sons . .	Shahrig, Sibi District.	910 . .	
	Mining Leases.			
11 Coal	Messrs. Essaji and Sons	Sor Range .	80 . .	
12 Coal	Messrs. Sorabji and Company . . .	Do. . .	80 . .	
13 Coal	Mr. Deemal Khemchand . . .	Do. . .	169·76 .	See above.
14 Coal	Messrs. Hassanali and Company . .	Do. . .	12·19 .	
15 Coal	Messrs. Heeramal S. V. and Company .	Do. . .	80 . .	
16 Coal	Mr. S. Pheroz Shah	Do. . .	42 . .	
17 Coal	Messrs. Narain Singh and Sons . .	Do. . .	80 . .	
18 Coal	Messrs. Ali Bhoy Brothers . . .	Do. . .	80 . .	

49. The mines at Khost continued to be worked as before by the North-Western Railway.

There has been no change in the general condition or system of work during the year.

50. The coal mines in Baluchistan employed daily, on the average, 1,048 men and 21 children, 742 men and 2 children were employed below ground and the remainder above ground. The two children working below ground were employed in No. 4 seam of Mach mines of Mr. Patel and of the 19 children working above ground 18 were employed in Khost mines and 1 in seam No. 4 of Mach mines mentioned above.

51. Labour has generally been scarce and dear.

The rate of wages as paid in each district is shown below :—

District and Mines.	Rate for		Average daily wages.	Remarks.
	Below ground work.	Above ground work.		
Quetta-Pishin District, Sor Range mines .	0-8-0 to 1-4-0	0-6-0 to 0-12-0.	...	
Kalat District, Mach and Degari mines .	Do.	Do.	0-8-0 to 0-10-0.	
Sibi District, Khost mines . . .	0-7-0 to 1-0-0		...	
Loralai District, Duki mines . . .	0-5-0 for 2½ maunds coal and nothing for dust.	...	0-9-0 to 0-12-0.	

52. No female labour was employed during the year under report in the coal mining industry throughout the Baluchistan Agency and the number of children employed was 21.

53. The general health of the workmen employed is said to have been good throughout the country during the year. There has been a decrease in cases of malarial fever among the employés at Khost mines, *viz.*, 2,613 cases during 1908 against 3,361 cases in 1907.

54. The following statement shows how the quantity of coal and coal dust mined and exported during the calendar year 1908 from the mines compares with that won and removed during 1907 :—

Description of mines.	Quantities mined and exported during				Remarks.
	1907 for		1908 for		
	Coal.	Coal dust.	Coal.	Coal dust.	
	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Mr. Patel, Mach mines lease No. 10 . .	3,058	1,019	3,240	1,068	
Messrs. Sorabji and Company, Degari mines lease No. 6.	285	599	913	383	
Sirdar Bahawal Khan, Degari mines lease No. 5.	183	292	199	...	
Messrs. Sorabji and Company's Lez mines lease No. 8.	58	...	...	...	
Sardar Bahawal Khan's Bohr hill mines P. L.	50	...	...	57	
Khost Collieries of North-Western Railway .	29,141	...	31,186	...	
Davispur Coal mine, Duki	200	41	312	...	
Hassanali and Company's Sor Range mines .	115	1,019	170	1,072	
Mr. Patel's Sor Range mines . . .	92	4,658	719	1,943	
S. Pheroz Shah's Sor Range mines . .	...	1,427	...	1,206	
Messrs. Ali Bhoy and Brothers' Sor Range mines.	205	...	...	1,304	
Messrs. Essaji and Sons' Sor Range mines .	...	169	317	130	
Sorabji and Company's Sor Range mines .	...	...	...	208	
Mr. Deemal Khemchand's Sor Range mines .	...	...	802	...	
Total .	33,387	9,224	37,858	7,371	

55. The value for 1908, of the above coal and coal dust at pits mouth varies in the case of each individual mine on account of the different qualities of coal mined, and the distance of each mine from the market. The rates per ton however may be summed up as below :—

Mines.	Rate of value per ton for	
	Coal.	Coal dust.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mr. Patel's Mach mines	8 12 0	5 4 0
Messrs. Sorabji and Company's Degari mines	6 0 0	4 8 0
Messrs. Sorabji and Company's Lez mines	No output	
Sardar Bahawal Khan's Degari mines	8 0 0	3 0 0
Sardar Bahawal Khan's Bohr hill mines	...	14 0 6
Khost Collieries of North-Western Railway	9 2 0	...
Davispur mines, Duki	10 0 0	...
Hassanali and Company's Sor Range mines	12 0 0	8 0 0
Mr. Patel's Sor Range mines	8 12 0	5 4 0
S. Pheroz Shah's Sor Range mines	...	4 9 0
Messrs. Ali Bhoy and Brothers' Sor Range mines	...	3 0 0
Messrs. Essaji and Sons' Sor Range mines	...	9 0 0
Messrs. Sorabji and Company's Sor Range mines	...	4 8 0
Mr. Deemal Khemchand's Sor Range mines	3 9 0	...

56. The revenue to the Agency from the coal mining industry during the calendar year 1908, was :—

	Rs. A. P.
Dead rent	512 10 0
Royalty	290 4 3
Surface rent	14 10 0
Demarcation fee	112 0 0
Total	929 8 3

57. Six fatal and one serious accidents took place during the year in Khost mines killing 25 men (20 in one accident) and seriously injuring two.

58. The Chief Inspector of Mines inspected the coal mines in the Sor Range on 5th and 6th October, and those at Degari and Mr. Patel's mines at Mach on 8th, 9th and 10th idem.

59. The Khost mines, which are owned by Government, and are supervised by qualified Government officers were also twice inspected by the Chief Inspector of Mines during the year under report.

60. Mr. Patel's Mach mines and Sardar Bahawal Khan's Bohr hill working, were further inspected by the Political Agent, Kalat, on 9th December 1908.

61. Besides the inspections mentioned above all the coal mines were frequently visited and supervised by the Native Sub-Inspector of Mines, a qualified man in mining operations employed by the agency, who gave useful instructions and advice to the concessionaires in connection with the ventilation of the mines and the safe and economical progress of the work.

62. The Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, in their letter No. 1143—46-2, dated 25th March 1904, sanctioned an annual inspection of the mines in Baluchistan by the Government Inspector of Mines, but, except as above stated, since August 1903, no such inspection has ever taken place, owing to the remoteness of the Province and the smallness of the industry.

Chrome Ore Mining.

63. Mr. Lindsey of Manchester and the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate continued their work on the mines in the Quetta, Pishin and Zhob Districts during the year.

64. The following is the detail of new Chromite leases iesued during the year 1908-1909 :—

Names of Concessionaires.	NUMBER OF LEASES GRANTED AND AREA LEASED IN					
	QUETTA DISTRICT.		ZHOB DISTRICT.		TOTAL.	
	Number of leases.	Aggregate area.	Number of leases.	Aggregate area.	Number of leases.	Aggregate area.
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
Mr. C. R. Lindsey	4	320	36	3,100	40	3,420
Baluchistan Mining Syndicate .	...	...	32	3,676	32	3,676
Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E. .	1	180	...	...	1	180
TOTAL .	5	500	68	6,776	73	7,276

65. The following is the detail of applications for mining leases for chromite that remained undisposed of at the end of the year under report :—

	Leases.	Area Aggrtgate. Acres.
Mr. Lindsey . . . . 10 applications for . .	58	4,653
Baluchistan Mining Syndicate 5 „ „ . .	6	746
Mr. Clements . . . 11 „ „ . .	33	2,265
TOTAL LEASES-APPLIED FOR .	97	7,664

The question of the grant of leases to Mr. W. C. Clements is under reference. He is a Government servant, employed by the North-Western Railway and unless he resigns such service he cannot be granted permission to work mining leases, etc. He has been allowed till the end of August 1909, to decide.

66. The chromite mines employed an average daily number of 72 men of which 28 men were working below ground. No female or child labour is employed in chromite mines throughout the Agency.

67. The wages of coolies varied from annas 6 to 10 a day and the general condition of the employés was good.

68. The total outturn and export from chromite mines during the calendar year 1908, is compared with that of 1907, as follows :—

	1907. Tons.	1908. Tons.
Mr. R. C. Lindsey	3,424·26	999
Baluchistan Mining Syndicate	3,850·00	3,088
Mr. Clements	...	48
TOTAL .	7,274·26	4,135

The decrease is due to the fall in price of chromite ore in England.

69. The concessionaires find it unprofitable to carry ore for a long distance by camel transport from mines far away from Railway in the Hindubagh Tahsil in Zhob District and it appears that they have confined their working to the Khanazai mines which are closer to the Railway, and have refrained from working the Hindubagh mines until the Railway to Hindubagh which has been surveyed, is constructed or until the prospects of selling ore in Europe improve.

70. It is impossible owing to the varying cost, carriage, freight, etc., also owing to the varying grades of ore from different mines to arrive at any exact figures of the value of chromite ore at pits mouth, but an approximate rate of Rs. 20 per ton has been arrived at for high grade ore. This figure is probably rather high considering the present state of the market in England.

71. The revenue to the Agency from chromite mines during the calendar year 1908 amounted to :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Dead rent	3,878	8	0
Royalty	4,048	0	0
Surface rent	36	6	0
Demarcation fee	1,168	0	0
TOTAL .	9,130	14	0

72. One accident occurred in Mr. Lindsey's chromite mines at Kashoi near Khanezai killing one man and seriously injuring another.

73. Mr. Mort of the Khost North-Western Railway mines inspected the Khanezai chromite mines of the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate and Kashoi chromite mines of Mr. Lindsey both in Quetta District on 5th January 1908. None of the other mines were inspected by any expert officer in mining or by any officers belonging to the Indian Mines Department.

74. The Native Sub-Inspector of Mines as usual visited the mines frequently giving useful instructions and advice to the concessionaires in connection with the safe and economical working of the mines.

75. The Political Agent, Zhob, inspected chromite workings in Hindubagh tahsil during August 1908.

76. All the chromite mines have been reported to be in safe condition.

77. The work, however, is at present, with a few exceptions, on the surface and there is such a large outcrop of ore that deep mining will probably be unnecessary for many years to come.

Other Mineral.

78. Applications for the grant of licenses to prospect for petroleum, asbestos, magnesite and copper and coal (in tracts other than those in which it is worked at present), have been received and are under disposal.

About 1,812 maunds of lime stone is reported to have been quarried during the year under report in the Las Bela State.

General.

79. The prospects of the development of the mining industry in Baluchistan, especially that of coal and chromite, are on the the whole encouraging.

80. There are large quantities of a very fair grade of coal available, but the local consumption is at present small and what is required is an outside market.

At present Bengal coal is used entirely in Karachi and Sind, but with increased facilities of transport, there seems no reason why Baluchistan coal should not be able to supply this market to a considerable extent.

81. As regards chromite very large quantities of ore of a very high grade are available in the Zhob District, but owing to the high cost of camel transport to the railway and the low price at present obtainable in the European market the ore cannot be exported at a profit. A survey for a railway from Khanai on the North-Western Railway to Hindubagh was carried out during the year, such a railway would give an immense impetus to the mining industry and would also open up a large tract of country, but unfortunately owing to the general financial stringency there appears to be no immediate prospect of its construction.

82. Other firms and individuals are still coming forward and applying for prospecting licenses and leases and the following is the list of persons approved during the year under report as fit and proper persons for the grant of mining concessions in Baluchistan :—

Names of persons or firms approved.	Date of certificate.			Minerals for which approved.
	Authority.	No.	Date.	
Nagpur Manganese Mining Syndicate .	Secretary, Public Works Department.	2437	15th May 1908 .	All minerals.
Mr. E. G. Foley	„	2814	12th June 1908 .	Coal.
Messrs. Heeramal S. V. and Company .	„	3622	16th July 1908 .	Coal or other minerals.
Colonel A. Glendowe Newcomen . .	„	4916	24th September 1908.	All minerals.
Messrs. Narainsingh and Sons . .	„	5388	23rd October 1908.	Coal.
Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company .	„	58	15th January 1909.	Petroleum.
„ Tahilmal Teckchand and Company	„	738	8th February 1909.	Coal.
„ Roopchand Chetanmal . .	„	1205	23rd March 1909	Coal.
Babu Ganeshdas *Vig.*	„	1430	1st April 1909 .	Coal.

Railways.

83. Both the Sind-Pishin and Mushkaf-Bolan Railways have been worked continually throughout the year.

84. *In February 1908.*—Two and one-third miles of the Rindli Branch from Rindli to Pir Chowki was dismantled being no longer of any use.

85. *Tunnels.*—In September 1908 experiments were made by the Senior Government Inspector, Lahore, to test whether the clearance in tunnels would suit the longer bogie carriages which the Railway Board desired to construct. The tunnels on the section Sibi, Shahrig, Bostan were not tested, as they are known to be too small even for some existing bogie carriages. The result of these tests will be found in the Senior Government Inspector's report to the Railway Board, No. *nil*, dated 12th October 1908.

All the tunnels between the Khojak (exclusive) to Sanzal were found to have very little clearance and the pucca board of ordinary N. W. Bogies actually touched for a length of 50 feet in tunnel No. 22, and there was only about 6 inches clearance with the same stock between passing trains in tunnel No. 23. This lack of sufficient clearance in the tunnels had not been noticed during the tests made in 1904, because the clearance was only tested at the end of the bogies while it is the centre which gives the smallest clearance. The bulge noticed in tunnel No. 22 showed no movement and it probably existed when this tunnel fell in during 1901, and was partly relined.

The up line was blocked between Shelabagh and Sanzal for 3½ months—track in tunnel No. 22 was lowered one foot and block removed on 29th December 1908.

86. *Bridges.*—The Ambo Bridge No. 335, mile $\frac{527}{0-1}$ between Shahrig and Khost consisting of 4 spans of 40 feet was entirely rebuilt—and rail level raised 5 feet owing to the pier at Khost end having been washed away by a flood on August 10th, 1907.

87. The strengthening of the cross girders of the Nari Bridge, mile 455Q-13, between Sibi and Mushkaf was completed in January 1908.

88. *Floods.*—The rainfall was exceptionally heavy during July and August between Dirgi and Sibi—floods on July 8th, 17th and 26th washed away the 3 spans of 40 feet diversion at the Ambo Bridge. The flood on the 26th was 5 feet above the previous highest record and only 3 feet below the bottom of the girders of the bridge under construction, the flood on this date also rose to rail level at the Lower Sunari Bridge and just topped the bridge training *bands*, which fortunately did not give way. On the same date the line was breached at mile $\frac{503}{18}$ for 40 feet—between Sunari and Harnai—a 20 feet girder span has been proposed at this place.

89. At mile $\frac{P}{462-20}$ between Nari and Tanduri—the bank which sank 4 feet in 1907, stopped traffic on several occasions—sinking altogether another 13 feet, due to the toe of the bank slipping towards the Nari river—the line was slewed close to the hill—an estimate for a retaining wall has been submitted.

90. The greatest trouble occurred at mile 499-14 to 20 between Spintangi and Sunari, where the hill side on which the line is carried slipped in two places towards the river. The line was slewed nearer to the hill but owing to the springs in the ground transhipment was necessary for 15 days.

Again on November 30th in dry weather a new slip occurred at this place, and the line settled down 4 feet—the line was slewed at this spot nearer to the hill, transhipment took place for 5 days.

It was also observed that a crack had formed about a foot wide on the top of the hill about 60 feet above formation over the larger of the old landslips and that the wing wall of a culvert in the cutting mile 499-13 which had parted some 3 inches from the bridge in July had moved making the crack 10 inches wide.

Sausage protection for 800 feet along the toe of the slope, with 16 grips in the hill side costing Rs. 32,700 in all is being provided.

Alternative estimates for a retaining wall costing Rs. 88,904 or a realignment for 2½ miles costing Rs. 2,38,171 were also submitted.

If the sausage protection and grips do not hold the hill the realignment will be necessary.

91. Slight interruptions to traffic also occurred on the Nushki line at some of the dips.

92. The weirs at Mudgorge suffered from the flood.

Plantation and Preservation of Trees.

93. In accordance with the instructions issued in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Resolution No. 21—34-14, dated 11th July 1905, trees have been planted and preserved in this Agency as follows :—

(1) About 200 young ash and willow trees have been put down on the Sariab road to replace those that died during the winter. The trees on the whole are doing well here.

(2) About 160 ash and willow trees have recently been put down along the Chaman road at Baleli to replace those that died during the year. A nursery of about 60 young ash and willow has been started in the Baleli rest house compound.

(3) About 15 apricot trees were planted some 3 years ago at Sarantangi and they are doing well.

(4) At Gandak some 3 years ago about 43 apricot trees were planted and they are doing well.

(5) Fifty fruit trees planted in Pishin garden in 1907 are doing well.

(6) Twenty-four fruit trees planted last year in the compounds of Saranan and Yaru rest houses have perished.

(7) 30 willow trees planted in the enclosure of the cemetery at Chaman are growing fairly, but the 12 sheshum trees sent for from Rindli and planted in the compound of the cemetery at Chaman have died except one which is in fair condition.

(8) Fruit trees in the compounds of Khanezai and Malezai Military Works rest houses are doing well. Some more trees have been planted in the compound of Khanezai rest house this year.

(9) Some 38 new trees were planted during the year at Torkhan and 5 each at Nasai and Akhterzai. The trees at Zirrah Dâk Bungalow are doing well.

(10) The matter of the planting has been rather overlooked by the local officers during the past year. The difficulties in the way of the provision of a permanent supply of water and the safeguarding of young trees from goats and camels, makes the results rather disappointing, especially in a year of very bad rainfall like 1908.

(11) A walled-in plantation of young trees near Zindra on the Kach Ziarat road is doing well. The only way to protect young trees effectually seems to be to make enclosed plantations where water is available and the soil suitable. This should be done to a greater extent in future.

HENRY FINNIS, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Hon'ble the A. G. G.,
Baluchistan, P. W. D.

QUETTA:
The 12th June 1909.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual Report for the year 1908, by the Administrative Medical Officer, Baluchistan.

1. All the hospitals and dispensaries remained open during the year and 5 additional ones were opened. *viz.*:—

(1) Civil Dispensary at Kohlu.

(2) Do. do. Jhatpat.

(3) Do. do. Panjgur.

(4) His Highness the Khan of Kalat's Dispensary at Bhag.

(5) A temporary Dispensary for Nar Nalla works near Hanna.

Thus bringing up the total number of dispensaries open to 37.

2. The building of the new dispensaries at Jhatpat and Kohlu was completed in April and the dispensaries there were opened in August and September, respectively, when the services of the Hospital Assistants were obtained.

There are no separate Civil Dispensary buildings at Panjgur, the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Makran Levy Corps Hospital there, who continued to treat civil patients at the hospital, has furnished the statistics for the civil patients treated during the year. An allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem, in consideration of the work done by the Assistant Surgeon, was sanctioned by the Government in the form of a personal allowance.

An additional new dispensary was opened at Bhag in the territory of His Highness the Khan of Kalat, also a temporary dispensary was opened on 15th September 1908 for the labourers employed on the Nar Nalla works near Hanna.

The buildings of the new Dispensary at Kej were completed by the end of October, but the dispensary there could not be opened during the year as the services of a Hospital Assistant were not obtainable before February 1909.

3. In the dispensaries of the various classes 286,471 cases were treated, being an increase of 31,116 over the previous year.

This increase is partly due to the addition of 5 new dispensaries where the total number of cases treated was 13,339 and partly due to the increase in the number of cases of malarial fever. The increase in the number of cases of malarial fever being 8,003 and of all other diseases 23,113.

The number of cases treated on the Quetta-Nushki line was reduced by 1,614, *i.e.*, out-door 1,465, in-door 149.

Excluding the figures from the Las Bela, Mastung, Gandava and Bhag dispensaries there has been an increase of 21,527 cases or 8·93 per cent. in the various dispensaries of the province.

The number of in-patients was 5,432, being an increase of 133 as compared with last year.

4. In State Public, Local Fund and Private-aided dispensaries appear 4,218 in-patients, being an increase of 264 or 6·68 per cent., as compared with the previous year; the death-rate being reduced from 4·40 to 4·15.

There were available 301 beds, 242 for men and 59 for women, showing a total increase of 35. The total number of beds for women however fell from 60 to 59, so the actual increase in the number of beds for men was 36.

Out of the total beds 147·28 were occupied daily on the average. From the figures it appears that 48·93 per cent. of the beds provided were occupied constantly, a decrease of 3·26 per cent., as compared with the last year.

5. It will be seen from the table below that the principal diseases were Malaria, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Diseases of eye, Diseases of digestive system and ulcers.

	1907.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Malaria	71,917	79,920	8,003	...	11·13
Diseases of eye	16,732	22,559	5,827	...	34·83
Ulcer	27,761	32,086	4,325	...	15·58
Other diseases of the digestive system	27,064	31,180	4,116	...	15·21
Other diseases of the skin	7,790	9,003	1,213	...	15·57
Spleen	3,429	3,939	510	...	14·87
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	8,718	9,927	1,209	...	13·87

Cases of poisoning by opium and other poisons show an increase of 130 cases or 55·08 per cent., as compared with the increase of 1·72 per cent. in the last year.

Out of the total cases 73·22 per cent. occurred in Quetta or the district.

6. Out of the total cases treated in the province 73·63 per cent. were treated in State-Public, Local Fund and Private-aided dispensaries. The attendance in the case of Muhammadan women shows an increase of 408 or 1·85 per cent.

7. The operations performed in State-Public, etc., dispensaries amounted to 4,683, being a total increase of 756 or 17·88 per cent. as compared with the previous year. There has been an increase in the number of operations performed in all the dispensaries with the exception of the following dispensaries, where there was a decrease as noted against each :—

	Decrease.
Quetta	119
Duki	381
Killa Saifulla	27
Kalat	15
McIvor Female Dispensary, Sibi	22

8. The total income of the State-Public and Private-aided dispensaries was Rs. 1,11,683, being an increase of Rs. 17,676, and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,09,637, an increase of Rs. 17,889 over last year. This increase is due to the additions and improvements in the Hospital Buildings at Chaman, Quetta, Sibi, Jhatpat, Kohlu, Killa Saifulla, and Hindubagh as detailed in paragraph 13.

The accounts show an unexpended balance of Rs. 2,046 ; this does not include the total of the invested funds which are now excluded from the closing balance.

The balance of the amount invested at the close of the year is Rs. 33,497-7-9.

9. *Small-pox.*—Only 19 cases of small-pox were reported, of which 3 occurred in Quetta town as compared with 18 out of 27 in the previous year. The remaining 16 out of 19 were reported from— Infectious and Epidemic diseases.

Pishin	1
Chaman	7
Gulistan	1
Sibi	4
Sinjawi	3

Owing to the general absence of small-pox from the province, vaccination was not resorted to to a great extent by the people.

Cholera.—Cholera broke out during the months of August and September in the villages of Chakal, Bostan, and Sahib Khan Killi in the Pishin Sub-Division. The total cases numbered 95 with 71 deaths, as will be seen from the table below :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
1. Chakal village	19	15
2. Bostan	40	28
3. Sahib Khan Killi	36	28
TOTAL	95	71

The first report on the 18th August showed that 8 cases had occurred in these three villages and it would appear that the first case which occurred was that of a young man who came from Quetta, where a few suspicious cases of severe diarrhœa had occurred shortly before. By means of a strictly kept cordon the disease was confined to these villages.

Twenty cases of cholera were also reported from Dingar near Mastung in September.

Typhus.—Two cases of typhus occurred at Killa Saifulla.

10. The total cases treated amounted to 79,920 as compared with 71,917 in previous year, being increase of 8,003 or 11·13 per cent. Malarial fever.

The chief places at which any marked increase occurred were Mach, Barkhan, Musa Khel, Killa Saifulla, and Hindubagh, and is attributed chiefly to a heavier rain-fall than usual in the autumn months.

11. The total number of persons vaccinated in 1908 amounted to 8,251, being a decrease of 896 or 10·88 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The number of successful cases reported was 6,914, being 84 per cent. of the total vaccinated, which must be considered satisfactory. The cause of the diminution in the total number vaccinated is the same as was explained in the previous year's report, *viz.*, the absence of any marked outbreaks of small-pox. Vaccination.

12. The Plague Segregation Camp was situated as usual at Hirok during the summer months and at Sibi in winter. The number of persons inspected was 72,361, being 4,337 more than those inspected in 1907. Of these 40,099 were passed on at once, 20,812 were disinfected before release, and 11,450 were detained in the observation camp. One case of plague was detected and segregated at Sibi, the patient subsequently recovered. Plague Segregation Camp.

Four births occurred in the camp during the year.

During the autumn months a number of persons coming from the Panjab suffered from malarial fever which was prevalent in that province at the time in an epidemic form and rapid recovery followed after a few days' residence in Hirok.

In consequence of the outbreak of plague in Dera Ismail Khan an observation camp was established again this year at Dhanasar and kept open from 7th May 1908 to 14th September 1908. One case of plague was detected, which proved fatal.

New buildings.

13. Considerable improvement took place during the year in the matter of buildings as will be seen from the list of works noted below :—

Quetta.—The women's block was re-arranged providing for accommodation for purdah cases and one quarter was transformed into an operation room for women only. Additions to the buildings of the out-door department are now in progress.

Fort Sandeman.—A new surgical ward and an operation room were completed.

Kohlu and Jhatpat.—The new dispensary buildings were completed.

Hindubagh.—The new dispensary buildings were completed.

Killa Saifulla.—The new dispensary buildings were completed.

Loralai.—An improved operation room was completed.

Sibi.—The roofs of the Police and Pauper wards were raised.

The alterations in the general wards, Dispensary, and Office are under construction.

Duki.—A mortuary and cook house were built.

Sinjawi.—A mortuary was built.

Inspections.

14. The Administrative Medical Officer inspected all the dispensaries with the exception of Panjgur (Makran), Saindak (Seistan Route), and the Civil Surgeons inspected several dispensaries in their own districts.

15. No local men were employed in the department during the year as none were available possessing the requisite qualifications.

W. A. SYKES, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Administrative Medical Officer,
Baluchistan.

APPENDIX IX.

Annual Report of the Army Remount Department in Baluchistan for the year 1908-1909.

I.—Horse Breeding.

1. Thirty-two stallions were at work during the hot weather and 23 during the cold weather of the year under report. Stallions.

2. One thousand and twenty-nine mares were covered during the year against 1,068 last year as shown below :— Mares covered.

	1908-09.	1907-08.
Quetta-Pishin	218	237
Kalat	366	426
Nushki	9	...
Sibi	233	279
Loralai	200	126
Zhob	3	...
Total	1,029	1,068

3. Five hundred and ninety foals were produced as against 570 last year as per detail below :— Produce.

District.	Mares covered in 1907-08.	Foals produced in 1908-09.	Mares covered in 1906-07.	Foals produced in 1907-08.
Quetta-Pishin	237	140	206	139
Kalat	426	231	377	223
Sibi	279	141	289	144
Loralai	126	78	144	64
Total	1,068	590	1,016	570

4. Three hundred and sixty-two colts were castrated against 222 last year, *vide* detail below :— Castration.

	1908-09.	1907-08.
Quetta-Pishin	52	48
Kalat	174	80
Sibi	60	37
Loralai	76	57
Total	362	222

5. One thousand five-hundred and seventy-eight mares were present at the beginning of the year under report and 261 were branded during the year, which raised the register number to 1,839. Branded mares.

Out of the 1,839 shown above, 197 were removed from the register, *viz.* :—

Mares died	89
„ sold or transferred	62
„ stolen	4
„ struck off the register on account of old age, disease, etc.	42
Total	197

Number present at close of the year was 1,642 as shown below :—

Quetta-Pishin	307
Kalat	744
Sibi	294
Loralai	297
Total	1,642

II.—Mule Breeding.

Stallion. 6. There were 8 donkey stallions at work during the year under report.

Mares covered. 7. One hundred and thirty pony mares and 198 donkey mares were covered against 134 and 182, respectively, last year, *i.e.*,—

	1908-09.		1907-08.	
	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.
Quetta-Pishin	12	55	18	72
Kalat	54	108	47	94
Sibi	51	35	69	16
Loralai	13	...	...	...
Total .	130	198	134	182

Produce. 8. Fifty mule foals and 92 donkey foals were produced during the year under report against 53 and 81, respectively, last year as noted below :—

Mule foals.

Pony mares covered in 1907-08.	Foals produced in 1908-09.	Pony mares covered in 1906-07.	Foals produced in 1907-08.
134	50	175	53

Donkey foals.

Donkey mares covered in 1907-08.	Foals produced in 1908-09.	Donkey mares covered in 1906-07.	Foals produced in 1907-08.
182	92	166	81

Horses Fairs and Shows. 9. Three shows were held in Baluchistan during the year under report, *viz.*, Quetta, Sibi, and Gumbaz. The following is a brief report on each show held :—

Quetta.

The number of animals present was 442 against 607 last year. The number competing for prizes was 389 against 514. The falling off in number exhibited is due to the following reasons :—

1. The show this year was held later than usual, and more owners than formerly had gone south to Kachhi.
2. It was a very bad year for fodder in Baluchistan, whereas there was excellent grazing in Kachhi owing to abundant rain, hence many breeders left Baluchistan who would otherwise have remained.
3. The show clashed with the Ramjan Festival, which kept many breeders away.

Remarks on classes.—As regards the exhibits, though fewer in numbers, there was a distinct improvement in quality. Nearly all owners are keen to get their fillies branded, which looks well for the future horse breeding in the Circle, also there was a marked improvement in the colts and geldings. The noticeable improvement in donkey classes was encouraging.

Remounts purchased.—Sixteen remounts were purchased by Army Remount Department, 4 by Native Cavalry and 53 by Police.

Sibi.

Number of animals present at this show was 704 against 528 last year. The number competing for prizes was 677 against 498.

Remarks on classes.—The show can be considered a good success both in number of animals shown and in the quality of exhibits. Most classes showed a decided improvement on last year and the number of exhibits this year was the best for the last 3 years. This speaks well for the keenness of Zamindars in spite of the heavy prices now prevalent for fodder in Baluchistan.

Remounts purchased.— Five remounts were purchased by Army Remount Department, 13 by Native Cavalry and 6 by Police. Two mules were also purchased by Army Remount Department at this show.

GUMBAZ.

Number of animals exhibited was 256 against 208 last year. Number competing was 252 against 192.

Remarks on classes.—A very good lot of mares were shown, they were mostly on the small side, but were good roomy and sturdy little mares with good bone. The young stock were, on the whole, very fair, the chief fault being that colts and geldings are not taken care of as well as the fillies. The Zamindars in this part are very keen and there is no doubt that the stock is improving. The stallions in this district always get their full complement of mares, and the fact that 50 mares and fillies were branded at the show speaks well for future breeding.

Purchases.—One remount was purchased by the Police.

10. The breeding operations during 1907-08 have been successful as far as results are concerned and the percentage of foals to mares covered has increased. The decrease in the number of mares covered last year is disappointing, but I hope for better numbers this year. There is no doubt that Baluchi breeders are keen on bettering their stock, and I am pleased at the way in which owners of big mares ask for the services of Arab Stallions now, whereas formerly no man ever asked for anything but thoroughbred, with the one idea of producing big foals. Baluchi breeders are also taking much more care of their colt foals than formerly, and the remounts purchased during 1908-09 were, in my opinion, certainly better than those purchased in 1907-08. The keenness shown in getting their young fillies branded speaks well for future breeding and ensures the stamp of brood mare in Baluchistan improving as time goes on. General Remarks.

Mule breeding is not taken seriously in Baluchistan, though I am glad to report that more mule foals have been born this year than last, in comparison to mares covered.

Donkey breeding, however, is good and there is no doubt that the Government Jacks are improving the stamp of donkey, as their stock are very superior to the ordinary country donkey. The improvement in the donkey class at last year's Quetta show was most noticeable.

E. M. MAYNE, *Captain,*
Superintedent, Army Remount Department,
Baluchistan Circle.

APPENDIX X.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Police for 1908.

Crime and Criminals.—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police in the year under review was 1,098 against 1,439 in the previous year.

The incidence of these cases according to distribution is as follows:—

District.	1908.	1907.
Quetta-Pishin	662	1,011
Sibi	243	257
Zhob-Loralai	158	128
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat Portion)	13	11
District and Railway Nushki	22	32
TOTAL	1,098	1,439

With the elimination of petty offences falling under class VI the number of cases comes to 479 against 361 in 1907. This number includes 108 cases of burglary and 17 cases of murder against 74 and 6, respectively, in 1907. There has been a marked increase in the figures of serious crime in the Quetta-Pishin District, which is attributed to the high rates of food stuffs, the increase of population in the Quetta town, and the inadequate numbers of the Police.

The following analysis shows that the working of the Police in the Sibi District was not satisfactory during the year under report.

Cases.

District.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	662	569	86
Sibi	243	131	54
Zhob-Loralai	158	137	87
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat Portion)	13	10	77
District and Railway Nushki	22	17	77

Persons.

District.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	718	637	89
Sibi	390	189	48
Zhob-Loralai	168	148	88
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat Portion)	12	11	92
District and Railway Nushki	19	17	89

Property.

District.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	17,357	7,046	41
Sibi	10,972	4,629	42
Zhob-Loralai	1,079	529	49
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat Portion)	151	86	57
District and Railway Nushki	67	40	60

Internal Economy.—Generally speaking the health of the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Police has not been good during the year.

Six men were punished judicially during the year in Quetta-Pishin and Sibi and departmental punishments were inflicted on 43 men including 21 in Zhob and Loralai.

Rewards for good work were given to 30 men in the Provincial force during the year.

The following is the classification of the force by religion:—

	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.
Officers	3	126	104
Men	...	809	374

The force includes 315 literate men against 326 in the previous year. A large number of constables resigned the force during the year under review. The increase in the pay of the sepoys of the Indian Army has had a very bad effect on the recruiting for the Baluchistan Police.

The reorganization scheme is still under consideration of the Government of India and it is hoped that during the ensuing year the Baluchistan Police will be put on a more satisfactory footing.

The following are the Honorary Magistrates in Quetta: the number of cases disposed of by them during the year is given against their names.

First Class.

K. B. B. D. Patel, C.I.E. . . . . 22 cases under Indian Penal Code.

K. S. Ardeshir Marker . . . . . 3 cases under Indian Penal Code and 197 cases under Police Act.

Third Class.

R. B. Seth Bhik Chand . . . . . 124 cases under Police Act.

Seth Muhammad Ali . . . . . 92 „ „ „ „

TERENCE KEYES, *Captain,*

Second Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Baluchistan.

PART II.

B.—NATIVE STATES.

Review of the Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1908-1909.

I have the honour to submit the annual Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year ending 31st March 1909.

2. The report consists of four portions as follows:—

(i) A report by the Political Adviser to the Khan on His Highness' revenue paying districts.

(ii) A report on tribal affairs in Sarawan, Jallawan and Kachi, which are administered under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

(iii) A report on Makran.

(iv) A report on Kharan.

3. The first named report, which will be reviewed below, deals mainly with the Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser, but there are also general remarks about the State as a whole.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

4. The area and population of the State including Kharan and Makran is the same as reported last year, *viz.*, 71,593 square miles and 4,70,336 souls, respectively. The revenue collected from the six Niabats including the income from other sources such as quit-rent for Quetta, the Bolan Pass, Nushki, the Nasirabad Tahsil and annual subsidy (one lakh) received from British Government amounted during the year under report to Rs. 8,14,917-11-5. This does not include the income from Makran.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Income of 6 Niabats .	3,87,018	11	5
„ from other sources .	4,27,899	0	0
TOTAL .	8,14,917	11	5

5. His Highness the Khan of Kalat visited Mastung on his way to and from Quetta on the occasion of his visit to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan during May 1908.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of land.

6. No new rates of assessment were introduced during the year nor was any land settlement made.

7. No remissions, suspensions or *taccavi* advances were granted during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation. 8. No legislation has been introduced during the year. Justice is administered according to the custom of the country. A set of rules for the conduct of civil suits framed by the Political Adviser is acted upon.

Military force. 9. The strength of the Military force of the State at the end of the current year was 385 of all ranks against 443 last year. There are no police or village police in the State.

Criminal Justice. 10. Criminal justice is administered in the same way as reported in previous years. The number of criminal cases disposed of during the year under report was 338 against 436, or a decrease of 98 from last year's figures.

Civil Justice. 11. The total number of cases decided during the year was 266 valued at Rs. 17,582-7-0 against 262 cases valued at Rs. 14,427-15-1. This includes 37 cases of landed property.

Extradition. 12. There have been no cases of extradition in the State during the year under report.

13. The number of prisons remained the same as last year. The total number of prisoners received in the 6 prisons was 59 and the total expenditure on their up-keep was Rs. 813-13-9. The increase in expenditure is due to the fact that (*a*) blankets worth about Rs. 70 were purchased for prisoners and (*b*) most of the prisoners, who used to get food from their homes, received their food from the State during the year. Prisons.

14. Registration is not in force in the State nor is there any Municipality. Registration and Municipalities.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

15. There was scarcity of rain during the early part of the year. Towards the end of the year severe rain damaged the standing crops in Kachi. Weather and crops.

16. Labour is scarce in the State. The ordinary rate of wages is 7 annas a day. Wages and labour.

17. The average price of wheat, the staple, was 9 to 10 seers per rupee during the year. Prices of grain.

18. The nature of the past season was favourable as compared with last year. Nature of season.

19. The public health of the people of the State was generally good. No epidemic or contagious disease appeared in the State except 2 cases of typhus fever in Maishadi, a village in Mastung. Public health.

20. The following agricultural stock and implements are to be found in the six Niabats under the Political Adviser:— Agriculture and agricultural stock.

Bullocks	15,525
Cows	4,531
Buffaloes	68
Horses and mares	1,381
Donkeys	2,945
Sheep and goats	18,904
Ploughs	6,474
Road carts	1,687

21. Same as last year. Forests.

22. As mentioned in previous years, the wheat and tobacco crops of Mastung are well known for their excellent quality. Kachhi is also well known for its breed of draught oxen. Shoes, *namdas* and carpets are made in Mastung. *Kuppis* made of camel hide as receptacles for ghi and oil and pottery with coloured wax are made in Bhag. Guns and pistols of primitive pattern are manufactured at Dhadur. The number of native weapons manufactured at Dhadur during the year was reported to be greater than in previous years. Coarse cloth is manufactured at Jalal Khan Hajee in Kachhi. Trade and manufacture.

23. Public works to the value of Rs. 33,628 were carried out through the Political Adviser during the year under report. Public works.

24. No new Post Office was opened in the State during the year under report. Post Office.

25. There is no Mint in the State. Mint.

26. There are distilleries in each of the six Niabats. The Brahui and Baluch chiefs have also distilleries in their villages. Excise.

27. Sericulture operations were again undertaken in the Mastung Valley on the same scale as last year. Industrial Enterprise.

The continued opposition of the inhabitants compelled the State to take in hand once more the entire process of production of cocoons, the work being done by hired labour.

The distinguishing features of this year's work were two:—

(*a*) A large proportion of the seed was dealt with in rooms, lent by Zamindars, which were situated at a distance from the central factory. The objects in view were: first, to approach, as nearly as circumstances would permit, the conditions of a cottage industry, the establishment of the rearing of silk worms as such being essential to success: secondly, to set up an object lesson in the very homes of representatives of the class which alone can make a cottage industry possible.

(*b*) The second feature is the exorbitant price which had to be paid in order to secure the required supply of leaf.

28. French, Italian, Brianza and Persian seed was used again this year amounting to 4,410 grammes which cost Rs. 424-10.

29. Hatching took place from 27th April to 4th May.

30. The whole of the labour was paid by the State. A majority of the men who had been employed last year and the year before again came forward for re-employment. This fact, while showing that the actual work of rearing silk worms is not unattractive to local labour, unfortunately leaves untouched the tree-owning class, whose active participation in this branch of the industry is essential to success.

31. A Durbar was held by the Political Agent at Tiri on the 26th of April 1908 at which the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan, the Native Assistant, Sarawan, and Brahui Sardars and Dehwar headmen, representative of the tree-owners, were present. A prolonged discussion took place, in the course of which the growing antipathy of the tree-owners to sericulture was voiced in no uncertain terms. Ultimately though with much reluctance the Sardars and Motibirs present undertook on behalf of their tribes and sections to find the required leaf at rupee one per maund, the gathering and carriage devolving, as heretofore, on the State, which thus had to bear again this year the heavy expense of an establishment for these purposes. The prices paid for leaf in 1906 and 1907 were 6 annas and 10 annas respectively.

32. This price, one rupee per maund, is so high as to preclude the possibility of profit on the undertaking in its present form, since the gross value, at a liberal estimate, of the outturn of raw silk which can be hoped for from a given quantity of seed, would do little more than cover the cost of the leaf required for the consumption of the worms leaving cost of seed, salaries of skilled supervisors, and expenditure on rearing, reeling and up-keep of plant a dead loss.

33. On the other hand, though, so high the price is not high enough to attract a willing supply of leaf, each owner jealously confining his contribution to that proportion of the total requirements which has been calculated on the number of his trees.

34. There was no disease among the worms this year, and the weather being favourable there were no losses from cold and damp. Ants, however, appeared in great numbers and in several instances did a great deal of damage.

35. The first cocoon appeared on the 27th of May 1908 and the last had been spun by the 4th of July 1908.

36. The gross weight of the year's crop of cocoons (weighed in the fresh or green state) was 47 maunds 18 seers 9 chataks.

37. The Persian seed again gave the best results with respect both to the quantity and to the size of the cocoons produced.

38. Last year a 30 gramme box of seed produced 23½ seers of green cocoons. This year the same quantity of seed produced only 13 seers of green cocoons.

39. The results this year have therefore been exceedingly bad. Undoubtedly the main cause of the low average rate of yield obtained for the year has been the attempt to decentralize, noticed in paragraph 1(*a*), which necessarily rendered impossible the maintenance of a supervision as close and effective as last year.

40. It must be admitted that, apart from the serious falling off in yield, undoubtedly due to decentralization, the year has been a bad one for the worms owing to some cause which the present state of our knowledge does not enable us to identify.

41. Last year reelers again presented themselves for employment, and their work was satisfactory on the whole, vast improvement however is necessary in the quality of their work since the value of well-reeled silk may be twice that of silk reeled by inferior workmen from cocoons of equal quality.

42. Messrs. Durant, Bevan and Company, who had undertaken the sale of the raw silk produced in 1905 and 1906, have very kindly disposed of it and have sent us Rs. 2,642-4-5 which amount has been credited to Khan's Niabat Funds. The price obtained works out at 11 shillings per pound. In 1904 the price fetched was 13 shillings 3 pence per pound. The decrease is partly owing to the weakness of the thread and also to the bad state of the London silk markets.

43. Last year 6,633 pounds of cocoons were produced and gave 361 lbs. 13 ounce of raw silk. This year 3,797 lbs. of cocoons were produced and gave 228 lbs. of raw silk. The industry has been again this year run at a loss to the State which has already spent over Rs. 40,000 on it, and it will no doubt soon be necessary in view of the impossibility to run it as a cottage industry owing to the opposition of the local inhabitants and their refusal to give the leaf at anything but a prohibitive price, seriously to consider the advisability of discontinuing the operations.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

44. The gross revenue during the year under report from the six Niabats under the Political Adviser was Rs. 3,87,018-11-5 against Rs. 3,76,866-13-1 or an increase of Rs. 10,151-14-4. The increase is due to good crops of rape seed in Bhag Niabat.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics.

45. There are 5 dispensaries in the State, *viz.*, at Mastung, Kalat, Dhadur, Bhag and Gandawa. The Kalat and Dhadur dispensaries, as heretofore, are maintained by the British

Government and Church Missionary Society, respectively. The rest are maintained by the State. The number of persons who received medical treatment in the State dispensaries was 20,866. The expenditure on the up-keep of the three dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,239-7-7.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year under report was 1,342 against 1,121 last year.

46. No birth or death register is maintained.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

47. There are four Primary Schools in the State. The number of pupils in them on the 31st March 1909 was 170 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,233-13-4 against Rs. 1,534-5-3 in previous year. Three highly paid certificated teachers were imported from Panjab and the boys were supplied books free of cost, hence the increase in expenditure.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

48. There are no printing presses in the State nor is there any Library maintained by the State.

49. Octroi is levied on local trade, both imports and exports, in the six Niabats under the Political Adviser in the same way as reported last year. The total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 27,505-13-3 against Rs. 29,027-8 or a decrease of Rs. 1,521-10-9. There is increase in receipts under Lehri, Nasirabad and Gandawa Niabats which is due to keen competition among bidders and a decrease of Rs. 3,950 under Mastung Niabat which excludes income from Mastung Road Bazaar.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major,*

Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1908-09, (No. 124 C., dated 19/14th May 1909), from K. B. Kazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, to Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1908-09.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The area of the Kalat State (excluding Makran) is 44,987 square miles as detailed below :—

	Square miles.
Kachhi	5,310
Sarawan	4,339
Jhalawan	21,128
Kharan	14,210

The population according to the figures given in the Imperial Gazetteer, including Kharan and Makran, is 4,70,336 souls.

2. This State (excluding Makran and Kharan) is composed of the following 11 Niabats :—

(1) Kalat, (2) Khozdar, (3) Zehri, (4) Sorab, (5) Mashkai, (6) Mastung, (7) Dhadur (8) Bhag, (9) Lehri, (10) Gandawa, (11) Nasirabad Mirpur.

The first 5 Niabats are directly under His Highness the Khan. As no regular accounts, etc., are kept in any of these Niabats and as they are not under my control, I am unable to furnish any information about them.

3. The administration of the Niabats 6 to 11 has been under me since 1903. Before my taking over the charge of these Niabats the average income of the revenue was Rs. 1,55,413 per year, while the revenue collected in them during the year under report is Rs. 3,87,018-11-5.

4. Other sources of the income to the State are as follows :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Subsidy by the British Government according to the treaty of Mastung	1,00,000
(*b*) Bolan transit dues	30,000
(*c*) Quit-rent of Nasirabad and Manjhouti	1,17,500
(*d*) „ of Quetta	25,000
(*e*) „ of Nushki	9,000
(*f*) Interest on the fixed deposit of Rs. 39,242 with the Panjab Banking Company	1,149
(*g*) Interest on the 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 41,50,000	1,45,250

5. His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Ahmedzai Brahui, age about 44 years, is the ruler of the State. During the year under report he paid one visit to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in May at Quetta.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of lands.

6. No revenue land settlement has been made in the State, and the rates of assessment are fluctuating, *viz.*, from ½ to 1/10th. This system is in force from old times.

No stringent measures were adopted to recover the arrears.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

7. No British Indian laws or regulations are in force in the State. A set of rules framed by me under the Civil Law in 1902 is acted upon, and all the criminal cases are settled by Jirgas.

8. The total strength of the Military force (Artillery and Cavalry) in the year under report was 385 and its cost Rs. 31,125. These men are directly under His Highness the Khan. There are 29 guns in the State out of which 20 are unserviceable.

There are no police or village police in the State. Some Levy Sowars are stationed in all the Niabats for maintenance of peace and order, collection of revenue and watching of the crops. The Levy Sowars have not been provided with arms, but they use their own country weapons in the same manner as British Levies do in Baluchistan. The number of such men employed during the year was 198 and their cost Rs. 27,200.

9. The number of cases decided during the year was 338 against 436 of the last year, which show a decrease of 98 cases. The decrease is due to my being out on tour with the Political Agent, Kalat, in Wadh and Las Bela; moreover all the Sarawan and Jhalawan Sardars were also out with the Political Agent, Kalat, and I could not send the cases in Shahi Jirgas of Quetta (1908) and Sibi (1909).

10. The number of civil cases decided by the State courts was 266 of the value of Rs. 17,582-7-0. This includes 37 cases of landed property.

11. There is a small prison or lock-up in each of the Niabats. During the year under report 59 prisoners were kept in them and Rs. 813-13-9 spent on their up-keep. The health and the general conduct of the prisoners remained good during the year.

12. Registration work is not done in the State; nor is there any Municipality.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

13. During the first part of the year there was scarcity of rains. It rained in Kachhi in the end of the year and damaged the standing crops. Weather and crops.

14. Labour in the State is not plentiful. Ordinarily the rate of wages is 7 annas a day. Wages and Labour.

15. The average price of wheat (second class) was 9 to 10 seers per rupee during the year. Staple food.

16. A good forest in the State is that of Harboi which is reserved and its boundaries have also been marked. Forests.

17. The wheat and tobacco of Mastung are well known in Baluchistan for their excellent quality. Both these articles are exported and much used in Quetta, Kachhi and Sind. Shoes, *namdas* and woollen carpets of beautiful designs are also made in Mastung. Trade.

A silk factory on a big scale was started in 1905 in Mastung and it is hoped it would prove a source of handsome income to the State provided the people of country rear the worms and sell cocoons to the State. About 9,12,885 young mulberry plants were planted up to the end of last year for sericulture purposes, and about 50,000 have been added to this number this year.

19. Guns and pistols of old style are manufuctured in Dhadur which are generally used by local tribes but their sale price is falling down day by day.

20. A salt distillery was started in Dhadur, 1907. The salt made therein is of a good quality and much liked by people. There are also salt distilleries on Gajan Shoran road and the salt produced therein fetches a good price.

21. The Kachhi country is well known for its strong and excellent oxen. They are of good breed and large-sized, they are exported to the Panjab where they fetch high prices.

22. In Bhag *kuppies* are made of camel skin which are commonly used by traders in the export and import of ghee, oil, etc.

23. A kind of coarse cloth of a durable quality is made in Jalal Khan (a village near Bhag) and is largely used by the people of the country. The uniform of the Niabats' staff is also made of it.

24. Public works in the State are carried out by the Native Assistant, Sarawan, and myself. The total expenditure incurred under this head during the year was Rs. 33,627-15-11. This amount was spent on the repairs of buildings, roads, and construction of two new bridges near Mangochar and several culverts between Mastung Road Railway Station and Mastung city. A big portion of the Mushkaf-Dhadur road has also been made *pucca*. Rs. 4,169 were spent on the construction of the *band* of Khanwah at Lehri. Public Works.

25. No Post Offices are maintained by the State. The Post Offices maintained at the expense of the British Government are at the following places:—

Kalat	Combined Post and Telegraph Office.
Mastung	" " "
Dhadur	Branch Post Office.
Bhag	" "

26. There is no mint in the State. Public health remained good throughout the year. No epidemic or contagious disease appeared in the State.

27. There are drug and liquor shops at Kalat, Mastung, Dhadur, Bhag, Gandava, Nasirabad and Lehri. The revenue collected under this head during the year was Rs. 17,827. The following Brahui and Baluch Chiefs have also got distilleries in their villages from which they derive income themselves :—

1. Raisani Chief at Mithri.
2. Shahwani Chief at Haji Shahr.
3. Dombki Chief at Toghachi.
4. Mengal Chief at Chattar.
5. Magsi Chief at Jhal.
6. Zarrakzai Chief at Gajan.
7. Rind Chief at Shoran.

28. Following is the number of the agricultural stock :—

Bullocks	15,525
Cows	4,531
Buffaloes (male)	3
„ (female)	65
Horses	551
Mares	830
Asses	2,945
Goats and sheep	18,904
Ploughs (with 2 bullocks)	6,474
Carts, country	1,687

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

29. During the year under report the gross revenue of the six Niabats under my control was Rs. 3,87,018-11-5 as stated in paragraph 3 of this report, against the income of Rs. 3,76,866-13-10 of the last year.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics, etc.

30. There are dispensaries at Mastung, Kalat, Dhadur, Bhag and Gandava. The Kalat dispensary is maintained by the British Government, while that at Dhadur by the Church Missionary Society. The rest are maintained by the State; in which 20,866 patients were treated during the year and the cost was Rs. 4,239-7-7.

31. Births and deaths are not registered in the State.

32. The plague has not so far appeared in the State.

33. There is a vaccinator at Mastung and the number vaccinated by him during the year was 1,842 against 1,121 for the last year.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

34. There are four Primary Schools in the State, *viz.*, at Mastung, Dhadur, Bhag and Gandava. The number of boys reading in them was 170, total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 2,233-13-4. The reading books are supplied free to boys.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

35. There are no printing presses in, nor is any Library maintained by, the State.

36. Octroi is levied on the local trade both on imports and exports and in each Niabat. Different rates are levied either in cash or in kind, the latter method being generally applied to grain. The right to collect octroi is usually let on a contract. The system of these contracts and the method of collection of the tax is complex one. In the Gundava Niabat the tax is levied at different rates at Gundava Katra Maulvi, Abad and Udhana. In the Bhag Niabat octroi is levied at Bhag, Kasim Shah, and Kanda, and the contract for each place is sold separately. In the Lehri Niabat octroi contracts are given by the Khan and the Dombki

Sardar in their respective jurisdictions. In the Kalat, Mastung, and Dhadur Niabats octroi is collected at Kalat, Mastung and Dhadur, respectively.

The following statement shows the octroi receipts in the year 1908-09 in the different Niabats of the Kalat State under me :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bhag	7,812	8	0
Lehri	5,292	0	0
Mastung	7,050	13	3
Nasirabad	1,100	0	0
Dhadur	3,300	0	0
Gundava	2,950	0	

Kalat Niabat is directly under the control of His Highness the Khan and I do not know what amount was collected there on this account.

K. B. JALLAL-UD-DIN, C.I.E.,

Political Adviser.

Report on the tribal affairs of Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachhi.

General and Political.

The area and population of the Sarawan, Jhalawan and Kachhi tracts are the same as reported in the previous year.

2. On the 5th May 1908, His Highness the Khan of Kalat arrived at Mastung from Kalat and proceeded to Quetta on the following day. He returned from Quetta on the 17th idem and left Mastung for Kalat on the 18th.

3. The late Major General Clements, Commanding the 4th (Quetta) Division visited Guru in connection with the annual manœuvres and stayed there for about three days.

4. General Mir Bairam Khan, brother of His Highness the Khan, on his way to and from Sind passed through Mastung in the months of February and March 1909.

5. Sardar Shakar Khan, who had been installed as Mengal Chief in 1907, having proved himself quite unable to control the tribe, and Mengal affairs having reached a most unsatisfactory state, was at the recommendation of a representative Jirga composed of Sarawan and Jhalawan Sardars held at Kalat on the 19th July 1908 removed from the Chiefship of the tribe and Sardar Haji Ibrahim was appointed in his place. The award of the Jirga was approved by His Highness the Khan of Kalat and confirmed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

The *ex*-Sardar and his son, Allahdina, were deported to Quetta where they are now kept under surveillence in the District Police Lines.

A succession *khillat* was sent by His Highness the Khan to the new Sardar. While the Native Assistant, Jhalawan, accompanied by certain Sardars of Jhalawan was proceeding to Wadh for the purpose of presenting the *khillat* to the new Sardar, Khan Sahib Mir Alum Khan deserted the Native Assistant's camp and, joining Mir Jangi Khan, an influential Mengal Motibir, raised disturbances in the Jhalawan country. The Political Agent therefore accompanied by Khan Bahadur Kazi Jallal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat and almost all the Sarawan and Jhalawan Sardars proceeded to Wadh on 31st August with a small British force consisting of four companies Infantry (106th Hazara Pioneers), one squadron of Cavalry, 7th Hariana Lancers and 2 guns, under the command of Colonel Jacob. The Column arrived at Wadh on 12th September 1908. After much difficulty Mir Alum Khan and Jangi Khan surrendered. A satisfactory settlement was arrived at and the new Sardar was formally installed by the Political Agent on 8th October after which the Column returned to Quetta.

Administration of the land.

6. No revenue system exists. No *Takavi* advance was made during the year under report.

Criminal and Civil Justice.

7. The total number of tribal cases dealt with in accordance with tribal custom during the year under report was 1,706 against 1,688 last year.

Prisons.

8. One Jemadar on Rs. 25 per mensem was added to the Mastung Jail establishment during the year under report. The total number of prisoners received during the year was 74. The general health of the prisoners has been good. Kalu Langav, a prisoner who was sent to Wali Khan Thana in May 1908 was killed by the falling of one of the walls of the Thana. Yar Muhammad, a prisoner in the Wali Khan Thana escaped from the Thana and was recaptured. The officials in fault have been punished.

Public Works.

9. Public works amounting to Rs. 2,945 were carried out during the year from Kalat funds in Sarawan and Jhalawan. These were quarters in the Wali Khan Thana, reconstruction of a room in the Sardar's quarters at Mangochar, Thana and Rest House at Nari, part of a Kalat-Wadh road, Levy Muharrir's quarters at Wadh and repairs to Jhalawan Thanas.

General condition of the State and the people.

10. There being better rains and good crops, the general condition of the people was more satisfactory this year. In July 1908 there were heavy rainfalls at Kalat, Mangochar and Mastung. So much water came in the Sheikhari stream, in Kalat, from Harboi hills that 12 sheep and six donkeys were swept away in the flood.

Public health.

11. Cholera broke out in Dhingar in September 1908. Prompt action was taken with the result that the disease died out with only 18 seizures and 10 deaths. Two cases of typhus fever occurred in Maishadi, a village in Mastung, otherwise the public health was generally good.

Miscellaneous.

12. In May 1908 a fight took place between Giranis on the one part and Dadezais and Lehris of Mastung on the other part. The dispute was over a piece of land. Fifty men of both parties were wounded and two men of the Lehris died. The case was referred by the consent of the parties to arbitrators, who decided the case amicably.

13. In May 1908 a severe wind and hail storm in Gandava Katra uprooted many trees and damaged gardens.

14. There were two cases of adultery in Mangochar, in one of which the father of the woman concerned after reporting the case in the Thana committed suicide and in the other the father of the girl killed his daughter.

15. Some 8 or 9 men came from Sind in Jhall in December 1908 and carried away by force a woman with her jewellery and cash. Some of them have been arrested by the Sind authorities on warrants issued by the Poiltical Agent.

16. Two most important cases, one between Sardar Bukhtiar Khan, Rustomzai, and his brother Mir Hasil Khan, and the other between Bibi Fatteh Khatun and Dinar Khan, Girani, were finally settled amicably.

17. A fight took place between two sections of the Marris at Gishthiri in the Kalat District in which a member of one of the parties was seriously wounded. A compromise has been effected and peace restored.

18. Sardar Pahar Khan, Sasooli, and his eldest son Mir Rasul Bakhsh have been on bad terms for a long time owing to the latter having recovered *malia* from his tribesmen at a higher rate than is usual. He also pressed his father to make over to him all his lands in Karkh. Pahar Khan refused to pay the blood compensation of a Hotmanzai killed by Mir Rasul Bakhsh in 1906. A reconciliation was brought about between the father and son, by the terms of which the father has promised to pay the blood compensation and has permitted his son to recover *malia* from two sections of his tribe. An agreement to the above effect was drawn up to which both the father and son affixed their seals.

19. On the 30th November 1908, Mir Bullo Khan, Hotmanzai, brought a *lashkar* of 40 or 50 men to within ½ a mile of the village of Mir Rasul Bakhsh, the son of Sardar Pahar Khan, Sasooli, with the intention of attacking the Sasooli Sardar. The case was decided amicably by the Native Assistant, Jhalawan.

20. Mir Hamza, a headman of the Pahlwanzai Mengals of Wadh, a man of great influence in the Mengal country, died in March 1908.

21. Mir Musa Khan, Rekezai, an *ex*-Naib of Lehri and *ex*-Wakil of His Highness the Khan of Kalat, died during the year.

22. Two shocks of earthquake were felt in Gajar (Mashkai) on the night of the 6th August 1908. Also one was felt at Sunni in Kachi on 14th September 1908.

23. In June 1908 a heavy flood came down the Khanwah branch of the Lehri river across which, in pursuance of an arrangement arrived at by the Political Agent, Kalat, and the Political Agent, Sibi, a *band* had been erected by the State officials. Serious damage to the Lehri village resulted. The Dombkis claimed compensation and the case was by the orders of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General referred to a special Jirga of which Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., was President, and certain Sardars and officials of the Kalat, Sibi and Quetta-Pishin Districts were members. The case has recently been decided amicably.

24. The criminal case against a Bagalzai (not Gagalzai) mentioned in the last year's report was decided by a local Jirga held at Quetta in May 1908. The accused was fined Rs. 1,000 instead of the ordinary rate of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 4 years and 9 months.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major*,

Political Agent, Kalat.

Report on Kharan.

General and Political.

There has been no change in the limits of Kharan during the year under report. The area is nearly 14,210 square miles exclusive of the Rakhshan and Raghai valleys. Its estimated population is 19,610 souls and its gross revenue a lac of rupees. The Chief pays no tribute to the British Government or to His Highness the Khan. He receives from the former a political pension of Rs. 500 a month. The Chief is Sardar Sir Naoroz Khan, K.C.I.E. He succeeded to the Chiefship in 1885 at the death of his father Sardar Azad Khan. He is 54 years of age.

The Chief also has the village of Gwarjak in Jhalawan and the following villages in Mekran, *viz.* :—

Khuda Badan.
Tasp (half).
Sari Kauran (half).

The Sardar has four sons by different wives, namely :—

Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan.
Mir Bahram Khan.
Mir Rustom Khan.
Mir Ismail Khan.

Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan, who is 35 years old, is heir to the Chiefship. The remaining three sons are minors, each of them being about 6 years of age.

The Chief's son-in-law Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan, paternal uncle of the Jam of Las Bela, continues to live in Kharan.

Administration of the land.

2. Cultivation in Kharan is in the main "Khushkaba" and is dependent, beside the hill torrents, on the following rivers, *viz.* :—

Badde.
Sarap.
Mashkhel.
Kora Kan.
Bunap.
Kullan.
Kallag.
Tatagar.
Hurmagai.
Jalawar.

The crops grown are :—

Wheat,
Barley, and
Zurrat (Jowari),

and the trees include date-palms, mulberries, vines, figs, peaches, pomegranates, chiefly the first named, of which the principal groves are at Washuk and Ladgasht.

The rate of assessment varies from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-5 *plus* 7 per cent. of the remaining 80 per cent. called Naibi, Tappo and Kadim according as the land is irrigable or *Khushkaba* and as the land and water belong to the Chief or to the cultivator.

The Chief continues the system of granting, when necessary, advances of seed grain originated by his father, the late Sardar Azad Khan. In cases of extreme distress he even lends food-grain and money to avert the emigration of the distressed.

Military force.

3. The entire strength of the force, which the Chief maintains, is 639 officers and men of all ranks classified as under :—

	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	Total.
Infantry Corps	3	518	521
Cavalry	...	26	26
Artillery	1	24	25
Amla	...	67	67
Total	4	635	639

Amla is a body of men, who remain at their houses and are only called up when necessity arises for their service.

The troops are recruited from various tribes of Kharan. A portion of them consists of the Chief's servile dependents. There is also a sprinkling of Afghans. A sort of conscription prevails in Kharan. Every tribe has to provide a certain number of men when necessary. An enlisted sepoy can only obtain his discharge by paying Rs. 62. Desertion is severely punished. The pay of the force is fixed in rupees, but they are paid in grain, cloth, and dates only. Subjoined is the scale of their monthly wages.

	Wheat, maunds,* Kharan.	Cloth, cubits.	Dates.	Pay in rupees.
Captain	27 (Rs. 9)	27 (Rs. 9)	12 (Rs. 6)	24
Subedar	18	21	10	18
Jemadar	18	18	8	16
Havildar	12	18	6	13
Naik	12	15	4	11
Sepoy	10½	15	3	10

* A Kharan maund equals 3¼ Indian seers.

An *Amla* gets from 8 to 20 maunds of wheat per mensem. Save exchange part of wheat for dates.

A Nausherwani and a Sepoy Munshi receives an additional rupee per month.

The troops are armed with the following rifles :—

(1) Martini rifles, known to the Kharanis as *Gorai*.
(2) Sniders known to the Kharanis as Sikhi.
(3) Muzzle loading rifles called Siahbast and Sher Ali Khani.
(4) Maskat rifles of various descriptions, German, Austrian, Russian and French.

The different sorts are known to the Kharanis as—

Gorai (Maskat Martini).
Walandar (Vrendel, a Russian rifle).
Makanz.
Kajlet.
Jarmani.
Púladi.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The cavalry when sent out on duty or required to escort the Chief on his tour are furnished with horses from the Chief's own stud, which consists of some 130 animals. In the event of necessity arising all the troops can be mounted on trotting camels.

The men's chief duties consist in—

(1) Guarding the trade routes.
(2) Collecting transit dues.
(3) Maintaining general order.
(4) Furnishing guards over the Chief whether in camp or at home.
(5) Assisting the Naibs in the collection of revenue and assisting in any other work which the Chief may wish done such as making irrigation *bands* (dams), etc.

The Chief has a workshop at Kharan Kalat, in which muskets and rifles are repaired and ammunition for them manufactured. The monthly outturn is some 1,000 cartridges.

The Sardar also has four guns of which one is unserviceable. They are of the Howitzer kind.

4. There is no regular police service. Its work is performed by men from the Chief's military force. Police.

5. Justice is administered in conformity with the customary law (riwaj) or the provisions of the Mohammedan law (shariat). For purposes of internal administration Kharan is divided into 11 *Niabats*, besides two external Niabats, *viz.*:— Law and Justice.

Gwarjak in Jhalawan, and Khudabadan in Makran.

6. There have been no cases of extradition during the year nnder note. Extradition.

Prisons.

7. Regular prisons are non-existent. Punishment almost invariably takes the form of fine. When payment of fine is delayed, offenders are confined in the Chief's fort at Kharan Kalat till such time as the money is paid up.

Registration and Municipalities.

8. No system of registration exists in Kharan nor is there in the State Municipal Government or Municipal taxation.

Weather and crops.

9. There was insufficient rainfall during the months of April to January, but very good rain fell in February and March.

Price of food grain.

10. The price of wheat averaged 4 Kharan maunds or 13 Indian seers per rupee.

Agricultural stock.

11. The following is an estimate of the various domestic animals in Kharan :—

1. Camels	14,000
2. Sheep and goats in the proportion of 2 : 1	40,000
3. Horses	150
4. Donkeys	700
5. Cows	150
6. Bullocks	400
7. Buffaloes	30

Wages and labour.

12. Ordinarily demand for labour is scarce in Kharan, hence the non-existence of a regular labouring class. Labourers are, occasionally, engaged by the Chief, a few of his well-to-do relations and the few shopkeepers at Kharan Kalat. The ordinary rate paid on these rare occasions is annas 6 to annas 8 per diem.

At harvest time demand for work in the fields is great and labour is adequately forthcoming. The labourer receives $\frac{1}{20}$ of the amount cut by him.

Forests.

13. The only reserved forest is the "Gwan"* forest in the north-east corner of Kharan. These trees are carefully preserved for their edible fruit. The beds of all the rivers are well wooded with the tamarisk especially those of the Baddo, Sarap and Mashkel.

* Pistacia Khanjak.

Trade and manufacture.

14. Woollen darries, horse bags, saddle bags, salt bags, felts sacks (Jawal), *gidan* (black blankets for making into Baloch tents) are made by owners of camels, sheep and goats for domestic use, and *Sho*, a kind of coarse cloth by Kallagis, who grow a small amount of cotton.

The exports comprise wool, ghi, dates, salt, camels, sheep and goats and the imports haberdashery and groceries. The octroi dues, which are levied on all exports and imports except the import of wheat amount to about Rs. 13,000 per annum.

Formerly grain used to be imported from Garmsel in Afghanistan, but it has not been imported for the last few years, His Majesty the Amir having prohibited its exportation.

Public Works.

15. The public works comprise the Chief's forts only. Some of these are in good repair, others in ruins. The former consist of the following :—

(1) Nauroz Khan's Kalat.
(2) Karez Kalat also called Kharan Kalat Shahr.
(3) Jalawar.
(4) Hurmagai.
(5) Lawag (Ladgasht).
(6) Kallag (Ladgasht).
(7) Washuk.
(8) Naga Kalat.
(9) Shirenza.
(10) Gwarjak in Jhallawan.
(11) Khuda Badan in Makran.

Post and Telegraph.

16. There are no post offices in Kharan. The Chief gets his "dak" through Nushki once a week. He has posted men for its carriage at Nushki, Patkin and Nauroz Kalat.

A footman of the Chief from the Geden post goes twice a week to the Government Post Office at Padag on the Nushki-Seistan trade route for any letters and telegrams there may be for Kharan Kalat.

To keep up communication with the Political Muharir at Ladgasht a weekly dâk runs between Nok Kundi and Ladgasht, the two sowars engaged for its carriage being paid from the Provincial revenues.

17. The Karachi Las Bela Panjgur telegraph line passes through Grawag and Ladgasht to Nok Kundi on the Nushki-Seistan trade route, but there are no telegraph offices within Kharan.

Mint.

There is no mint in Kharan. British Indian coins are current. Currency notes are also accepted by the Hindu traders.

General condition of the people.

18. General condition of the people has been satisfactory during the year under report.

19. The consumption of liquor in Kharan is insignificant, the few Hindus being the only consumers. They import it in small quantities and pay on it *ad valorem* duty of ½ anna per rupee. The revenue from this source is very small. It scarcely exceeds Rs. 2 or 3 per annum. Excise.

20. There are no hospitals in Kharan, nor are there any qualified practitioners. There are, however, some men and women who have acquired a knowledge of the common uses of various herbs and act as physicians. Vital statistics.

No record of births and deaths is kept. Birth and death.

Sanitary arrangements are non-existent. Sanitation.

21. Schools conducted on modern lines do not exist. There are, however, *Maktabs* attached to mosques in Kharan Kalat, Washuk, Kallag in Raskoh and Raghai, in which the reading of the Koran is taught, also the elementary principles of the Mohamedan religion and some Persian. The proverbial* poverty of Kharan is the great obstacle in the way of education. The chief has, however, been encouraging the extension of education by free provision of books and food to needy students. Education.

* Kharan Jar Khwaran.

22. Kharan is a country unsuited to horses owing to the scarcity of grain and fodder. There are about 150 horses and mares in all in the State, of which no less than 130 belong to the Chief—70 horses and 60 mares. The Chief maintains some excellent entire horses for breeding purposes. Horse breeding.

23. The Persian border remained in a more or less disturbed state throughout the year. There are the following Chiefs on the Perso-Baloch border who are styled *Hakims* or *Mirs*. Frontier.

(1) Mir Madad Khan Buzurgzada, *Hakim* of Dizzak.
(2) „ Ghulam Rasul Muradzai „ „ Sib.
(3) „ Shahbaz Khan Buzurgzada „ „ Jalk.
(4) „ Shahbaz Khan Muradzai „ „ Paskoh.
(5) „ Ali Muhammad Baranzai „ „ Shustun and Surjo.
(6) „ Bahram Khan Baranzai „ „ Sartiaz.
(7) „ Shah Jahan Kurd „ „ Magas.
(8) „ Madad Khan Nausherwan „ „ Kalagan.
(9) „ Khan Muhammad Nausherwan „ Kuhak.

The last is a minor son of the late Mir Ghulam Muhammad. The affairs of Kuhak are conducted by Mir Ghulam Muhammad's sister Bibi Buzurg, the wife of Mir Amir Khan, half brother of the Kharan Chief.

(10) Mir Mehrab Khan Nausherwani, *Hakim* of Ispandak.
(11) „ Brahim Khan Muradzai „ „ Bakhshan.
(12) „ Azam Khan „ „ Erakhshaw.

Besides these "Hakims" there are lesser head-men called Sardars such as :—

(*a*) Sardar Fatih of Heduch.
(*b*) „ Fatih Muhammad Durrazai of Bam Pusht.
(*c*) „ Sahib Khan Dihwari of Dizak.
(*d*) „ Ghulam Muhammad of Hushk.
(*e*) „ Jihand Khan, the head of the predatory Damanis. Jihand Khan holds a peculiar position. Though not a *Hakim* he is a strong man and can create mischief on the Kharan border.

Mir Brahim Khan Muradzai visited Kharan last winter and was well received by the Kharan Chief. He stood in need of pecuniary assistance which the Kharan Chief gave him.

Sardar Jihand Khan, the Damani headman, also paid a visit to Sardar Sir Naoroz Khan last summer and returned to his home well pleased with his visit.

24. The settlement of several important cases in Kharan and the demarcation of the Mekran-Kharan and Kharan-Chagai boundaries necessitated the deputation of a special officer, Major J. F. Whyte. Major Whyte started for Mekran in December 1907 and arrived at Panjgur in January 1908. Sir Naoroz Khan came to meet him there in March 1908 and having accompanied him personally showed him part of the boundary line which he claimed with Mekran. Owing to ill-health the Chief returned to Kharan with the previous approval of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, leaving a representative with Major Whyte to shew the latter the remaining portion of the boundary line. Major Whyte returned to Quetta in June 1908 and submitted a report of his work on the Mekran-Kharan border in August 1908. He again left on his tour towards the end of October 1908, and arrived at Kharan Kalat, the capital of the Kharan Chief, on the 7th November 1908. He found Sir Naoroz Khan ill. The latter placed himself under the medical treatment of Captain Brierly, I.M.S., the medical officer with Major Whyte. There being no prospect of an early recovery of the Sardar, Major Whyte decided to leave Kharan Kalat for Ladgasht and the Kharan Chagai border without him and started on the 12th January 1909 leaving Mir Muhammad Gul Khan, his Native Assistant to assist the Sardar's son Mir Boundaries.

Muhammad Yakub Khan in acting for his father during the latter's illness. Major Whyte also left the Hospital Assistant with him at Kharan Kalat to attend the Chief.

On reaching Ladgasht towards the close of January Major Whyte found that great ill-feeling existed between Sir Naoroz Khan's Naib and men on one side and Mir Kia Khan Reki and his tribe on the other. In view of the fact that Sir Naoroz Khan was too unwell to attend to the affairs of his State and as a conflict between the two parties was apprehended Jemadar Shakar Khan of the Levy Escort of Major Whyte was left at Ladgasht under orders from the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General on Major Whyte's departure to advise the parties to refrain from breaking the peace.

Sir Naoroz Khan recovered early in March 1909 and has been advised to come to Quetta for further medical treatment in order to ensure the permanence of his recovery.

Mir Muhammad Gul Khan and the Hospital Assistant remained at Kharan Kalat and Jemadar Shakar Khan at Ladgasht up to the close of the year.

Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan satisfactorily discharged the duties of his father during the latter's illness. Major Whyte returned to Quetta towards the end of March 1909.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major*,

Political Agent, Kalat.

Report on Makran.

1. The area and population of Makran is the same as reported last year. The gross revenue during the year was about Rs. 60,000. The final figures have not yet been received. General and Political.

2. Mir Mehrulla Khan, C.I.E., received the title of Nawab in June 1908. He remained in charge of the Nizamat during the year under report.

3. There has been no change during the year in the system of revenue assessment and method of recovering revenue. Administration.

4. During the year under report 20 acres of waste land were taken up for cultivation. Three hundred transfers of land of 210 acres in area were made during the year.

5. No *Taccavi* advances were given during the year under report.

6. No boundary case was instituted, nor were any remissions or suspensions granted during the year under report.

7. Same as reported last year. Legislation.

8. No military force is maintained by the Kalat State. The strength of the tribal levies given to the Nazim was 149 at a cost of Rs. 28,884, as in previous year. Their duties remained the same as before. Military force.

9. The working of the Makran Levy Corps was entirely satisfactory during the year. Sanction to the increase of the Corps was received in July 1908, but owing to the scarcity of grain prevailing recruiting was not undertaken until March 1909. The strength of the Corps on March 31st 1909 was 359 and the distribution was as given in the margin. The total cost during the year under report was Rs. 1,32,138-14-11 against Rs. 1,27,732-7-7 in the preceding year.

Head Quarters	169
Outposts	99
On command	83
Under drill instruction	3
On furlough	5
	359

10. The Cavalry and Infantry are armed with Martini Henry Carbines and Martini Henry Rifles, respectively.

11. The total number of political cases decided during the year was 2,510. Of these 404 were land cases to the aggregate value of Rs. 72,489-4-7. Criminal and Civil Justice.

12. Demands for criminals by and against Las Bela, Gwadur and the Persian border districts were complied with as usual. Extradition.

13. The average number of prisoners confined in the various prisons in Makran was 93. The health of the prisoners was generally good and their conduct in confinement was also satisfactory. Prisons.

14. The rainfall was scanty. The year is reported to have been the worst that has been experienced for a quarter of a century. The date harvest both in Panjgur and Kech was exceptionally poor. Owing to want of rain *Khushkaba* crops failed in the greater part of the District. Production and distribution.

15. The ordinary rate of wages is annas 5. Wages and labour.

16. The average price of wheat, the staple, was 5 seers per rupee. It has been necessary to obtain flour for the Makran Levy Corps from Karachi since November 1908. Prices of food grains.

17. The manufactures are woolen *durries, namdas,* carpets, fishing nets, etc., the same as before. The articles of import and export are also the same as before. The total value of the imports and exports is estimated by the Nazim to be Rs. 3,03,555, and Rs. 2,34,300, against Rs. 3,15,390, and Rs. 2,50,254, respectively. Trade and manufacture.

18. The following works were carried out during the year from Makran revenues for the Hospital at Turbat at a total cost of Rs. 3,000— Public Works.

Operation room.

Two wards.

Dispensary.

Hospital Assistant's quarters.

Compounder's quarters.

A grant of Rs. 2,463-2-9 from special revenues was utilised for building stables in Makran Levy Corps lines and general repairs to lines, officers and clerks' quarters and Hospital.

19. The Savings Bank system was introduced in the Turbat Post Office during the year under report. A total sum of Rs. 1,35,722-13-10 was handed over into political charge on account of postal receipts as compared with Rs. 37,345-1-11 in the preceding year. Post Office.

20. There is no mint. Coinage as in last year's report. Mint.

21. Owing to scarcity of rain the general condition of the people was not satisfactory. General condition.

Agriculture and Agricultural stock.

22. The following is the rough estimate of the numbers of various animals in the country :—

Bullocks	8,000
Cows	2,787
Buffaloes	239
Horses	241
Loading camels	4,757
Riding camels	365
Colts	2,880
Donkeys	2,910
Goats and sheep	78,550
Ploughs (2 bullocks)	3,901

Excise.

23. Same as last year.

Vital statistics.

24. The Turbat Hospital was opened on March 4th. The total number of cases in the Makran Levy Corps Hospital and Turbat Hospital was 4,916 and 668, respectively. The former is maintained from special revenues and the latter from Makran revenues. The year on the whole was a healthy one. Small-pox broke out at Pasni and Turbat, but soon disappeared. About seven or eight fatal cases occurred in both places.

25. The numbers of births and deaths during the year under report were roughly estimated as under :—

Births	1,507
Deaths	1,226

against the same number in the previous year.

Education.

26. There are no schools in the Nizamat.

Miscellaneous.

27. The traffic in arms has been carried on in Persian Baluchistan as usual.

28. No disturbance or raids have occurred during the year.

29. Major Whyte was in Makran until the end of May 1908 on special duty in connection with the Makran Kharan boundary affairs. The Assistant Political Agent, Makran, was also with him.

30. During the year under report 22 Afghans who had gone to Makran were deported to Karachi.

31. Ten women and boys were brought as slaves from India, but they were released and sent back to their homes.

32. A country boat arrived at Jewni on 23rd March 1908 with a considerable amount of gunpowder intended for the Wali of Gwadur which had been sent to him by the Sultan of Muscat.

33. Mirs Ghulam Kadir and Dost Muhammad of Pishin having lifted 24 camels and killed two men of Bahar crossed *viâ* the Suntsar Post into Makran. They were overtaken by the Jemadar of the post and brought to Mand. The looted property was recovered from them.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Review of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1908-09 by Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

I have the honour to forward, for your information, the annual Administration Report of Las Bela State for the year 1908-09.

General and Political.

1. There has been no important change in the affairs of the State during the year with the exception that (1) Khan Bahadur Ahmadyar Khan, Wazir, left the State on retirement from British Service and Munshi Aziz-ud-din succeeded him on the 16th January 1909 and (2) the services of Tahsildar Ghulam Hussain were dispensed with by the State and M. Farzand Ali Shah was appointed in his place. Jam Mir Kamal Khan entered on the 13th year of his rule.

2. In January 1909, Mir Muradali Khan, a younger brother of the Jam, was with the approval of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General required to live out of the State and the allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem, which he used to receive from the State as the Jam's Mashir, was stopped. An increase of Rs. 100 was made to the allowance of Mir Abdul Karim Khan, the Jam's younger brother.

3. In June 1908, a personal salute of nine guns was conferred on the Jam as a mark of distinction.

4. In July 1908, Ali Muhammad, Shahezai Mengal, Duffedar of Saruna, his son and another Mengal were brutally murdered by 6 Jamots in Kanraj on the Jhalawan and Las Bela border. This unfortunately occurred at a most inopportune moment when disturbances were taking place in the Mengal country and aggravated the situation on the border. At the Jam's request a small force of British troops was sent to Las Bela from Karachi for the maintenance of order. In December 1908 the Political Agent, Kalat, accompanied by the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Native Assistant, Jhalawan, and a few selected Sarawan and Jhalawan Sardars proceeded to Las Bela for the settlement of this case. Five of the accused (the sixth escaped and is still at large) were tried by arbitrators, the Political Agent and the Political Adviser, appointed by the contending parties and were sentenced to undergo 14 years' imprisonment each and to pay blood compensation amounting to Rs. 13,300.

6. The area and population are the same as last year.

Administration of the land.

7. The administration of the State was generally satisfactory. The total revenue demand for the year under report was Rs. 1,33,687 against Rs. 89,581 for the previous year. The increase is due to increased produce of crops.

8. The Purali boundary case still remains unsettled owing to the Political Agent having been engaged in more important matters.

Legislation.

9. There has been no legislation during the year. Justice is administered according to the custom of the country by Jirga or by the principles of Muhammadan law. In petty criminal cases British law is taken as a guide.

Military force.

10. The Military force of the State consisted of 373 men (341 Infantry and 32 Cavalry) of the Lasi Fauj. The strength of the Military Police was 87. Both bodies are armed with sniders and their cost is Rs. 31,449 and Rs. 13,785, respectively.

11. The State has five guns but no trained artillery.

Police.

12. Same as reported last year.

Criminal and Civil justice.

13. In the State Court, 503 criminal cases were tried during the year and there were 783 civil, revenue and miscellaneous cases against 765 in the previous year.

Jails.

14. There were 18 prisoners in the State Jail at the end of the year.

Registration.

15. The income derived from this source during the year under report was Rs. 883 against Rs. 1,129 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that more sale deeds connected with *muafi* and collateral lands, which are exempt from registration fee, were registered.

Cattle disease.

16. A disease known as *Takkan* and *Mooshuk* prevailed among the camels at Uthal. A cow disease, locally known as *Thaddi*, prevailed among the cattle in Las Bela. The disease was said to have been imported from Karachi.

Weather and crops.

17. The season like that of last year was favourable and the timely rains did much good to the mustard, *Jowari* and other crops. A heavy rainfall resulting in tremendous floods was reported during July which irrigated *Khushkaba* lands in almost all parts of the District. Two men, 14 bullocks and cows, 10 camels, 3 donkeys and 40 sheep were swept away by floods in different parts of the District. The traffic between Karachi and Las Bela was stopped for some time.

Wages and labour.

18. Owing to sufficiency of rain the rate of labour was satisfactory.

Forests.

19. There are no reserved forests in the State.

Trade and manufacture.

20. The exports and imports of the State consist of the same commodities as reported in previous years.

Customs and octroi duties.

21. These are the same as reported last year with the exception that at Ormara in the Las Bela State *sung* is recovered at Rs. 2-8 per cent. *ad valorem* from permanent residents

and at Rs. 5 per cent. from temporary residents instead of at Rs. 5 per cent. all round as before. Total income from this source during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,34,274 against Rs. 1,11,103. The increase is due to the increase in trade.

Public Works. 22. All the rest-houses and other buildings of the State were thoroughly repaired at a total cost of Rs. 8,720.

Telegraph and Post. 23. There is nothing worthy of record under this head with the exception that Indian rates were brought into force in the State with effect from the 1st April 1908.

General condition of the State and people. 24. Owing to sufficiency of rain this, as well as the public health, remained good, although cases of malarial fever and small-pox occurred during the year.

Excise. 25. The total receipts under this head during the year was Rs. 2,187 against Rs. 3,004 in the preceding year.

Revenue and Finance. 26. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,03,798 against Rs. 2,74,843 in the last year. The increase of Rs. 28,955 is due to the excellence of mustard and other crops.

Vital statistics. 27. The expenditure under "medical" this year amounted to Rs. 2,003 against Rs. 1,783 in the preceding year. Sanitary arrangements are well attended to and the expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 1,272 against Rs. 1,201 in the last year. No birth or death registers are maintained in the State.

Education. 28. The expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 651 against Rs. 638 in the preceding year. The number of boys on rolls on 31st March 1909, was 34 against 44 last year.

Horse breeding. 29. Same as in previous year.

Plague. 30. Only one imported case of plague occurred in Windar. Quarantine is strictly enforced by the State authorities.

Miscellaneous. 31. The State continues to maintain the tomb of the late Sir Robert Sandeman, which together with the garden, is very well kept up.

32. Ram Das of Dera Ghazi Khan, a patwari in the State, was murdered in Windar in July 1908.

33. Five persons committed suicide during the year under report.

34. One local man, a Muhammadan, was employed as a Naib during the year.

35. Mir Ayub Khan, uncle of the Jam, returned from London after qualifying as a Barrister-at-Law at Lincoln's Inn. He has started in practice in Karachi. Mir Maqbul Khan, the younger uncle of the Jam, received a nomination to the Police College at Poona and is now working there.

36. On 2nd September 1908 a box of cartridges accidentally exploded on board the mail steamer at Ormara which resulted in six men being wounded.

37. A country boat belonging to Kowda Maddat Khan and others of Ormara, while on its way from Bussorah with a cargo of dry dates to the value of Rs. 8,000, struck a reef and foundered. The crew and passengers escaped and reached Gwadar. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 13,000.

38. A shock of earthquake was experienced at Las Bela on the 15th September 1908.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Annual Administration Report of the Las Bela State, for the year ending 31st March 1909.

I—General and Political.

1. The facts connected with area, population, etc., are the same as reported last year.

2. In November 1908 a daughter was born to me from my second wife of Malir.

3. In January 1909, Mir Morad Ali Khan, a younger brother of mine, was required to live out of Las Bela State at my instance, with the approval of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. Rupees 200 which he used to get as his pay as my Mashir, in addition to his ordinary allowance, was stopped with effect from the 1st February 1909.

4. The allowance of Mir Abdul Karim Khan, a younger brother of mine, was increased by Rs. 100 per mensem.

5. I was granted a salute of nine guns as personal distinction by the Government of India in June 1908.

After the above domestic occurrences, I now proceed with the general conditions.

(i) In July 1908, Ali Muhammad, Shahezai Mengal, a Duffedar of Saruna Thana in Jhalawan, his son, and another Mengal were brutally murdered by the Jamots on the Jhalawan and Las Bela border, five out of six murderers were arrested and the sixth one escaped to British territory and is still at large.

As the Mengals created a disturbance on the border, the Baluchistan authorities were pleased to send British troops to Las Bela to ensure maintenance of peace. The rations for the British and Native officers and the troops were supplied by the State. In addition to the British troops, the Lasi Motibirs with their *lashkar* were also called for.

In December 1908, the Political Agent, Kalat, accompanied by the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Native Assistant of Jhalawan and a few Sarawan and Jhalawan Sardars came to Karachi to settle the case. The case was decided by arbitrators appointed by both parties consisting of the Political Agent, Kalat, and Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat. They gave their award to the effect that the accused should undergo 14 years' imprisonment each and also pay blood money amounting to Rs. 13,300. The Jamots and the murdered men's heirs accepted the award, which was very satisfactory.

(ii) My late Wazir Khan Bahadur Ahmedyar Khan retired on pension on the 16th January 1909 and in his place M. Aziz-ud-din Khan, Native Assistant, Jhalawan, was appointed. Since he has taken over charge, he has given me great help in administration of the State. He is an energetic and able officer and is always trying to devise means for increasing the revenue of the State. As advised by him the excavation of two very important new water courses has already been taken in hand and proposals for the construction of more *Dhoras* are under consideration. M. Ghulam Hussain, Tahsildar, has been discharged and in his place Sayed Farzand Ali Shah has been appointed.

II.—Land Revenue.

The land assessment system prevailing in the State is the same as reported last year.

Wanda and *Wos* crops were good, by the grace of God. The land revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,33,687. The increase is chiefly due to good produce of rice, *jowari* and mustard seed crops and high rates. Out of Rs. 1,33,667, Rs. 70,320 were recovered in cash. The net balance left recoverable from the Zamindars by the end of March 1909, was Rs. 63,347.

Out of Rs. 49,405, which were outstanding at the end of 1907-1908 against the Zamindars, a sum of Rs. 34,304 was also collected during the year, the balance still due being Rs.15,101.

The total outstanding recoverable, therefore, at the end of March 1909 amounted to Rs. 78,448, out of which Rs. 48,800 worth of grain is stored in granaries and Rs. 29,648 are due from the various Zamindars.

The Purali boundary case is still unsettled.

III.—Protection.

1. Same as reported last year.

2. The total strength of the Lassi force at the end of March 1909 was 373 against 291 in the last year. The cost was Rs. 31,449 against Rs. 26,149 in the last year. The increase Legislation. Military Force.

is due to 135 more infantry being employed for maintaining peace after the murder of Ali Muhammad, his son, and another Mengal.

Military Police.

3. The sanctioned strength of the Military Police is 100, the number existing on 31st March 1909 was 87 against 99 in the last year. Its expenditure was Rs. 13,785 against Rs. 13,999 in the preceding year.

The Police and Village Police.

1. The strength and expenditure is the same as reported in the last year.

The Criminal Justice.

In 503 cases instituted this year, 418 accused were arrested and 24 remained at the end of the year for trial.

Civil Justice.

A comparison of the figures with the last year is given below :—

Cases.	This year.	Last year.
Civil	389	381
Revenue	264	225
Miscellaneous	130	159
TOTAL	783	765

Extradition.

Same as reported last year.

Prison.

There is only one Prison at Las Bela.

There were 18 prisoners on 31st March 1909 against 10 in the last year.

Registration.

The fees collected from this source amounted to Rs. 883 against Rs. 1,129 in last year. This year more sale deeds connected with *muafi* and collateral lands, which are exempt from registration fee, were registered and hence deficiency in income.

IV.—Protection and Distribution.

Weather and crops.

1. This year the rain was timely and beneficial to crops. The State's share of mustard seed, *jowari*, etc., amounted to 33,793 maunds, worth of Rs. 1,33,667 value as per detail below :—

Name of grain.	Maunds.	Value. Rs.
Mustard seed	10,049	50,515
Jowari	22,400	64,525
Moung	1,344	4,487
Rice, *Dhania*, Cotton, etc.	...	14,140
TOTAL	33,793	1,33,667

Trade and Manufacture. Forests.

2. Same as reported in previous year.

3. Same as reported last year.

Public Works.

4. All the rest-houses and other buildings of the State were repaired. Total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,720.

Telegraph and Post Office.

5. No change except that Indian rates were brought into force in the State with effect from 1st April 1908.

General condition of the State and the people.

6. It remained fair owing to sufficient rain water.

Excise.

7. The contracts for country liquor, *Bhang* and *Charas* were auctioned for Rs. 2,187 against Rs. 3,004 last year. The income from English liquors amounted to Rs. 1,380 against Rs. 1,890 in the last year.

V.—Revenue and Finances.

Leaving the *muafi* items aside, the total receipts from various sources amounted to Rs. 3,29,405, against Rs. 2,61,610 in the last year. This handsome increase of Rs. 67,795 was chiefly due to increase in *Sang*, and revenue owing to good harvests.

The expenditure this year was Rs. 2,99,491, against Rs. 2,22,856 in last year. The excess expenditure is chiefly due to :—

(i) Expenses incurred in connection with the Mengal disturbance and tours.

(ii) Rupees 5,000 being granted to Mir Ayub Khan to enable him to prosecute his practice as Barrister-at-Law.

(iii) Rupees 12,500 being spent in purchase of a piece of land at Quetta for building a bungalow.

(iv) Expenses incurred with forthcoming marriages of (Jam's) my family.

The total assets on 31st March 1909 were Rs. 3,03,798, against Rs. 2,74,843 in the last year.

VI.

Vital statistics.

1. Same as last year. The expenditure under "Medical" this year was Rs. 2,003, against Rs. 1,783 incurred last year. The services of the native physician were dispensed with in June 1908.

Births and deaths.

2. Same as remarked last year.

Sanitation.

3. The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 1,272, against Rs. 1,201 in the last year.

Plague.

4. Only one imported case occurred in Windar in the month of February 1909 and quarantine is strictly maintained when necessity arises.

VII.

Education.

1. There is only one school at Las Bela. The number of scholars on rolls on 31st March 1909 was 34, against 44 in the last year. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 651, against Rs. 633 in the last year.

VIII.

Miscellaneous.

1. The Sandeman graveyard, with the monument, is being well looked after, as reported last year.

2. No fanatical murder, raid or murder by any subject of Afghanistan or by any refugees took place in the Las Bela State during the year.

3. Ram Das, an inhabitant of Dera Ghazi Khan in the Panjab, formerly a Patwari in the State, was killed in Windar in July 1908. The case has been submitted to the Political Agent, Kalat and Las Bela States, for confirmation of order passed in it.

5. Five persons committed suicide in this State during this year.

6. Only one local man, a Muhammadan, as a Naib, was employed during this year.

JAM MIR KAMAL KHAN,
Jam of Las Bela.

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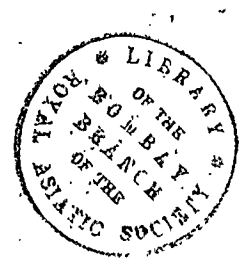
Administration Report

OF

The Baluchistan Agency

FOR

1909-10



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1909-10.

PART I.

ADMINISTERED DISTRICTS.

Summary by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

I.—GENERAL.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., remained in charge of the Agency throughout the year with the exception of a period of three months from 3rd June to 5th September 1909, during which he proceeded home on privilege leave and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.I.E., officiated for him.

The office of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan was held by :—

Mr. A. Williams, L.L.M., I.C.S., from 1st to 12th April 1909;
Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E., from 12th April to 6th September; and
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.I.E., from 7th September to the end of the year.

The year under report has been one of general peace and quiet throughout the country. The only disturbing features were raids from across the border by outlaws. Owing to the possession of modern rifles and abundant ammunition these outlaws have been more daring and more difficult to deal with.

The general health of the public was good throughout the year. The Province remained free from epidemic diseases with the exception of Ormara where a few cases of plague, imported from Karachi, occurred towards the end of March 1910.

Owing to scarcity in India prices of food stuffs ruled high in several districts.

There were no cases of fanatical outrage during the year under report.

The most unfortunate event in the history of the year was a shock of earthquake on the morning of the 21st October 1909. It was felt in most parts of the Agency, but was severest at Belput, Shahpur and Bhag where there was a great loss of life and property. In this disaster Baluchistan lost a most experienced and energetic officer in Rai Bahadur Dewan Uttam Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad. Further details of the disaster will be found in the report on the Sibi District (Appendix II).

Mir Sir Khudadad Khan, G.C.I.E., ex-Khan of Kalat, died at Peshin on the 20th May 1909.

Sardar Sir Naoroz Khan, K.C.I.E., Khan of Kharan, died on the 2nd June and was succeeded by his son Sardar Yakub Khan.

II.—Political.

Quetta-Peshin Frontier.—The peace of the border was somewhat disturbed by a series of minor raids committed by outlaws with the aid of trans-frontier tribesmen. A *buniah's* shop was raided at Gulistan on the night of the 16th December by a gang of trans-frontier Pathans led by Nazar Muhammad Ghaibezai who wounded the *buniah* and killed his wife and small child. Another *buniah's* shop was raided at Segi on the 9th February by frontier tribesmen headed by Chimagh Kakezai. The raiders decamped with a considerable amount of loot after inflicting mortal injuries on the *buniah.* On the evening of 3rd February an Achakzai constable on duty at the Syed Hamid Railway Station held up the station with the aid of a fellow tribesman and a trans-frontier Kakar and made off towards the border with four rifles belonging to the police and a certain amount of loot. Fortunately the robbers fell out over the booty to such purpose that the constable's confederates were killed. He himself was subsequently captured by the police.

Zhob.—The district was much harassed by Momin and other Sherani and Wazir outlaws during the year. On three or four occasions they came into collision with parties of the Zhob Levy Corps. On the 20th April a party of 13 men of the Zhob Levy Corps under Duffedar Khar was ambushed in the Kharkotai Tangi by a large body composed of Mahsuds, Momin's gang and Sulemankhels. The Zhob Levy Corps were overpowered after a stout resistance, only two being left to tell the tale. The raiders made off with 4 horses, 11 rifles and some ammunition.

On the 8th May, Lieutenant Lucas, while proceeding to Mughal Kot with 30 men, was attacked by 60 or 70 Mahsuds near Talkhankot. Three of the Levies were killed and a Lance Duffedar wounded. The enemy escaped without loss of life though two of their number were wounded.

In the same month a gang of Mahsuds raided the village of Talkhankot and lifted a large number of cattle. They were pursued by a party of the Corps under Captain Loring and had to abandon 33 cattle. They subsequently fell in with some of the Southern Waziristan Militia, who accounted for nine of them in killed and wounded.

It is a matter for congratulation that three of the most notorious freebooters concerned in the attacks of the 20th April and 8th May were subsequently captured by the Wano authorities, tried by the Sibi Jirga, and sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. The effect on the border has been excellent. Since their arrest there has not been a serious Mahsud raid in the district.

Sadagul and Amir and other Arozai Sherani emigrants, whose presence on the other side of the border had long been a source of constant trouble, returned to the district with their families in pursuance of the settlement made with them in 1907-08 and subsequently ratified in April 1908. They have been allowed to settle down peacefully on their lands.

Loralai.—Abnormal conditions prevailed in this district owing to the activity of Jalai, the Luni outlaw, who is supposed to have been responsible for the attack on the four tongas on the Harnai-Loralai road on the 6th June, the murder of the Muharrir and a sowar of the Chamalang Thana on the next day and for the murder of Mr. Inward on the Loralai-Duki road on the morning of the 10th August. Energetic steps have been taken to prevent his committing further outrages and for some time nothing more has been heard of him.

The Perso-Mekran border was quiet throughout the year.

Arms traffic.—Throughout the year under review reports continued to be received regarding the landing of arms and ammunition on the Persian Gulf Coast. It is estimated that over 16,500 rifles, 352 revolvers and pistols and 1,079,100 rounds as well as 137 boxes of ammunition were landed between the 31st March 1909 and 1st April 1910.

Owing to the frequency of these reports regarding the landing of arms the Government of India in September 1909 decided to resume naval

operations on the Persian Gulf Coast. It is satisfactory to note that these operations proved far more successful than previous ones, some 6,307 rifles and 618,700 rounds of ammunition being captured between July 1909 and April 1910, and 4,260 rifles with 520,000 rounds being accounted for after the close of the year.

As the result of a conference held at Simla in July 1909, Mr. Gregson, Superintendent of Police, North-West Frontier Province, was placed on special duty in November with a view to preventing Ghilzais and other trans-frontier tribesmen from getting to the Gulf through India. This measure resulted in some 152 Afghans with about Rs. 73,000 in their possession being detained, and it has been proved that another Rs. 26,000 was returned from Muscat.

Half a Battalion of Native Infantry with a Maxim gun section left Quetta for Robat on the 3rd January 1910 with a view to protecting the trade route and closing the routes leading through British territory to arms runners. No attempts were made by the Afghans to make use of these routes but as the Persian authorities made no attempt to close the routes leading through Persian Baluchistan, the Afghans experienced no difficulty in entering Afghanistan by skirting Robat, travelling a few miles to the west of that place. It is however satisfactory to note that several of the caravans are reported to have had to return empty owing to the naval operations referred to above.

Reports received after the close of the year show that considerable damage was done to the Indo-European telegraph line by parties of Afghans and that on one occasion both the outward and inward mails between India and Meshed were captured and destroyed by them. The rest-house at Girdi Chah was also burnt, only the bare walls being left standing. These acts were committed by parties of Afghans returning from the Coast in revenge for the disappointment they had suffered in the matter of arms.

One attempt was made during the year to land arms on the Coast on the British side of the Persian boundary. A consignment estimated at from 950 to 1,500 rifles was landed at Pishukan near Gwadur, which is a Muscat possession, within British territory. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the fate of this consignment should act as a warning to arms runners not to make the attempt again: for 850 of their rifles were captured by a party landed by H. M. S. "Perseus" and it is reported (though no proof has been obtained of this) that 30 rifles were taken by the Wali of Pishukan. The Political Agent, Kalat, who proceeded to the place shortly after the incident confiscated six other rifles.

But for the active steps taken to check the arms traffic the trade during the year would have attained abnormal proportions. Very large numbers of Afghans went down to the Coast and with them large numbers of Afridis and men of the North-West Frontier border tribes. Very great discouragement was caused to them by the failure of their ventures, but how far the success of our operations will diminish the number of those who will make similar ventures next year remains to be seen.

Tribal.—The general attitude and conduct of the tribes in the Quetta-Peshin, Bolan and Chagai Districts were satisfactory. Some trouble was caused in the Sibi District by the Loharani section of the Marris whose flagrant insubordination to the Marri Nawab, which dates from the settlement of the Phailawagh land dispute, necessitated the establishment of a temporary thana in their country. This drastic step has had the desired effect and the conduct and attitude of the Loharani section is now well reported on.

In December, Khan Sahib Mauladad Khan, acting Sardar of the Belkhel Musakhels, was murdered by one Fatteh Khan, Hamzazai Musakhel. The murderer made good his escape to Afghan territory. The uncle and the mother of the minor Sardar with a number of other Musakhels were deported from the Musakhel country for a period of ten years on the recommendation of the Sibi Shahi Jirga as accessories to the crime.

The long standing dispute over water rights in the Lehri and Khanwah streams between the Dombki Chief and His Highness the Khan of Kalat was

submitted to a special jirga at Quetta and eventually resulted in a compromise between the parties.

Kalat.—The total receipts from the six Niabats administered by the Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan for the year under review, exclusive of the "quit-rents" and "annual subsidies" which His Highness the Khan of Kalat enjoys, amounted to Rs. 4,89,440-0-8 as compared with Rs. 3,87,018-11-5 for the year 1908-09, showing an increase of Rs. 1,02,421-5-3 over the preceding year.

A portion of the Mengal tribe gave some trouble during the year but matters of late have much improved. Certain sections showed a tendency to defy the authority of the Native Assistant, Jhalawan, and adopted an insubordinate attitude towards their Sardar, refusing to pay him the taxes due from them. The Political Agent had to convey a warning to the Jhalawan Sardars that serious notice would have to be taken unless matters improved. The refractory sections have recently tendered their submission to the Sardar and have paid up their taxes. Those Sardars who were punished by a temporary stoppage of their allowances and by being debarred from attending Durbars have, on the recommendation of the Political Agent, had these disabilities removed from them.

There has been a satisfactory absence of serious disputes or troubles amongst the Kalat tribes.

Las Bela.—Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan, on his retirement on the 16th January 1909, was succeeded by Munshi Aziz-ud-din as Wazir of the State. The latter was again replaced by Munshi Muhammad Gul Khan in November.

The revenues of the State for the year under report show a slight decrease of Rs. 7,000 over those of the preceding year. The crops on the whole were good.

The Jam of Las Bela has been in indifferent health throughout the year and several times indicated a desire to abdicate. Since the close of the year he has been allowed to take a year's leave from his State and reside in Quetta for rest and medical treatment, leaving the administration of the State in the hands of the Wazir.

Kharan.—Major J. F. Whyte concluded his enquiry into Kharan affairs in May. The suggestions submitted in his report were accepted by the Government of India in October 1909.

Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Kharan, was invited to Quetta to discuss Major Whyte's proposals with the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and actually started from his capital, but fell ill on the way and had to return to Kharan where he died on the 2nd June.

He was succeeded by his son Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan who arrived in Quetta in September and was presented with a succession Khillat at the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's Durbar.

In October Sardar Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan signed an agreement in which he accepted the boundaries laid down by Major Whyte, agreed not to allow arms traffic through or in his territory or to participate in it himself, and undertook the protection of the new Indo-European telegraph line within his territory. The Government of India on their part agreed to continue to him the subsidy of Rs. 6,000 paid to his father and to grant him an additional subsidy of Rs. 4,000 per annum for the protection of the telegraph line.

On his return to Kharan, however, the Sardar was led by evil advisers to think that he had committed an error in signing an agreement which they assured him deprived him of a portion of his territory. He wrote repudiating the boundary to which he had agreed and made claims to certain territories which had been declared to be British territory. At the close of the year the chief was in an unsatisfactory frame of mind and disposed to give trouble. His want of intelligence makes him a pliable instrument in the hands of unscrupulous advisers.

III.—Regular Administration.

(*a*) *Revenue, etc.*

Land Revenue.—
Irrigation.—
Takavi Advances.—
Settlement.—
Excise.—
Finance.—
Local Funds and Municipalities.—
Forests.—
Arboriculture.—
Education.—

See Revenue Commissioner's Summary.

Survey.—On 1st May 1909 the Quetta party was abolished and its personnel, etc., amalgamated with No. 9 party.

The party took the field in November 1909 and commenced operations on different scales in the districts of Quetta-Peshin, Sibi, Loralai and in the Kalat Agency.

The country surveyed varies considerably in height, temperature and climate including as it did the highest hill ranges in Baluchistan, all the country north and south of and between the two lines of railway to Quetta, the low ground round Sibi and the uplands south of Mastung as far west as Kardagap and Galangur.

No. 15 party carried out operations in the Bori, Duki and Barkhan Tahsils and the Sinjawai Sub-Tahsil of the Loralai District, the Kohlu and Shahrigh Tahsils and part of the Marri country in the Sibi District; and in the Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla and Fort Sandeman Tahsils of the Zhob District.

Work in the Zhob District was interrupted for a short time as owing to the presence of raiding parties on the border it was considered advisable to withdraw the Surveyors to Killa Saifulla and Murgha. A slight delay was also caused by a redistribution of work with a view to economising the military escorts available.

Sericulture.—The results of sericulture industry at Mastung in the Kalat State were encouraging—70 boxes of seed produced 4,185 lbs. of cocoons which were converted into 320 lbs. of raw silk, whereas in 1908-09, 170 boxes produced only 3,797 lbs. which yielded 228 lbs. of raw silk. The local people still show apathy in the working of the industry, specially the tree-owning class who did not render any willing assistance. The supervision of the industry is now in the hands of the State officials.

Horse-breeding.—Thirty-two horse stallions during the hot weather and 25 during the cold weather and 8 donkey stallions were employed at the stud during the year. The number of mares covered was as follows:—

By horse stallions 1,055, as against 1,029 in 1908, and by donkey stallions 368, as against 328 in 1908. The results were as follows:—

Horse-breeding—561 foals, showing a percentage of 54·51 as against a percentage of 55·24 the previous year, and

Mule and donkey-breeding—155 foals, showing a percentage of 47·25 as against a percentage of 44·93 last year.

The number of branded mares on the register at the close of the year was 1,835. The exhibits at the Quetta and Gumbaz Shows show a marked increase. The number at the Sibi Show, however, show a falling off, due to the failure of the mule classes. The shows, on the whole, were decidedly successful both in numbers and in the quality of stock exhibited. The very high quality of Baluchistan brood mares and fillies is being steadily maintained.

Sixty-six remounts, six mules, and one donkey were purchased by different departments at the various shows.

Veterinary.—Major A. S. Trydell, Superintendent, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, remained in charge of the Province throughout the year.

He toured in the districts of Quetta-Peshin, Loralai and Zhob and attended the Cattle Show held at Sibi in February 1910.

The three veterinary students selected last year to undergo training at the Punjab Veterinary College commenced their studies at Lahore during the year under report.

There are no Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Province and a scheme is now before the Government of India for the organization of a Subordinate Civil Veterinary Service in Baluchistan, which, if sanctioned, will provide each of the districts of Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Loralai with a dispensary at the head-quarter stations of Peshin, Sibi and Duki respectively with a Veterinary Assistant in charge. Their work will be supervised by an Inspector whose head-quarters will be at Quetta.

Two Cattle Shows were, as usual, held in the Agency, one at Quetta during September 1909 and the other at Sibi during February 1910.

Both the Shows were successful though the number of exhibits at Sibi showed some falling off in comparison with previous years. This, however, was discounted by the fact that a large number of the famous Nari breed of bullocks was bought through Government and private agencies, fetching the large amount of Rs. 16,000. The disease "Surra" has claimed the attention of the Superintendent, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, attached to this Province. He reports that the disease is undoubtedly prevalent throughout Baluchistan, the fact being partly due to the nomadic habits of the larger number of herd owners in these parts.

Postal.—There has been no addition or changes to the postal arrangements in Baluchistan during the year except those noted below:—

The Branch Post Office under the charge of the station master at Jhat Pat was converted into a Sub-Office with effect from the 1st October 1909. A combined Post and Telegraph Office was opened at Manzai and a Branch Office which was closed in the preceding year was reopened at Ismail Shahr, both in the Loralai District. The question of a regular organized Tonga Service between Loralai and Fort Sandeman, the cost of which is to be borne by the Civil, Military and Postal Departments proportionately, is under consideration.

Medical.—The number of dispensaries remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 37, one new dispensary was opened at Turbat in Kej-Mekran in the Kalat State, while the temporary dispensary which had been opened for the workmen on the Nar Nullah near Hannah was closed.

The total number of patients treated at the various dispensaries during the year was 305,390—an increase of 18,919 over the previous year. The increase is chiefly attributable to the opening of the new dispensary at Turbat, and to the fact that the Ziarat dispensary, the establishment of which has hitherto been transferred for the summer months from Sinjawi, has now been provided with a separate establishment and equipment of its own.

The number of vaccinations during the year showed a satisfactory increase over the figures for 1908, and very few cases of small-pox occurred in the Province.

The Province enjoyed immunity from cholera with the exception of Kej-Mekran, where a severe epidemic, commencing in July 1909, broke out, causing 2,658 deaths. All necessary steps were taken to stamp out the disease, which died out towards the end of the same year.

An outbreak of plague occurred at Ormara on the Coast in Las Bela territory. The disease was imported by a boat from Karachi. Thirty-three cases in all were reported, of whom 21 died and the remaining 12 recovered.

The usual Plague Detention Camp was maintained at Sibi and Hirok throughout the year. No cases of plague were reported within the Province.

Census Operations.—With the sanction of the Government of India it was decided that the whole of the Province should be brought within the sphere of census operations including Kharan, Mekran and the Western Sinjerani country, which were left untouched in the census of 1901. A great advance on the last census is anticipated in other respects. While it is still inadvisible materially to extend the use of the standard schedule outside headquarters and bazaars, the tribesmen will be enumerated household by household on a Tribal Schedule which is a much closer approximation to the Standard Schedule than anything of the kind hitherto attempted. The General Scheme of operations evolved by Mr. Bray, C.S., who was appointed Provincial Superintendent on the 1st January 1910, received the approval of the Census Commissioner on his visit to Quetta early in April, and the work is now (July) in full swing in most parts of the Province.

Ethnographical Survey.—It is hoped that Mr. Bray will be able in the course of the census to make material progress in the Ethnographical Survey of Baluchistan which was first taken in hand by Mr. Hughes Buller while engaged on the preparation of the Imperial and Provincial Gazetteers.

Public Works.—The total grant for Civil Works (Special Revenues) was Rs. 6,72,450 and nearly the whole of it was spent.

The important works carried out during the year were :—

(1) New Tahsil and Thana buildings at Harnai,
(2) Additional accommodation for police in Quetta Cantonment,
(3) Lines for Political Agent's escort at Kalat,
(4) Improvements to Civil Hospital at Fort Sandeman,
(5) The provision of a Veterinary Hospital in Zhob Levy Corps Lines at Fort Sandeman, and
(6) Electric light installation in the Quetta Residency.

Work on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road was done to the extent of about Rs. 75,000 and the scheme for water supply at Fort Sandeman was completed. Some improvements were also made in the surface drainage of the town of Sibi.

Extensive improvements were made to the Chhapar Khanas and other buildings on the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route.

Mines.—The total output of coal and coal-dust from the various mines in Baluchistan during the year was 52,423 tons, an increase of 7,194 tons over the produce of 1908. The largest increase occurred in the outturn of the Khost mines, other mines showing a slight decrease. Thirty-seven chromite leases were issued during the year and the total output amounted to 4,325 tons, of which 4,221 tons were exported.

As brought to notice in last year's report, the chromite workings near Hindubagh are much hampered by the prohibitive rates of camel transport hire necessary to carry the ore to Khanai on the railway. The construction of the Khanai-Hindubagh railway extension, which has been surveyed, would very greatly stimulate the working of the high grade mines about Hindubagh, the profitable working of which under present conditions is a matter of great difficulty.

The Khattan and other oil-fields were inspected and examined by a specialist deputed by the Burma Oil Company, with a view to ascertaining in what areas workings would be profitable.

A communication from the Company is awaited. No female labour was employed in any of the Baluchistan mines during the year.

(*b*) *Protection.*

Law and Justice.—See Revenue Commissioner's Summary under Judicial.

Jails.—See Revenue Commissioner's Summary.

Police.—The working of the Police during the year under report was satisfactory. The number of murder cases in the Sibi District show an increase of 2 over those of the last year, while on the other hand cases of burglary and theft decreased by 5 and 32 respectively. In the Quetta-Pishin

District there was a slight decrease in the more serious offences but an increase under "house-trespass" and "ordinary thefts." These occurred chiefly in Quetta town and cantonments and are attributable to the scarcity and high prices that prevailed during the year. Some difficulty, as reported last year, was experienced in recruiting, the reason being that the pay of different grades was not sufficient to attract a good class of men to come forward for enlistment, but now that the pay has been increased it is hoped there will be no further difficulty in getting good men for the force. The only point of importance which calls for notice in the working of the Police is that a certain number of cases which should properly be investigated by Levies were referred to the Police by the Magistrates. With a view to the discontinuance of this practice, detailed instructions defining the duties of the Levies and the Police have been issued for the guidance of the Police and the District Officers.

Volunteers.—Major A. M. Anscomb, V.D., was in command throughout the year.

The year opened with 180 members on the rolls, and closed with 176. There were 47 enrolments during the year, 48 removals by transfer, etc., and 3 members died.

The number of efficients on the rolls at the close of the year was 159.

The annual inspection was carried out on the 18th March 1910 by Major-General Aylmer, V.C., Commanding the Quetta Infantry Brigade. At the close of the inspection he expressed himself well pleased with what he had seen, and especially with the way in which the tactical exercises were performed.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, was present at this inspection.

The shooting was good during the year under report: 172 men were exercised in musketry, of whom 70 qualified as marksmen.

Members of the corps also did well in the Viceroy's Competition, the I. V. R. A. Matches open to all India, and the Quetta Divisional Meeting. In the latter the "Open Affinity Stakes" was won by Sergeant Major and Mrs. Wilson.

The formation of a reserve section was sanctioned in June 1909, and there were four reservist members on the rolls at the close of the year.

The Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The following table shows for each district and for the Province the number of cases disposed of under this Regulation, the number of persons punished for offences and the number called on to furnish securities and the amount of fines imposed:—

District.	Cases Disposed of.			Number of persons punished.	Number called on to furnish security.	Amount of fine.	Remarks.
	Criminal.	Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous.	Total.				
						Rs. A. P.	
Quetta-Pishin	293	359	652	207	44	7,443 14 8	Of this a sum of Rs. 5,378-14-5 was paid as compensation.
Sibi	289	220	509	127	229	4,509 8 0	Of this a sum of Rs. 2,794 was realized and credited into the Treasury.
Loralai	602	283	885	110	595	19,588 8 0	This includes Rs. 8,928-4-0 compensation.
Zhob	204	211	415	369	319	1,000 0 0	
Kalat	4	8	12	...	...	...	
Chagai	Not classified.		69	41	6	997 8 0	Of this a sum of Rs. 517-8-0 was realized and credited into the Treasury.
	1,392	1,081	2,542	854	1,193	33,539 6 8	

In all 139 cases, 93 criminal and 46 civil, were disposed of during the year by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in exercise of his revisional powers under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

These cases came from :—

Quetta-Pishin	55
Sibi	22
Loralai	31
Zhob	16
Kalat	12
Chagai	3

The results of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's revisional action are as follows :—

Confirmed	117
Modified	8
Reversed	14

The general increase of political cases tried by Jirga over the numbers of last year does not denote any real increase in crime, but is rather due to the fact that fewer cases between tribesmen were dealt with by the regular Criminal and Civil Law, and more by the Jirga system. Special Jirgas were convened at Sibi to consider the best means of distributing the lands of the Nawab-Kahol Jogezais amongst the Ishak-Kahol of the same tribe, in the Zhob District, and also to give an award on the question whether the Jogezais as a tribe were responsible for the losses incurred in the raids of Gul Bahram, the Jogezai Jamadar of the Zhob Levy Corps, who deserted in 1908.

The working of the Jirga system during the year has proved very satisfactory.

Levies.—The total strength of the District Levies, exclusive of the Zhob, Makran and Chagai Levy Corps, at the close of the year and their annual cost was as follows :—

District.	Number of levies.	Yearly cost.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Quetta-Pishin	490	1,01,406	
Sibi	691	1,88,632	
Loralai	356	1,00,440	
Zhob	354	1,09,015	
Bolan	121	22,524	
Chagai	224	70,456	
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's Head Quarter Levies.	26	9,660	
Total	2,262	6,02,133	

The Levies did good and useful work throughout the Agency.

It has proved very difficult for the Levies to cope with offenders from across the border, who are well armed with modern weapons. A small number of the Levies have therefore been armed with Martini rifles, and have since given a good account of themselves in their encounters with raiders.

The sanctioned strength of the three Levy Corps in Baluchistan is as under :—

Corps.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Total.	Yearly cost.
				Rs.
Zhob Levy Corps	636	625	1,261	4,31,189
Makran Levy Corps	256	200	456	1,64,768
Chagai Levy Corps	5	121	126	45,624
TOTAL	897	946	1,843	6,41,581

The discipline of the Zhob Levy Corps and other Corps was good.

The question of increases to the District Levies in the Zhob, Loralai and Quetta-Pishin Districts and to the Zhob Levy Corps is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN AND AGENCY TERRITORIES.

General Summary by the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Land Revenue.

Realizations.—The land revenue actually credited into the Treasury during the year amounted, as far as is known at present (the accounts not having been finally closed), to Rs. 10,02,438 against Rs. 9,39,928 credited in 1908-09. There was thus an increase of Rs. 62,510. The arrears of revenue of previous years recovered during the two years under comparison amounted to some Rs. 8,116 for 1909-10 and Rs. 48,600 for 1908-09. If these arrears be excluded, the Revenue Collections during the year were better by Rs. 1,02,994 than those of the previous year. This difference was distributed over districts as follows :—

	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	+ 8,613
Sibi	+ 73,246
Loralai	+ 11,895
Zhob	+ 15,427
Kalat (Bolan)	– 1,098
Chagai	– 5,089
Net increase	1,02,994

In the Quetta District the year was a normal one. The increase was chiefly due to larger collections on account of grazing tax, and to the falling in of muafis which lapsed with the conclusion of the original Quetta Settlement. A sum of Rs. 2,128 still remains outstanding on this account against the Shahwanis and Raisanis of the Quetta Tahsil and this will be recovered during 1911-12.

In the Sibi District the increased revenue was chiefly due to the exceptionally high prices realized for Government Revenue grains of the Sibi Tahsil, and to increased cultivation in the Nasirabad Tahsil. A portion of the increase in the latter Tahsil represents occupancy price realized from zamindars to whom waste lands were assigned for cultivation. In the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil there was decrease owing to the rains having been unseasonable.

In the Loralai District the increase was chiefly due to the higher rates fetched by the Government Revenue grain.

The increase in the Zhob District land revenue was partly due to the large amount of grazing tax collected in the Kakar Khurasan Sub-Tahsil, and partly to an increase in the recoveries on account of royalty on Chromite in the Hindubagh Tahsil. The increase under grazing tax was due to more effective steps having been taken for the enumeration and assessment of animals of trans-frontier nomads.

The crops in the Chagai District suffered from the failure of spring rains, while in the case of the Bolan Tahsil the kharif crop was a failure and the produce of that harvest fetched low prices.

A sum of about Rs. 5,926 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Remissions and Suspensions.—The following remissions and suspensions of land revenue were sanctioned during the year :—

District.	Tahsil.	Remissions.	Suspensions.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	27 5 7	125 0 0
	Pishin	1,624 12 0	.....
Sibi	Nasirabad	735 1 2	.....
Loralai	Sinjawi	70 12 2	.....
	Duki	15 1 8	.....
Kalat	Bolan	.....	482 5 0
Chagai	Chagai	50 0 0	.....
	TOTAL	2,523 0 7	607 5 0

In Nasirabad, in addition to the sum of Rs. 735-1-2 remitted on account of land revenue, a sum of Rs. 724-14-0 was remitted on account of water rate.*

* Credited to Bombay Government.

A sum of Rs. 1,159-13-0 on account of land revenue recovered in excess from the zamindars in the Nasirabad Tahsil on account of their kharif crops raised on "barani" lands for the year 1908-09 was refunded during the year under report.

IRRIGATION.

Shebo Canal.—The revenue realized amounted to Rs. 21,891 as follows :—

	Rs.
Land revenue (including water rate)	20,736
Water power (receipts from mills)	740
Fines	138
Rent from buildings	84
Receipts from plantations	31
Miscellaneous canal produce	158
Other miscellaneous receipts	4
	21,891

The revenue of the previous year (1908-09) was Rs. 15,285 according to the final verified accounts. There has thus been an increase of Rs. 6,606. The following were the areas under crop during the two years :—

	1908-09. Acres.	1909-10. Acres.
Rabi	1,884	2,033
Kharif	181	182
	2,065	2,215

The outturn from cultivation was about the average, but, owing to the high prices obtained for wheat, the revenue reached the figure of Rs. 20,736.

Kushdil Khan Bund.—In the year 1908-09 there was no cultivation under the Kushdil Khan Bund, the receipts amounting to only Rs. 140 on account of rent of buildings, fines, etc. During the year under report the revenue realized amounted to Rs. 23,942 as under :—

	Rs.
Land revenue (including water rate)	23,659
Fines	47
Rent of buildings	105
Miscellaneous canal produce	126
Other miscellaneous receipts	5
	23,942

The areas under crop during the year were :—

	1909-10. Acres.
Rabi	2,273
Kharif	550
	2,823

Artesian borings by Government Agency.—At the close of 1908-09 only the artesian boring on the lands of the Hazara Colony at Manzai was in progress, but it has to be noted, with regret, that the boring proved unsuccessful. The expenditure accounted for by the Irrigation Officer under this head during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Hazara Colony	1,273
Mastung	150
Duki	50
Establishment and audit charges	33
Less amount refunded by Political Agent, Zhob, to Irrigation Officer from allotment for fixing pump at Killa Saifulla.	418*
TOTAL	1,088

No new borings were undertaken during the year.

The total expenditure on the series of experimental artesian borings initiated in 1904 has amounted to Rs. 63,762, the only success attained being that described in the report for 1908-09.

Artesian boring by Zamindars.—The Political Agent, Quetta's report shows that one artesian well was sunk during the year at Sheikh Manda in the Quetta Tahsil with partial success.

Other Irrigation Projects.—Other irrigation projects are dealt with in the Public Works Department report for the year.

* Included as expenditure in previous year's figures.

FINANCE.

The following statement exhibits (1) the standard figures sanctioned by the Government of India, (2) the sanctioned estimates and actuals (provisional) for 1909-10 and (3) the actuals for 1908-09 as finally recorded in the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries' Office :—

Receipts for 1909-10.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1909-10.	Actuals (provisional) for 1909-10.	Actuals for 1908-09.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	8,09,700	8,85,000	10,02,438	9,39,928
II.—Opium	...	...	2,920	...
III.—Salt	3,800	2,000	1,576	2,226
IV.—Stamps	95,200	95,000	75,780	93,473
V.—Excise	1,80,500	1,90,000	1,91,748	1,87,643
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	19,000	21,000	19,932	20,771
IX.—Forests	22,400	21,000	18,734	23,305
X.—Registration	1,700	2,000	2,266	2,110
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	17,200	18,000	22,117	19,009
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	800	1,000	809	695
XVII.—Police	35,600	33,000	33,462	32,730
XIX.—Education	1,000	1,000	3,473	1,020
XX.—Medical	1,700	2,000	1,809	1,680
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	900	1,000	960	781
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances	3,200	3,000	2,823	2,900
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	400	1,000	556	440
XXV.—Miscellaneous	9,100	8,000	6,127	10,053
XXXII.—Civil Works	...	7,000	3,579	6,442
TOTAL	12,02,200	12,91,000	13,91,109	13,45,206
Public Works Department.				
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	64,000	27,000	42,000	15,424
XXXII.—Civil Works	31,700	27,000	33,233	26,893
TOTAL	95,700	54,000	75,233	42,317
Assignments.				
Fixed	5,61,000	5,61,000	5,61,000	5,61,000
Others	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	99,299
GRAND TOTAL	18,58,900	20,56,000	21,77,342	20,47,822

Expenditure for 1909-10.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1909-10.	Actuals (provisional) for 1909-10.	Actuals for 1908-09.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	2,900	4,000	4,293	17,356
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,95,100	2,01,000	2,02,174	2,17,493
3. Land Revenue	2,08,300	2,15,000	2,15,030	2,10,629
4. Opium	...	...	...	...
5. Salt	...	...	179	...
6. Stamps	1,300	1,000	1,233	1,387
7. Excise	...	1,000	5,192	1,535
11. Forests	30,500	27,000	25,825	36,587
12. Registration	800	1,000	805	814
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	30,200	35,000	26,628	35,928
19-B. Law and Justice—Jails	28,200	26,000	30,525	27,202
20. Police	4,49,400	44,000	4,04,375	4,10,383
22. Education	23,100	35,000	30,100	25,136
24. Medical	81,800	99,000	84,815	80,368
25. Political	17,51,700	18,67,000	18,42,721	18,42,040
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	43,200	16,000	18,976	11,066
29. Superannuation Allowances	8,200	9,000	12,881	8,917
30. Stationery and Printing	8,800	1,000	1,913	6,433
32. Miscellaneous	10,800	10,000	7,905	7,118
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	...	2,000	24	17,530
45. Civil Works	...	1,20,000	1,32,250	1,38,807
TOTAL	28,74,300	31,14,000	30,47,814	30,96,729
Public Works Department.				
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Irrigation)	85,600	86,000	2,78,812	2,42,538
45. Civil Works	7,57,900	6,70,000	6,59,522	6,83,656
TOTAL	8,43,500	7,56,000	9,38,334	9,26,194
GRAND TOTAL	37,17,800	38,70,000	39,86,178	40,22,923
Provincial share	18,58,900	19,35,000	19,93,089	20,11,461

The subjoined statements show the variations between the actuals for 1908-09 and those (Provisional) for 1909-10.

Receipts.

	Difference.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Department.		
I.—Land Revenue	62,510	...
II.—Opium	2,920	...
III.—Salt	...	650
IV.—Stamps	...	17,693
V.—Excise	4,105	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	...	839
IX.—Forests	....	4,571
X.—Registration	156	...
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	8,108	...
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	114	...
XVII.—Police	732	...
XIX.—Education	2,453	...
XX.—Medical	129	...
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	179	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances	...	77
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	116	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	3,926
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	2,863
Total	76,522	30,619
Net increase	45,903	...
Public Works Department.		
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	26,576	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	6,340	...
Total increase, Public Works Department	32,916	...
Net increase under all heads of receipts	78,819	...

The causes of the variations under "I.—Land Revenue," "II.—Opium," "V.—Excise," "IX.—Forests" and "XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation," are explained elsewhere in this report under those heads.

The heavy decrease under "IV.—Stamps" is in part only apparent since the actuals for 1908-09 include the Civil Department share (Rs. 6,800) on account of unified stamps as adjusted by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, while the revenue on this account in 1909-10 has not yet been communicated by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and partly due to the continued decrease in regular litigation owing partly to the cessation of the Public Works connected with the extensions of the Quetta Cantonments and partly to the greater use of the jirga system of settling disputes.

The increase under "XIX.—Education" chiefly represents the tuition fees of the Sandeman High School, Quetta, which were formerly credited to the Quetta Municipal Fund which maintained the school. With effect from the 1st January 1910, however, the school has been provincialized and all school-fees are therefore credited to Provincial Revenues from that date.

The increase under "XXXII.—Civil Works" is accounted for by the increased recoveries on account of rents due to the addition of new buildings and to fewer houses being left unoccupied.

The other variations do not call for any special notice.

Expenditure.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Department.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	...	13,063
2. Assignments and Compensations	...	15,319
3. Land Revenue	4,401	...
4. Opium	179	...
5. Salt	...	...
6. Stamps	...	154
7. Excise	3,657	...
11. Forests	...	10,762
12. Registration	...	9
15. Post Office	...	...
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	9,300
19-B. Law and Justice—Jails	3,323	...
20. Police	...	6,008
22. Education	4,964	...
24. Medical	4,447	...
25. Political	681	...
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	7,910	...
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	3,964	...
30. Stationery and Printing	...	4,520
32. Miscellaneous	787	...
43. Minor Works and Navigation	...	17,506
45. Civil Works	...	6,557
TOTAL	34,313	83,198
Decrease	...	48,885
Public Works Department.		
43. Minor Works and Navigation	36,274	...
45. Civil Works	...	24,134
Increase	12,140	...
Net decrease under all heads	...	36,745

The principal variations fall under the following heads :—

1. *Refunds and Drawbacks.*—Decrease Rs. 13,063.

This is accounted for by an unusual increase of Rs. 14,659 in 1908-09 on account of revenue refunds made chiefly in the Nasirabad Sub-Division owing to the want of water in the Sind Canals.

2. *Assignments and Compensations.*—Decrease Rs. 15,319.

Due to the fact that in 1908-09 there was an abnormal increase of Rs. 22,000 odd owing to the Quetta Quit Rent (Rs. 25,000) for 1907-08 not having been drawn until after the close of that year. On the other hand an allowance of Rs. 6,000 has been newly sanctioned for S. B. Muhammad Akbar Khan Jogezai.

3. *Land Revenue.*—Increase Rs. 4,401.

This increase was partly due to regrading of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars and partly to the establishment of a Sub-Tahsil at Kamar-Din Karez.

7. *Excise.*—Increase Rs. 3,657.

Due to the entertainment of Excise Establishment consequent on the introduction of the new Distillery System.

11. *Forests.*—Decrease Rs. 10,762.

The cause of this decrease is explained under the head "*Forests.*".

19-A. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—Decrease Rs. 9,300.

Cost of appointment of Native Assistant, Sarawan, transferred to "25.—Political."

19-B. *Law and Justice—Jails.*—Increase Rs. 3,323.

Due to expenditure on account of personal allowances sanctioned for the Jailors at Quetta and Sibi and high prices obtaining for most articles of food.

20. *Police.*—Decrease Rs. 6,008.

Mainly due to the fact that appointment of Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Nushki, was vacant throughout the year under review.

22. *Education.*—Increase Rs. 4,964.

The extension of Primary Schools and the provincialisation with effect from the 1st January 1910 of the Sandeman High School, Quetta, formerly a Municipal Board School, are responsible for this increase.

24. *Medical.*—Increase Rs. 4,447.

This increase is principally due to the establishment of new dispensaries at Jhatpat and Kohlu, appointment of two more Reserve Hospital Assistants and increase in the pay and allowances of certain medical officers and subordinates.

25. *Political.*—A word of explanation is necessary about the expenditure under this head, as the increase of Rs. 681 as compared with the figure of 1908-09 does not represent the real state of things. On the one hand the actuals for 1908-09 include Rs. 86,496 on account of the Kharan Mission and Rs. 16,437 on account of the share debitable to the Postal Department of the cost of postal levies in the Chagai and Kalat Districts, credit for which has not been given by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, who has been addressed on the subject. These two items aggregating Rs. 1,02,933 should be deducted from the actuals for 1908-09 in order to arrive at the correct figures of ordinary expenditure for that year. On the other hand the provisional figures for 1909-10 also include Rs. 10,000 on account of the Kharan Mission and some Rs. 45,000 being the share debitable to the Postal Department of the charges for postal levies in the whole province, which should be adjusted by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, in the final account. Thus there has been

a real increase of Rs. 48,614 in the expenditure of 1909-10. This is principally accounted for as follows :—

	Rs.
I. Increase to the Zhob Levy Corps	17,200
II. Increase to ministerial and menial establishments including good service personal allowances	7,000
III. Increase to the District Levies	12,000
IV. Transfer from the head "19-A.—Law and Justice" of charges connected with the Native Assistant, Sarawan, and his establishment	8,500
V. Deputation of an officer as Native Assistant to Political Agent, Chagai	4,800
	49,500

There have also been other increases during the year which however have been balanced by the reductions carried out in certain clerical establishments in the Agency.

26. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—Increase Rs. 7,910.

The increase under this head includes some Rs. 2,500 on account of expenditure in connection with the Census Operations which is to be charged to Imperial Revenues. The necessary adjustment will be made by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, in his final account. The remaining increases are connected with the Quetta Museum, experimental cultivation and the feed of a second stallion specially purchased for Baluchistan.

29. *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*—Increase Rs. 3,964.

This calls for no remarks, the increases representing new pensions payable at the Quetta Treasury.

30. *Stationery and Printing.*—Decrease Rs. 4,520.

The provisional figures for 1909-10 do not include the cost of printing and binding work done for the Agency by the Superintendent of Government Printing, the adjustment of which will be made by the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

43. *Minor Works and Navigation—Civil Department.*—Decrease Rs. 17,506.

From the beginning of the year 1909-10 all charges on account of the Irrigation Officer and his staff and office are provided in the separate Irrigation Budget issued by the Public Works Department.

43. *Minor Works and Navigation—Public Works Department.*—Increase Rs. 36,274.

This increase is partly owing to the above-mentioned change in the procedure introduced from 1st April 1909 and partly to increased expenditure in connection with the Nar Nullah project during the year as compared with the preceding year.

45. *Civil Works.*—The decrease (Rs. 6,557) in the Civil Department as well as that (Rs. 24,134) in the Public Works Department is due to the fact that somewhat fewer works were carried out in the year under review.

The year under review, which was the second year of the new quinquennial *quasi*-provincial settlement, was very favourable as regards revenue; on the whole the revenue receipts were better than those of 1908-09 by some Rs. 79,000 and there was a decrease in the expenditure of about Rs. 37,000. In connection with the Nar Nullah scheme a special assignment was given of Rs. 1,50,000 against Rs. 99,299 in the preceding year. The provisional figures given above indicate a closing balance to the credit of the Province of Rs. 1,84,253 and though this will doubtless be modified to some extent by the Comptroller, India Treasuries' adjustments, there should still be a substantial surplus on the year's working.

At the end of the first year of the settlement, there was a closing balance of Rs. 1,36,361 which includes the Rs. 1,00,000 granted as an opening balance to start with in accordance with the terms of the settlement. The closing balances of the two years make a total of Rs. 3,20,614 which with any modifications which the final accounts may show will be the opening balance of the third year, *viz.*, 1910-11. It should be added, however, that the prospects of the current year are, so far, much less favourable, and that it seems very improbable that on its termination the balance will be found to have been considerably reduced.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure in the Imperial portion of the budget for the year 1909-10 :—

Head of Revenue.	Sanctioned estimate.	Provisional actuals.	Heads of Expenditure.	Sanctioned estimate.	Provisional actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
XII.—Interest . . .	5,000	4,971	23. Ecclesiastical . .	23,000	25,213
			25. Political . .	4,23,000	4,67,120
			27. Territorial and Political Pensions.	41,000	31,420
TOTAL .	5,000	4,971		4,87,000	5,23,753

Takavi Advances.—The subjoined table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturists during the year :—

Balance outstanding on 1st April 1909.	Advances made during the year.	TOTAL.	RECOVERIES DURING THE YEAR.		REMISSIONS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR.		Balance outstanding on the 31st March 1910.
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1,80,745 4 8	48,525 0 0	2,29,270 4 8	51,818 2 8	4,535 15 6	...	1,709 1 6	1,77,452 2 0

The Takavi allotment for the year 1909-10 was Rs. 58,800, of which amount advances to the extent of Rs. 48,525 were actually given.

The next financial result on the basis of the mean outstandings, interest being taken at 3½ per cent., is a deficit of about Rs. 1,700 in round numbers.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Quetta.—The internal distribution by *mahals* of the assessment imposed at the new settlement was announced to the zamindars concerned and entered in the Settlement Records. Both the copies of the Settlement Records were handed over to the District Authorities. Final orders relative to the revenue-free and privileged holdings were passed by the Local Government. These orders were embodied in the Settlement Records and communicated to the persons concerned.

Rules relating to the maintenance of the records of the Regular Settlement are under issue. The new settlement has been sanctioned for a term of ten years with effect from 1908-09.

Quetta Cantonment.—The survey of the Quetta Cantonment was completed by the end of June 1909, the total area surveyed being 11,614 acres comprising 5,500 Khasra numbers. A large scale map of the Quetta town, cantonment and its environments was prepared by the Settlement Department,

but the Military Authorities requested that minute details of buildings, outhouses, etc., should also be shown. The map is now being revised on the lines indicated by the Military Authorities.

Duki Tahsil.—The Survey work in connection with the preliminary settlement of this Tahsil was in progress during the year under report. Out of 83 *mauzas* 70 were surveyed; the area surveyed being 172,113 acres comprising 18,357 Khasra numbers. The greater part of the original copy of the Settlement Records was also completed.

Nasirabad Tahsil.—Out of the lands in the Eastern Section of the Nasirabad Tahsil which were declared to be the property of Government, occupancy rights in an area of 4,854* acres were granted to the Bugti Nawab and his headmen. Occupancy rights in one hundred acres of irrigable land were also given to Maulvi Abdul Ghaffur of Humayun, a village in the Sukkur District, in consideration of good services rendered by him to Government in the settlement of certain Political cases.

* 2,809 Irrigable lands.
2,045 Khushkaba.

As decided by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General at the recommendation of the Political Agent, Sibi, occupancy rights in culturable waste lands at the disposal of Government to the extent of 144 acres were granted to zamindars of the Western Section of the Nasirabad Tahsil.

Bori Tahsil.—The report on the settlement of the Bori Tahsil was submitted to the Government of India during the year and approved.

Killa Saifulla Tahsil.—The Killa Saifulla Muafi Lists were prepared and recorded by the Local Government thereon.

The period of Settlement of the Sinjawi and Shahrig Tahsils will expire on 31st March 1911, and the question of the necessity for a re-settlement or revision of Settlement is under consideration.

Maintenance of Revenue Settlement Records.—The Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner inspected the marginally noted Tahsils during the year under report. His report with regard to the Quetta and Sibi Tahsils was favourable. In Pishin a large number of defects were brought to light. Action is being taken towards remedying these.

Quetta.
Pishin.
Sibi.

The appointment of Sadar Kanungos for the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi, Loralai and Zhob Districts was sanctioned during the year under report. The object in view in creating these appointments was to place at the disposal of each District Officer an official well qualified in revenue and settlement work to assist him generally in the work of District Revenue Administration, and particularly in seeing that the settlement records of surveyed Tahsils are being kept properly up to date in accordance with the orders issued by the Revenue Commissioner for the maintenance of such records.

Summary Cash Assessments.

The following summary cash assessments were sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner during the year :—

District.	Tahsil.	Land Revenue.	Grazing tax.	Period.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Quetta . .	Quetta—			
	1. Shorarud .	1,695 0 0	33 3 10	Ten years from 1908-09 to 1917-18.
	2. Quetta . .	9 8 0	...	
		1,704 8 0		
Loralai . .	Barkhan . .	44 2 0	...	Five years from 1909-10 to 1913-14.
	Total .	1,748 10 0	33 3 10	

The following statement shows by districts and tahsils the number of villages under summary cash assessments during the year, and the assessments :—

District.	Tahsil.	Number of villages.	Assessment.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	
Quetta	Quetta	1	1,737 11 10	Including grazing tax.
	Shorarud	9		
Sibi	Sibi	1	*	* A small hamlet. Revenue taken in kind at fixed rates, *viz.* :— Wheat . 2½ maunds. Bhusa . 2½ „ Juari . 2 „ Karbi . 2 „
	Shahrig	2	26 2 0	
Loralai	Bori	26	13,379 12 0	
	Sinjawi	3	57 8 0	
	Barkhan	1	44 2 0	
Zhob	Fort Sandeman	33	2,364 0 8	
	Killa Saifulla	1	1 5 4	
	Kakar Khurasan	1	1 8 0	
Kalat	Bolan	1	89 0 0	
	Total	78	17,701 1 10	

The period of these summary cash assessments varies from one to ten years, terms of three and five years still being common.

Excise.

Material changes have been introduced during the year under report in the Excise Administration of the Province :—

(1) Revised rules regulating the grant of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor have been introduced and the license fees have been raised, with effect from the 1st April 1909.

(2) With effect from the 1st October 1909, the central distillery system has been introduced in all but one district in the Province for the manufacture and supply of country spirits. The exception is the Zhob District, where the out-still system is still in force.

(3) From the same date the scheme for the supply through Government Agency of Bengal Excise Opium has been introduced instead of the old system whereby contractors were allowed to import opium purchased from wholesale contractors in India.

(4) The duty on beer has been raised from two to three annas per gallon with effect from the 25th February 1910.

The practice hitherto obtaining of permitting the sale of rum on the premises licensed to sell country spirit has been prohibited from the 1st October 1909, and the sale of rum is now covered by the license for the sale of foreign liquors.

The revenue for the year is compared below with that of the preceding year :—

	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(*a*) Imported foreign liquor	3,833 0 0	7,504 0 0
(*b*) Vend fees on account of country spirit and rum	1,15,345 10 8	66,259 13 8
(*c*) Still-head duty on country spirit	...	41,207 8 0
(*d*) Duty on Indian-made beer	27,385 1 0	34,421 9 6
(*e*) Vend fees on account of opium and its preparations	13,211 14 4	14,967 7 10
(*f*) Price of opium	...	2,920 6 0
(*g*) Gain on opium	...	2,370 0 0
(*h*) Vend fees on account of hemp drugs (Bhang, Charas and Ganja)	15,536 12 4	14,086 13 2
(*i*) Duty including Sibi Warehouse charges on Bhang, Charas and Ganja.	12,311 4 0	10,903 15 8
(*j*) Other items (fines, confiscations, etc.)	19 0 3	26 5 2
TOTAL	1,87,642 10 7	1,94,667 15 7

The causes of the variations may be briefly explained as follows :—

(*a*) The increase is entirely due to the enhancement of license fees under the new rules.

(*b*) and (*c*) The net decrease under these heads is Rs. 7,878-5-0 which is due to the disturbance caused by the introduction of the new system in the middle of the year. It may be expected that the deficiency will be made up during the current year.

(*d*) Increase due to the enhancement by Government of duty with effect from the 25th February 1910.

(*e*), (*f*) and (*g*) These increases are due to the change of system.

(*h*) The falling off is chiefly in Quetta-Pishin, for which no special reason has been assigned, but it is probably due to the enhancement of duty on hemp drugs in recent years.

The expenditure for the two years is given below :—

	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cost of opium	...	179 4 0
Abkari charges	1,299 1 4	5,191 14 8
Refunds under liquor	...	99 0 0
TOTAL	1,299 1 4	5,470 2 8

The expenditure of Rs. 179-4-0 under the head "Cost of opium" represents the railway freight paid on Bengal Excise Opium. The increase in expenditure under the head "Abkari charges" is due to the entertainment of additional abkari establishment in connection with the introduction of the new Abkari System in Baluchistan, and to the purchase of vats, instruments and measures for the central distillery. Besides the expenditure shown above, a sum of Rs. 12,566 was spent during the year under report in improving and

adding to the distillery building at Quetta. A new still was also purchased for Rs. 3,406, but the bill was not paid till after the close of the year.

As a result of the introduction of the new system the number of retail shops for the sale of country spirit has been considerably reduced, as shown below :—

District.	Number of shops in 1908-09.	Number of shops in the second half-year of 1909-10.
Quetta-Pishin	17	13
Sibi	26	18
Loralai	17	3
Bolan	14	5
Chagai	2	1

The decrease is mainly due to the difficulty and cost of transporting liquor to places remote from the railway line (such as certain outlying stations in the Loralai District) where the demand is usually so small that it does not pay to establish wholesale vend depôts. A certain number of the shops closed down will probably be re-established in course of time, as the new system comes to be better understood.

The post of Abkari Inspector in the Nasirabad Tahsil on Rs. 45 was brought under reduction with effect from the 1st October 1909, but the following Abkari establishment was engaged in connection with the revised Abkari System :—

(1) One Inspector for the Quetta Distillery on Rs. 175 with two peons on Rs. 10 each.

(2) One Abkari Inspector on Rs. 130—4—150 for the Quetta-Pishin, Bolan and Chagai Districts with one peon on Rs. 10 per mensem.

(3) One Abkari Sub-Inspector on Rs. 80 per mensem for the Sibi and Loralai Districts with one peon on Rs. 10 per mensem.

A guard consisting of one head constable and 3 constables was engaged for the central (Quetta) Distillery.

Two clerks of the Province were deputed to attend the Madras School for training in Distillery and Warehouse work, and both of them passed the test creditably.

With a view to advise the Deputy Commissioner, Sibi, as regards the number and locality of country liquor shops in the Sibi town, a local committee consisting of two officials and three non-officials was appointed in the beginning of 1910.

In order to prevent smuggling of opium, powers were conferred on certain officials under section 14 of the Opium Act, I of 1878.

Two cases of opium smuggling by trans-frontier men were detected in the Quetta-Pishin District. There was also one case of smuggling of liquor and one of Bhang from the Kalat State.

Salt.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Inspector General of Excise and Salt referred to in the last year's Administration Report, the Government of India cancelled the notification prohibiting the importation of Kalat earth salt into the Nasirabad Tahsil, thus allowing such importation on payment of duty at the rate of one rupee a maund. The prohibition against the manufacture of salt in the Nasirabad Tahsil has however been maintained. The Sind Salt preventive establishment was withdrawn, with the exception of a single Dufedar, who has been left to supervise the Mamal tract in order to prevent manufacture and removal of saline substances.

No rules under the Northern India Salt Act, 1882, were issued, but the question of issuing such rules was under consideration when the year closed.

A draft of executive orders to regulate the sale of salt in the Nasirabad Tahsil and prevent the introduction of Kalat salt without payment of duty was submitted for approval after the close of the year.

Registration.

The number of documents registered in 1909 was 607 against 701 in 1908 and 657 in 1907.

The registration receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,854-12-0 against Rs. 2,201-15-0 in 1908, and the charges to Rs. 750-0-11, being 40·09 per cent. of the income, as compared with 43·19 in 1908. The decrease is due to the fact that no registration books were printed during the year.

The new Registration Act (XVI of 1908) was applied and extended to Agency Territories and British Baluchistan in lieu of the old Act (III of 1877) which has been repealed. The Baluchistan scale of fees for registration and copying of documents was revised and assimilated to that in force in the Punjab, towards the close of the year.

During the year 1909-10 two joint stock companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 3,50,000 were registered under the Indian Companies Act (VI of 1882). The total fees realized under that Act amounted to Rs. 375. The working of the Act has been reviewed separately.

Local Funds and Municipalities.

The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the Local Funds and Municipalities (excluding Zhob Levy Corps Funds) for the year 1909-10 :—

Name of Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta Municipal Fund	38,073 14 5	2,58,188 9 1	2,96,262 7 6	2,67,432 13 9	28,829 9 9
Sibi Municipal Fund .	17,511 3 5	33,034 8 7	50,545 12 0	35,529 10 2	15,016 1 10
Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.	53,341 1 6	55,053 1 9	1,08,394 3 3	52,113 3 5	56,280 15 10
Shahrig Bazar Fund .	8,022 4 11	11,865 7 5	19,887 12 4	11,058 6 1	8,829 6 3
Loralai Town Fund .	15,085 2 5	18,696 14 0	33,782 0 5	18,610 5 11	15,171 10 6
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.	4,179 5 6	21,651 7 10	25,830 13 4	20,294 10 4	5,536 3 0
Minor Funds . .	12,756 11 9	4,347 15 8	17,104 11 5	3,111 12 7	13,992 14 10

The only Municipality properly so called is the Quetta Municipality. The Municipal Committee consisted of 24 members, eight (including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman) being Government officers appointed *ex-officio*, two Government officials appointed by name, and 14 non-officials. There were 25 meetings of the Committee and the average attendance of the members was 36 per cent. This low percentage is due to the fact that there are now a large number of departmental representatives who only attend when questions affecting their departments are on the agenda. The non-official members are reported to have attended fairly regularly.

The new cloth market which received the name of "The McMahon Market," was completed and opened during the year. It has supplied a long felt want.

The scheme for the sanitary improvement of the Quetta town is still under consideration.

The question of relieving the Municipal and Local Funds in Baluchistan of Police charges and other contributions paid by them for services performed by officers of Government is still pending. Final orders, it is understood, will be passed when the financial position permits of the charges being taken over by Government.

The draft Bazars Regulation has been passed informally by Government and has been resubmitted for final approval.

The levy of Octroi duty at Gulistan and Killa Abdulla which was introduced in February 1908, as an experimental measure, has now been sanctioned permanently.

The levy of Octroi duty at Killa Saifulla at Fort Sandeman rates has been introduced until further orders with effect from 1st July 1909.

The proposal for the collection of Octroi at Sibi by Government Agency has been sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1910 as an experimental measure.

On account of the reduction in the strength of the garrison stationed at Fort Sandeman the contribution paid from the Bazar Fund to the Station Fund has, with the consent of the Military Authorities, been reduced from $\frac{1}{3}$rd to $\frac{1}{4}$th of the Octroi Receipts.

JUDICIAL.

The following is the summary of the Civil, Revenue and Criminal cases disposed of during the year 1909 as compared with the figures for the past four years, *viz.*, 1905-08 :—

Civil and Revenue Cases.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Original	5,448	5,429	5,960	5,862	5,436
Appeals and Revisions	182	271	261	260	268
TOTAL	5,630	5,700	6,221	6,122	5,704
Criminal Cases.					
Original	4,456	4,524	4,571	4,116	3,721
Appeals and Revisions	187	185	169	135	129
TOTAL	4,643	4,709	4,740	4,251	3,850

It will be observed that the number of original Civil and Revenue cases disposed of has decreased during the year under report by 426 as compared with the figures for the year 1908. The decrease has occurred in the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Loralai Districts. There is a nominal decrease in the Chagai District, where in the preceding year Jirga cases were not shown.

The number of original Criminal cases has also decreased by 395, as compared with the figures for the preceding year. This decrease has taken place in the Quetta-Pishin, Loralai and Zhob Districts.

The number of Civil and Revenue appeals and revisions has increased by 8 while the number of Criminal appeals and Revisions has fallen by 6. Taking both these figures into consideration it will be seen that there was an increase of only 2 cases under appeals, while on the original Civil, Revenue and Criminal sides there was a decrease of 821 cases.

JAILS.

The daily average number of prisoners in the year 1909 was 332 against 322 as shown in the last year's return. The difference is due to the fact that the prisoners in 2 Railway Lock-ups in the Sibi District were omitted from the previous year's return by misapprehension.

The total cost of guards and maintenance is reported to have been Rs. 28,753 as compared with Rs. 24,031 in 1908, the cost per head thus having risen from 75·79 to 91·48. The increase is partly accounted for by the fact that a sum of Rs. 1,206-2-4 spent on feeding under-trial prisoners in the Sibi District during the year 1908 was not included in the return for that year. The cost per head has however increased in the Quetta-Pishin and Zhob Districts. Enquiry is being made as to the reasons.

One under-trial prisoner from the Barkhan Subsidiary Jail and one prisoner of the Quetta Jail managed to make good their escape, the men in fault being duly punished. Four prisoners also escaped from jails in the Sibi District, 3 of whom were re-arrested and punished.

The health of the prisoners was good, the total average daily number of sick being 6·23. One prisoner died in the Kohlu Subsidiary Jail; and a prisoner of the Sibi Jail, who was released on account of sickness, died the day after his release.

Education.

Khwaja Sajjad Hussain, B.A., held charge of the duties of the Inspector General of Education, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province, throughout the year with M. Muhammad Feroze-ud-Din Khan, B.A., as his Assistant for Baluchistan.

Following the practice in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, it has been decided that the school year should be the twelve months ending with the 31st March instead of ending with the 31st October as before.

The following table compares the number of schools and scholars at the conclusion of the school year which ended on the 31st March 1910 with those for the school year ending 31st October 1908 :—

Schools.	1907-08.		1909-10.	
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
Secondary Schools, Boys' . . .	3	648	4	846
Primary Schools, Boys' . . .	33	940	37	898
Primary Schools, Girls' . . .	7	406	7	328
Private Schools, Boys and Girls' . .	103	1,196	109	1,459
TOTAL .	146	3,190	157	3,531

It will be seen that although there was an increase of four schools under the head "Primary Boys' Schools," the attendance was reduced by 42. This is due to the fact that the status of the Arya Aided Vernacular Primary School at Quetta which had 197 boys on its rolls last year was raised to that of a middle school during the year under report. This accounts for the increase under the head "Secondary Boys' Schools." The decrease of 78 in the attendance in the Primary Schools for girls is attributed to the change introduced in the school year referred to above as a large number of children usually spend the winter in the Punjab or Sind and do not return till after the 31st March. As regards the Private* Schools there was an increase of six schools with an increase of 263. The total expenditure from public funds was Rs. 53,640 against Rs. 39,015 in the preceding year.

* These are Koran, Mullas, Dharamsalas and Punchayat Schools.

The Sandeman High School at Quetta which was formerly a Municipal School aided by Government was with effect from the 1st January 1910 converted into a Government School, the Municipal and Cantonment Funds of Quetta contributing towards its cost. A similar change is contemplated as regards the Barnes (Middle) School at Sibi.

A proposal was under consideration during the year for making the service of teachers in all Primary Schools pensionable with a view to securing the services of a better class of qualified teachers, to making educational service in Baluchistan more attractive and to facilitating exchanges between teachers of all Primary Schools and of the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools.

The officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector General of Education reports that the general tone of the schools is good and that the local people are becoming more alive to the advantages of public school education.

FORESTS.

Constitution of State Forests.—The area of the reserved forests was increased by about one square mile by the reservation of the Shahwasaya and Jhallo tracts (Sobha Jamali Forest) situated in the Nasirabad Sub-Division of the Sibi District. As the new tract is to be administered by the Civil Authorities, the area* under the charge of the Forest Department remains unchanged.

* About 282 square miles.

The Zarga Shela forest, closed tentatively in April 1903 against grazing and browsing with a view to obtaining a good reproduction of Khanjak, had to be thrown open in July 1909. The area of the tract was only about a square mile, and though the experiment of closing it had been sylviculturally successful, it was found inexpedient on political grounds to maintain the reservation.

The records of permissions in the Batsirgi Forest (Ziarat Range) were finally approved by the Local Government during the year under report. The Sobha Jamali Forest has been reserved free of all rights.

In the Loralai District the question of the reservation of Ghairgi, pending for the last seventeen years, was dropped on political grounds in October 1909, but that of the Chotiali forest is still pending. The question of the reservation of the Muselikh and Murdar forest tracts remains under consideration by the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, and it is now under contemplation to reserve another forest consisting of three adjacent blocks known as Khur, Tur and Tagha. The latter group is expected to be reserved without much opposition from the local people, who, on their own request, have been allowed to cut dry wood from Torshor unclassed forest instead of from Khur, Tur and Tagha.

The idea of starting a fuel plantation in the Nasirabad Sub-Division of the Sibi District has been postponed for the present, owing to there being no irrigable Government land available within 20 miles of the railway until the new canals are constructed, which will take several years.

Management of Forests.—No fuel was imported from Sind during the year for sale in the forest depôts, as, owing to large imports by traders, the sale rates of firewood remained almost stationary. The Forest Department, therefore, which only imports to keep the prices down, did not consider it necessary to bring in any. A balance of 100 maunds and 33¼ seers of Babul charcoal imported in August 1908, however, remained unsold on the 31st March 1910. The following quantities of dry and green firewood were extracted from the Ziarat Range (Sibi District) unclassed forests for sale in the Quetta depôt:—

	Mds.	Srs.
Shisham dry	1,143	20
Shisham green	7,865	20
Olive green	40	0
Khanjak	2,300	0
Juniper	4,162	25
TOTAL	15,511	25
Juniper charcoal	722	12

On account of scarcity of fodder the Popalzai State forest in the Quetta Range and the Kohar State forest in the Loralai Range had to be opened for grazing for two and four months respectively, the former on the payment of the usual grazing fee, and the latter free of charge as provided for in the records of rights. Sanction of the Local Government was also obtained at the recommendation of the Political Agent, Loralai, to allow the cattle and sheep of the Lunis grazing at half the usual rates in the Gadibar State forest

(Loralai Range) for 6 months from 15th February 1910; but the concession has not yet been made use of.

The Forest Department issued 5,335 fruit and other plants free of cost to zamindars and other Government Departments in the interest of Arboriculture, against 2,584 in the last year; while 80 plants more were planted in the Khaisar forest nursery, Chagai District, started last year, which is doing very well. The old site of the Gulu Shahr forest nursery in the Sibi District had to be abandoned, as all the seedlings therein dried up for want of water, due to a change in the alignment of the municipal water-course which supplied the water.

Rules were framed by the Local Government under section 8 (*b*) of the Baluchistan Forest Law and Regulation regulating the lighting of fires and burning of grass, etc., within or in the vicinity of a State forest.

The "bunds" made at a cost of Rs. 6,787 to divert the flow of flood water of Wam Tangi stream into the old channel passing through the Wam Tangi State Forest were unfortunately carried away by a heavy flood towards the end of June 1909. Proposals are under consideration to make some temporary "bunds."

Financial Results.—The total revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 18,730 and the expenditure to Rs. 26,549 as against Rs. 23,305 and Rs. 36,587 in the year 1908-09. In the total receipts, a sum of Rs. 383 is included on account of refund by the Military Works Department of the unspent balance of the allotment for the Wam Tangi "bunds." The decrease in revenue is due to decrease in sales of fuel by Government Agency, the total sum realized being Rs. 4,905 against Rs. 12,878 for the last year. This is due to a falling off in demand for local firewood, other than Khanjak, which owing to its scarcity could not possibly be brought in to the depôt in larger quantities.

Arboriculture.

The different nurseries contained a stock of 52,393 young trees during the year, supplying 22,243 to the districts in the Province and to zamindars who continue to evince considerable interest in horticulture making new orchards and improving existing ones. A large number of white mulberry trees were issued to District Officers, the 106th Hazara Poineers being also supplied for the Hazara Colony at Manzai with about 500 fruit trees, grape, vines and shade trees, in addition to 1,000 white mulberries. Over 1,100 shade trees were planted on roads in the Civil Station of Quetta, those planted in 1908-09 are doing well. A large number of Chenar trees were planted on the Lytton and Gymkhana Roads and protected by iron tree guards. The new ceremonial road from the Residency to the Sandeman Memorial Hall, where Durbars and other public functions are held, was completed during the year, and is an adornment to the Mall.

The following stone fruit trees were planted at the Wood Cock Spinney :—

Walnuts, Kagzi	4,000
Almonds	5,100
Apricot	8,800
Peach	5,200
Total	23,100

Another very large nursery has been made at the Spinney consisting of some thousands of young trees grown from seed and cuttings which will be grafted and budded when ready for the purpose. Unfortunately the water supply is somewhat deficient. The new orchard there is progressing but the severe and variable weather of the early spring of 1910 did much damage, the Spinney being in a somewhat exposed locality. The imported English fruit and shade trees are progressing fairly satisfactorily, they, however, arrived when the weather was very severe, and a good many perished shortly after they had been planted.

The Australian fodder grass (Paspalum Dilatatum) flourishes at the Spinney and other places and another large plot was put down during the year.

Some 23 varieties of American maize seed were got out from America and distributed to the six districts of this Agency. Some seed of all varieties was sown with special care for the production of seed at the Wood Cock Spinney, with very good results. Some 2,000 lbs. of acclimatised seed was collected and again distributed to all the District Officers in Baluchistan. It is hoped that the spread of this fine maize in Baluchistan will be of great benefit to the zamindars of the Province.

The reports of the Sibi, Zhob and Chagai Districts show that gratifying progress has been made in tree-planting in these districts, the results obtained being very creditable to the District Officers.

A communication regarding the appointment of a European Expert in connection with the development of the Fruit Industry in Baluchistan has been made, on the recommendation of this Administration, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and the result is awaited.

TRADE.

Foreign Land Trade.—The value of imports and exports in 1909-10 as returned by the Political Agents of Quetta-Pishin and Chagai is compared below with the corresponding figures for 1908-09 :—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan	4,39,037	6,51,045	6,04,445	6,58,344
Persia	3,00,340	4,90,032	6,54,499	7,59,254
Total .	7,39,377	11,41,077	12,58,944	14,17,598

Imports.

The import trade from Afghanistan as registered in the Quetta-Pishin District is valued at Rs. 3,79,807 against Rs. 4,20,795 in 1908-09, the principal decreases being Rs. 42,676 and Rs. 21,101 in wheat and ghee respectively, which are attributed to the more than ordinary stringency of the precautions taken by the Afghan officials to enforce the prohibition of export of these commodities from Afghanistan. The value of imported wool rose from Rs. 38,480 in 1908-09 to Rs. 70,820 in the year under report. The import trade from Afghanistan as registered in the Chagai District was valued at Rs. 2,71,238 against Rs. 18,242 in 1908-09, showing an apparent increase of Rs. 2,62,996, which, however, is stated by the Political Agent, Chagai, to be mainly due to more accurate registration and classification of the trade, much of the Afghan trade having been formerly shown as from Persia. There seems, however, to have been some actual increase in the imports of wheat, ghee and wool.

Exports.

The export trade to Afghanistan, as registered in the Quetta-Pishin District, shows a general increase in most commodities, especially in European piece goods, a corresponding decrease being returned in Indian piece goods. There were no exports to Afghanistan registered in the Chagai District.

The question of revising the system of registering the trade between Afghanistan and Baluchistan is still under consideration, and it is hoped that a more accurate system of registration will shortly be evolved.

As regards trade with Persia, all registration of such trade takes place in the Chagai District, and it will be seen from the figures given above that

there has been a considerable increase both in the imports and exports, the important increases being under the following heads :—

Imports.	Exports.
Drugs (other than intoxicating) and medicines.	European piece goods.
Fruits, vegetables and nuts.	Indigo.
Ghee.	Leather.
Manufactured silk.	Brass and copper ware.
Wool.	Tea.

The returns under this head show a total increase as compared with the preceding year, amounting in value to Rs. 5,60,354.

Indian Land Trade.—The value of the trade for this and the preceding year is compared below :—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi by road	2,68,906	2,92,761	8,10,544	7,54,592
Indian Provinces by rail	1,77,08,865	1,91,84,667	1,08,57,813	1,07,29,532
Total .	1,79,77,771	1,94,77,428	1,16,68,357	1,14,84,124

There was thus an increase of Rs. 13,75,424 in the total value of exports and imports in 1909-10 as compared with the preceding year. The imports from India, which partly consisted of goods in transit through Baluchistan to Afghanistan, increased to the extent of Rs. 14,99,657 in value; while the exports to India, which partly consisted of goods imported from Afghanistan, decreased in value by Rs. 1,84,233.

Internal Trade.—The value of the internal trade of Baluchistan by rail is returned as Rs. 39,11,352 against Rs. 52,29,279 in the preceding year. The decrease, however, is probably only apparent since the figures for 1908-09 included a considerable amount of trade with Afghanistan which has now been returned under the proper category of Foreign Land Trade.

Maritime Trade.—The maritime trade of Baluchistan with Bombay (excluding Sind) and Madras is compared below for the two years :—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	1,06,852	78,463	1,30,500	1,31,722
Madras	7,864	3,543	24,379	34,112
Total .	1,14,716	82,006	1,54,879	1,65,834

The figures showing the maritime trade between Baluchistan ports and Sind for the year under report are not yet available. They will be published in the Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of Sind for 1909-10.

General Remarks.

The trade generally consists of :—

Imports.

From Afghanistan.—Animals, drugs (other than intoxicating), fruit wheat, ghee and raw wool.

From India.—Cotton piece goods (English and Indian), dyes and tans, gram and pulse, rice, gunny bags, liquors, wrought iron and steel, spices, sugar, tea and timber.

From Persia.—Asafœtida, drugs (other than intoxicating), dried fruits and nuts, turquoises, ghee, manufactured silk, and wool.

Exports.

To Afghanistan.—Piece goods (European and Indian), indigo, rice, manufactured leather, iron, manufactured silks, spices, sugar and tea.

To India.—Piece goods, drugs, fresh and dried fruits, gram and pulse, jowar, bajra and wheat, raw hides and skins, rape, mustard and other oil seeds, saltpetre and saline substances, tobacco and raw wool.

To Persia.—Indian twist and yarn, European and Indian piece goods, indigo, manufactured and unmanufactured leather, and tea.

Plague.

Precautions against plague were continued as in previous years, inspection taking place at Hirok and Sibi during the summer and winter respectively. The total number of persons examined was 75,776 against 71,875 during the year 1908-09, of whom 42,256 persons held certificates of ten days' residence in non-infected areas, and having travelled in separate compartments were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention, 22,330 persons who held such certificates but who travelled in ordinary compartments were detained for a few hours, disinfected and allowed to proceed, while 11,190 persons who had come from infected areas were detained for observation in the Camp. No case of plague occurred.

Only one imported case of plague occurred at Dera Ismail Khan, and hence no precautionary measures were taken in the Zhob or in the Loralai District.

With effect from the 1st April 1909 the account procedure as regards plague expenditure has been modified. Previously all the expenditure, with the exception of the Medical Officer's pay and travelling allowance, used to be advanced from the Sibi Municipal Fund, and subsequently recovered from Provincial Revenues and the various Civil and Military Funds in the Province. Now all the expenditure is charged to Provincial Revenues, the various Civil and Military Funds paying contributions to Provincial Revenues proportionate to their income. Provincial Revenues pay a fixed sum of Rs. 9,000, the balance of the expenditure being charged to the Local Funds referred to. During the year under report the total net expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,588-14-5 against Rs. 18,956-13-4 in 1908-09, which included a sum of Rs. 1,096-7-4 incurred in the Zhob and Loralai Districts. Thus there has been a slight increase in the expenditure incurred during the year on the plague camps.

General.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employés holding ministerial appointments in Baluchistan during the year 1909 was 51·14 against 48·91 in 1908; or an increase of 2·23 per cent.

Employment of local men.—At the close of the year 1909 there was one inhabitant of the Province employed as a clerk in the office of the Revenue Commissioner. None were employed in the offices immediately subordinate to the Revenue Commissioner; but seventeen such persons were employed in the Revenue, Forest, Land Record and Settlement Departments.

Archæological work.—No archæological work was done during the year under report.

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner
in Baluchistan.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1909-10.

Area.—There was no alteration in the limits of the Quetta-Pishin District, the area of which is 5,127 square miles.

Population of Quetta town and cantonment.—The population, according to an informal census taken on the 25th August 1908, was 45,570 persons, the figures being 24,129 for the town (including civil lines and railway limits) and 21,441 for cantonments. The corresponding figures given in the last regular census of 1901, were 13,517 and 11,067 (total 24,584). With reference to these figures it must be taken into consideration that the census of 1908, was held in the month of August when the population is always at its largest, whereas in the month of February which was the time when the regular census of 1901 was taken the number of the inhabitants is at its lowest ebb. No enumeration of the population outside the Quetta limits was made during the year under report.

Principal Officers.—Major A. McConaghey held charge of the district throughout the year. Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I.C.S., held charge of the Assistant Political Agent up to 21st November 1909, when he was relieved by Captain T. H. Keyes, who held charge up to the close of the year.

Mr. S. D. Turner and Mir Ahmad Khan remained in charge of the Pishin and Chaman Sub-Divisions respectively throughout the year.

Attitude and conduct of the tribes.—As far as the tribes of this district were concerned their general attitude and conduct was satisfactory, and there were no inter-tribal disputes or cases of any importance.

Several isolated parties belonging to the Trigonometrical Survey and to No. 9 Survey Party were working throughout the summer months on the Toba border and in the Pishin Sub-Division, but no military guards were employed and it was found sufficient to entrust the protection of the parties to escorts furnished by the local tribes. This duty was well performed; there were no difficulties or troubles and no complaints were made.

As regards the Quetta Sub-Division the Shahwanis of Sariab gave some trouble as regards the payment of revenue in connection with certain *muafis* that had been resumed during the recent settlement, but their attitude was rather one of passive resistance than active disturbance. This case has been settled, and the full demand was paid in shortly after the close of the year. There were also some difficulties among the Bazai Kakars owing to internal dissensions, but the majority of the cases have been satisfactorily settled owing to the exactions of K. S. Haji Bahaud Din Khan and the other principal headmen of the tribe.

A fact that is forcing itself into notice among the communities in the interior of the district is a weakening of the idea of tribal responsibility due chiefly perhaps to increasing civilization and a long immunity from external troubles. The change is gradual, but it was brought into prominence during the year under report by the failure of certain headmen and communities in the Pishin Sub-Division to take energetic actions in connection with raids made within their boundaries by trans-frontier tribesmen. These raids and robberies are no new thing, but within the last few years our difficulties have been increased by the acquisition of arms of precision by the trans-frontier tribes. It would appear to be an easy matter to raise rifles across the border, and the gangs which invade our territory are usually well armed and well supplied with ammunition. It has been noticed on several occasions that our tribesmen and levies have not exhibited any special keenness in following up the robbers. This was especially marked in the case of the recent raid on the Segi village when an armed body of trans-frontier Kakozais leisurely looted a *bunia's* shop without any attempt or interference by the villagers. At the same time there is some excuse for our villagers and levies; the former have few or no arms, while the latter possess weapons inferior to those carried by the raiders.

A certain number of Martini rifles and carbines have now been allotted to each of the frontier posts and at head-quarter stations, and a recent affair at Yaru, which occurred after the close of the year under report, has shown that our levies if well armed and well led are more than able to hold their own against the robber gangs. This is encouraging and the question of issuing more arms is under consideration. A few selected Maliks in the more outlying villages have also been supplied with arms on

security. It is too early to say how this experiment will answer, but it seems desirable to create confidence by bringing our men more on to a level with their trans-forntier neighbours.

There were no serious cases in the Quetta Sub-Division.

The record of the Chaman Sub-Division was good. There were several cases of petty thefts in and around Chaman which are ascribed to certain Mallezai malcontents, but many of which would appear to be the work of common thieves. There were no serious cases, and the gangs seem to have turned their attention to Pishin where there is more to get.

The following are the more serious cases that occurred during the year in this Sub-Division:—

(1) A series of robberies were committed in August and October in the neighbourhood of Yaru and Bostan by a gang led by Barkat, Ghaibezai, Badinzai. This man is a well-known offender and his chief haunts are the Sarmagzai hills and the Ajram range. His gang is usually well-armed.

(2) There were also several robberies of sheep in the neighbourhood of Gulistan during the months of July and August. These were committed chiefly by Ghaibezai and Shamsozai robbers.

(3) on the night of the 16th December a gang of trans-frontier Pathans consisting of Ghaibezais and Kakozais from the neighbourhood of Boldak broke into a *bunia's* shop near the Gulistan Railway Station. The robbers were driven off by the police and levies and obtained no loot, but the *bunia* was wounded and his wife and a small child were killed. The leader of the gang was Nazar Mohammad, a Ghaibeza, who lives near the Boldak Fort. Some of the men were arrested and imprisoned by the Hakim of Boldak, but were released after a short interval.

(4) On the evening of the 3rd February 1910, an Achakzai policeman, who was on duty at the Syed Hamid Railway station, held up the station with the assistance of another Achakzai called Allahdad and a trans-frontier Kakar named Akbar. These men made off with four rifles belonging to the police and a certain amount of loot and money obtained from the *bunia's* shop near the station. Before reaching the border they quarrelled over the spoil with the result that Akbar wounded Allahdad and was himself killed by Bor. Bor was captured before he could cross the border and Allahdad was brought into Chaman where he died a few days later from the effects of his wound. The plunder and the rifles were recovered.

(5) On the 9th February a large armed gang of trans-frontier men, headed by Chimagh, Kakozai, a well-known offender, raided a *bunia's* shop at Segi, a large and popular village near Gulistan, and carried off a considerable quantity of piece goods and other plunder. The *bunia*, Prabha Sing, died at Quetta, from injuries received during the attack. The conduct of the maliks and villagers was most unsatisfactory and no one attempted to come to the assistance of the *bunia*, although the robbery was committed in a leisurely and open manner. Subsequent enquiries have shown that the gang was chiefly composed of trans-border Kakozais from Mel, a large village some miles across the border.

(6) Shortly after the close of the year Sirdar Bahadur Mohammad Akbar Khan, Jogezai, who, since he left Zhob some three years ago, had been permitted to reside at the village of Bostan, about 20 miles north of Quetta, surreptitiously crossed the border and fled to Kandahar. He was accompanied by his cousin Kala Khan, the son of Mulla Mustuk of Zhob, and a follower. It appears that he was received with some distinction by the Governor of Kandahar and is being treated as a guest of the State. The Sirdar was in debt and in a generally depressed frame of mind, but the immediate cause of his flight was probably due to his quarrels and disputes with the headman of Bostan. His brother Ayub Khan and his family are still at Bostan.

With the exception of the Ghaibezai and Shamsozai section of the Achakzai our relations with the border tribes have been satisfactory. The greater part of the raids and troubles in this district has been due to the above-named section or rather not to the sections as a whole but to well-known gangs which belong to these sections. These Achakzais are nomads passing the greater portion of their time in the Registan desert, and do not seem amenable to any discipline either on the part of the Afghan authorities or their own Maliks. They have also been giving trouble across the border, and in September last, Azam Khan, Akhundzada, an Afghan official on special duty on the border, attacked a party of them and killed fourteen and wounded several others. This kept them quiet for some time, but it would seem that the Akhundzada is no longer in favour and the tribesmen have begun to give trouble again.

Sultan Mohammad, Popalzai, has been Hakim of Boldak, during the year under report. He seems to mean well; but not strong enough to control the tribesmen and his efforts to check the raiders are very half hearted.

District Levies.—The only change in the strength or composition during the year was that the post of Levy Moharir at Punjpai was abolished and merged in a newly created appointment of a Kanungo for that outlying district. The number borne on the establishment is 490 and the total cost including the allowance of the Ghilzai refugees amounts to Rs. 8,450-8-0 per mensem.

As stated in last year's report the increase of the garrison, the establishment of the Staff College and frequent staff rides, manœuvres and field trainings have added considerably to the duties of our levies, who are called upon to furnish escorts and guides and collect supplies. Their duties in this respect have been well done, and their general work has on the whole been satisfactory. There have, however, been one or two instances in which they have not shown up so well, and these were when they have been called upon to pursue armed raiders from across the border. This was especially noticeable in the case referred to above when the Gulistan Levies made a very poor attempt to follow up a gang of raiders who had robbed the *bunia's* shop at Segi. As stated above arrangements have since been made to provide rifles and carbines at many of the posts and the men themselves are being taught how to use the weapons.

Horse-breeding.—The Quetta Horse Show was held on the 6th September 1909, and the three following days. The total number of horses including ponies, donkeys and mules exhibited this year amounted to 587 against 442 shown last year. Of these 219 were awarded prizes, the value of which aggregated Rs. 2,175. The quality of the stock generally was good, and the classes of mares and fillies maintained their high standard. The gelding colts also showed a marked improvement. The increase in the number is satisfactory, and is due to the fact that the show was held at the beginning of September instead of at the end of the month as was done last year, and that the dates did not clash with the Ramzan festival.

The show of donkeys was poor. The reason given for this is that owing to the earlier dates the owners of the donkeys who are for the most part zamindars and labourers could not afford to leave their harvest operations which were still in progress.

The new class for foals by the district stallion "Bantoum" was encouraging. His stock are generally good though often on the small side. This pony covered 61 mares during the year under report. The new pony stallion "Baluchistan" who is also stationed at Pishin covered 59 mares during the same period.

The total cost of the show amounted to Rs. 3,836-11-3 including the value of the prizes awarded for horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, sheep and goats, fruit, vegetables, local races, etc. The sum was made up by contributions from Imperial and Provincial Revenues, Local Funds, and private individuals.

It had been suggested that as Quetta was not a cattle breeding district, the cattle show might be discontinued, but after some discussion it was considered advisable to continue this portion of the show in order to encourage local zamindars to maintain a good stamp of bullocks and milch cows. It was, however, held that a part of the prize money might be usefully devoted to classes for local sheep and goats. The exhibits in these classes were not very encouraging, but the people are conservative and it takes sometime for them to catch on to a new idea.

There was no outbreak of any special epidemic disease in the district and the health of the horses, cattle and sheep generally was good.

Public Works.—The expenditure on public works in charge of Civil Officers during the year was Rs. 31,260 as compared with Rs. 28,569 for the preceding year.

The change in the Abkari system which has been described elsewhere necessitated the provision of more accommodation in the distillery building, and additions and alterations were carried out at a cost of Rs. 12,566.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been utilized for the purchase of materials for new Patwarkhanas in the Quetta Tahsil; it is proposed to construct these buildings during the coming year if funds are available.

The total cost of improving the Barnes Karez has amounted to Rs. 2,771. The work is still in progress, but the improvements effected up-to-date have already resulted in a marked increase of the water supply.

The maintenance and care of certain portions of four district roads in the immediate vicinity of Quetta were transferred during the year to the Public Works Departmen' with a grant of Rs. 1,000.

A new school was constructed at Kuchlak at a cost of Rs. 1,218 and new quarters for the teacher of the Sariab School at a cost of Rs. 622.

The remainder of the money was spent on roads, repairs and miscellaneous petty works.

Postal.—There were no alterations in the postal arrangements in the district, the postal lines maintained being (1) the Sheikh Wasil-Punjpai line and (2) Pishin-Khushdil Khan line, each costing Rs. 20 a month. One-fourth of the cost of the

former and three-fourths of that of the latter is debitable to the head "Post Office", and the remainder to "25—Political".

Police.—Owing to a change in the system during the current year of the classification of cases the figures now given do not tally in all cases with those shown in last year's report. The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds which occurred during 1909 (classes 1 to 6) was 883 as compared with 1,003, calculated on the same lines for the previous year. Eliminating class VI, which is made up of petty cases, the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 349 as compared with 278 in 1908.

2. The following table shows the distribution of cases in each Police thana:—

	1908.	1909.
Quetta City	476	486
„ Suddar	27	65
„ Cantonment	361	205
„ Railway	87	64
Pishin Police Station	27	34
Chaman „	15	17
Killa Abdulla Station	10	12
	1,003	883

3. There was a decrease in the more serious cases, the number of murder cases, for instance, being 3 as compared with 11 shown last year, but on the other hand there was an increase under the heads of "house trespass" and "ordinary thefts." This increase occurred chiefly in the Quetta town and Cantonments, and may be attributed to the scarcity and high prices that prevailed during the year.

4. The statement given below shows the number of cognizable cases, the percentage of convictions and the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under review as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

Cognizable cases.

—	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1908	1,003	851	85
1909	883	710	80

Persons.

—	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1908	366	248	68
1909	428	283	66

Property.

—	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1908	17,357	9,046	52
1909	18,163	10,000	55

The general working of the Police was satisfactory and the behaviour of the men was good.

Cantonment Police.—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds that occurred during the year was 217 against 375 during the previous year. Eliminating class VI, the number of cases was 89 against 87 in 1908. The remaining number is made up of petty cases consisting chiefly of offences under sanitation, etc.

There was no serious crime, but the Cantonment Magistrate repeats his complaints of last year that sufficient care and zeal are not exercised in dealing with cases under the Cantonment Code. This he attributes partly to the inadequate number of the Police which is insufficient for the increased requirements of the Cantonments.

Criminal Side.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulations.—The number of cases disposed of in 1909 was 293 against 230 in 1908. In these 83 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 120 to pay fines, 4 to whipping, while 44 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep peace.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 7,443-14-8 against Rs. 5,129-8-0 in 1908. Of this Rs. 888-7-9 were recovered and paid into the Treasury and a sum of Rs. 5,378-14-5 was paid as compensation to the aggrieved parties.

Civil Side.

The total number of civil suits referred to Councils of Elders amounted to 419 as compared with 475 in the year 1908. Of these 359 were disposed of during the year and 60 remained pending at the close of the year. Eighty-two of these cases were connected with land and water, 86 were woman cases, and 191 suits of miscellaneous nature.

General Remarks.

The general working of the Jirgas was satisfactory, and in the majority of cases the Jirgas' awards were confirmed.

General condition of the district and the people.—(*a*) The general condition of the district was satisfactory on the whole. The crops in the Quetta District were good, and in Pishin there was an improvement as compared with the preceding year. The grazing was fair. In sympathy with the rates prevailing in Sindh and the Punjab the price of wheat ruled high during the whole year. This involved a considerable hardship on the people in the town, but on the other hand the zamindars obtained good prices for their produce. The Pishin traders who do business in Bengal, the Berars and the Deccan seem to have had a better year.

(*b*) The average rates of grain and bhoosa at Quetta as compared with the two previous years were as under:—

	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	
	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.	
Wheat	10 12	9 8	9 6	per rupee.
Barley	12 8	11 4	12 13	ditto.
Indian Corn	15 2	11 8	10 14	ditto.
Bhusa	Re. 0-7-10	Re. 0-10-9	Re. 0-11-6½	per maund.

Little or no wheat was imported from Afghanistan and the preventive measures were carried out with increased severity. The bulk of the wheat grown near our borders was taken to the new canal known as the Nar-i-Shiraj which is being constructed beyond Kandahar and on which large numbers of workmen are employed.

(*c*) The health of the district was exceptionally good during the year under report. There were no epidemic diseases and there appeared to be less fever than usual.

	Rs.
* Land Improvement Loans Act	18,180
Agriculturists' Loans Act	2,485
TOTAL	20,665

(*d*) The taccavi advances outstanding on the 1st April 1909, amounted to Rs. 1,04,250-8-8 and those advanced during the year to Rs. 20,665.* The repayments aggregated as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Principal	15,613	2	8
(2) Interest	1,686	1	10

leaving a balance of Rs. 1,09,302-6-0 on account of principal outstanding on the 31st March 1910.

(*e*) There were no notable migrations during the year beyond the annual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the population. Owing to an improvement in the grazing a considerable number of powindahs visited the district during the earlier portion of the year.

(*f*) No new minerals were discovered in the district during the year. Two new prospecting licenses and two mining leases were issued for chromite.

(*g*) The following are the figures of land borne trade with Afghanistan:—

—	1909-10.	1908-09.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	6,58,344	60,300	55,343	...
Imports	3,79,807	4,20,795	...	40,988

The increases in the export trade occurred chiefly under the heads of manufactured leather, tea, rice, silk goods, spices and manufactured metals.

The most noticeable decrease was in indigo.

The import trade continued to show a decrease, the chief falling off being under the head of wheat, ghi and drugs.

The year was a good one in Afghanistan but special orders were issued in Afghanistan against the export of wheat and ghi, and the infringements of these orders were visited with severest penalties.

On the other hand the trade in fresh fruits and raw wool, the export of which are not prohibited, showed a marked increase. The fresh fruit from Kandahar booked at Chaman amounted to 80,898 maunds during the year and the earnings of the railway from freight charges were estimated at Rs. 2,18,322.

The figures for the road-borne traffic with Kalat are compared in the following statement:—

—	1909-10.	1908-09.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Imports	1,02,464 0 0	95,584 8 0	6,879 8 0	...
Exports	21,655 8 0	4,622 0 0	17,033 8 0	...

The increases which occurred chiefly under the heads of wheat, asafœtida and sheep and goats is due to a more favourable season.

Land Revenue.—The figures of Land Revenue collections compared with those of the preceding year are as follows:—

—	1909-10.	1908-09.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year.	2,387 10 0	1,956 4 11
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report.	1,72,703 9 10	1,61,375 2 5
TOTAL DEMAND	1,75,091 3 10	1,63,331 7 4
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrear of revenue for previous years	1,963 7 11	561 0 0
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report	1,60,234 14 2	1,49,629 9 11
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	1,62,198 6 1	1,50,190 9 11
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	1,624 12 0	2,317 7 5
(*b*) Malikana	7,520 5 9	7,042 13 2
(*c*) Suspensions	125 0 0	496 5 9
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of the revenue in kind and jagirdari allowance.	1,336 2 10	1,336 2 10
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	2,286 9 2	1,948 0 3
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES	12,892 13 9	13,140 13 5

NOTE.—In addition to these collections a sum of Rs. 2,607,14-3 on account of coal, chromite and other miscellaneous receipts was also credited, making the total revenue under the head I—Land Revenue to be Rs. 1,64,806-4-4 against Rs. 1,54,832-12-3 in the preceding year.

The land revenue and grazing tax receipts collected during the year aggregated Rs. 1,62,198-6-1 (including arrears amounting to Rs. 1,963-7-11) as against Rs. 1,50,190-9-11 realised during 1908-09. This amount is exclusive of Rs. 8,856-8-7

paid as Hak-i-Malikana and jagirdari allowances, and of the revenue derived from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal irrigation schemes. The increase amounts to Rs. 12,007-12-2, of which Rs. 5,699-5-11 represents increase of land revenue and Rs. 6,308-6-3 of grazing tax.

As regards the increase under land revenue a sum of Rs. 4,992-5-10 recovered in the Quetta Tahsil was principally due to revenue from *muafis* which lapsed at the end of the last Settlement. A sum of Rs. 2,128-12-0 is still due on account of these resumed *muafis* from the Shahwanis and Raisanis of the Quetta Tahsil and will be recovered during the coming year.

The net grazing tax collections (excluding Hak-i-Malikana) amounted to Rs. 19,417-14-0 against Rs. 13,109-7-9 obtained in 1908-09. The increase is due to a more favourable season, the preceding year having been an especially bad year.

The revenue obtained from the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal irrigation schemes was Rs. 44,395-1-10 as compared with Rs. 13,902-12-11 during the preceding year. The figures for the last four years are given in the following statement:—

—	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Khushdil Khan Band .	81,707 13 8	28,325 6 4	...	23,658 11 7
Shebo Canal . .	15 873 0 7	10,150 10 9	13,902 12 11	20,736 6 3
TOTAL .	97,580 14 3	38,476 1 1	13,902 12 11	44,395 1 10

The grain sold at the auctions fetched good prices owing to the high rates prevailing at the time.

A sum of Rs. 1,842-7-8 that remained outstanding at the end of the preceding year was recovered this year, and there were no outstandings.

The revenue bhusa was sold to the Supply and Transport Corps at an all round rate of Re. 0-5-7½ per maund.

The revenue from Toba is under a fixed cash assessment amounting to Rs. 7,563 per annum and was recovered in full.

The new Settlement of the Quetta Tahsil has been sanctioned by the Local Government for a term of ten years from 1908-09 to 1917-18. The amount of fixed cash assessment is Rs. 70,173.

The Tahsil Establishment has been increased by the addition of a Field Kanungo and three Patwaris.

In the Pishin Tahsil the field-to-field survey of two villages of the Lora Kakari Circle which had begun in the preceding year was completed, and the survey of the villages of Manzaki and Nali Jadid was also finished during the year under report.

Excluding Chaman and Shorarud which have not been surveyed, the area harvested in the district during the year under crops of all kinds amounted to 73,421 acres 1 rood.

	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.
(1) Wheat	57,019	2	0
(2) Barley	6,344	3	0
(3) Gardens	1,390	1	0
(4) Indian corn (Maki)	3,438	1	0
(5) Mung	23	1	0
(6) Jowar	316	2	0
(7) Potatoes	212	0	0
(8) Lucerne	1,926	0	0
(9) Tobacco	26	0	0
(10) Palezat	1,919	1	0
(11) Vegetables	272	2	0
(12) Azdan (Chira)	472	3	0
(13) Carrots	36	0	0
(14) Miscellaneous (sabzkhurda and grass)	24	1	0
	73,421	1	0

The total area in the preceding year amounted to 43,104 acres and in 1907-08 to 71,428 acres.

On the whole the year was a normal one. The prospects of the coming year are somewhat disappointing; there was a very heavy fall of snow in January and a good year was anticipated, but there was no rain in February and the cold winds and severe frosts which occurred during the month dried up the ground and shrivelled many of the Khushkaba crops. A severe bout of frosts and cold at the beginning of April did great damage to the fruit blossoms, and as regards fruit the prospects of the coming

year are exceptionally poor. The great frost in January cut the vines, pomegranates and fig trees in Gulistan and Killa Abdulla down to the ground, and it will be some time before the gardens can recover.

Coercive measures had to be employed in the case of the Shahwanis and Raisanis of the Quetta Tahsil who gave some trouble in paying the revenue on certain *muafis* which had been resumed during the last Settlement, but with these exceptions there were no difficulties in any other part of the district.

Remissions amounting to Rs. 1,642-12-0 were made in the Pishin Tahsil, and a sum of Rs. 2,228-12-0 due from the Shahwanis of the Quetta Tahsil had to be suspended. Remissions amounting to Rs. 27-5-7 were authorised on private lands purchased by Government; and the small mahal of Lakri which is assessed to revenue at Rs. 3-8-0 per annum was transferred to the Shahrigh Tahsil of the Sibi District.

Irrigation.—Owing to the want of rain and snow in the earlier months the winter of 1908-09 was unfavourable, and the condition of the karezs and springs was not satisfactory during the summer of the year under review. In Pishin especially there were complaints of a continued diminution of the supply in many of the karezs in the valleys. The last winter has also been somewhat disappointing, for though there was a very heavy fall of snow in January that promised well for the future, it was followed by a month of drought combined with great cold and dry biting winds which seem to have had the effect of checking percolation.

The point that is exercising some speculation is the gradual sinking of the underground water supply as evidenced by the general lowering of the karez water channels, and arrangements are being made to have periodical measurements of certain selected karezs, the present level of the water being marked by permanent bench marks. Opinions on the question of the sinking of the water level are divided; but the readings for the last 30 years do not show any decrease in the rainfall, and it is probable that the gradual lowering of the karez levels is due to a great extent to the frequent cleanings and scourings to which the channels are subjected. The outturn from the cultivation under the Shebo Canal was about the average, but owing to the high prices obtainable for wheat the revenue amounted to the satisfactory figure of Rs. 20,736-6-3.

There was also an improvement in the cultivation under the Khushdil Khan Band, the outturn of the wheat amounting to about 9,749 maunds and realising Rs. 23,658-11-7.

The past winter has not been a favourable one for the reservoir, as owing to the severe cold in February and the want of rain the snow on the hills melted very gradually and there were no floods.

A new artesian well was sunk at Sheikh Manda in the Quetta Tahsil; the boring was successful, but the supply of water is inconsiderable.

Forest.—No additional reservations were made in the district during the year.

The restrictions against grazing in the small tract known as the Zargha Shella forest in Toba, which were imposed since the year 1903 as an experimental measure with a view to its ultimate reservation, were removed during the year under report and the Shella has been restored to its owners.

As in previous years the prices of fuel in the town of Quetta were kept down by the importation of wood from Sind.

Arboriculture.—Over 19,000 fruit and other trees were distributed by the Forest Department and Superintendent of Arboriculture in Baluchistan for gardens and road-side planting during the year. Owing to the large numbers of young trees supplied to the zamindars, both of this and other districts, the nurseries are becoming exhausted and the output has to be curtailed. Zamindars are, however, commencing to stock their own nurseries, and many of them, and especially those near Quetta and at Gulistan, are beginning to understand that it pays them to grow good fruit. Owing to the late and untimely frosts the fruit season of 1910 is an exceptionally poor one, and a check has been given to the experiment of starting a local Fruit Growers' Association. The condition of the fruit in the district is even worse than that at Quetta and the gardens at Gulistan have suffered very severely, the majority of the pomegranates being killed by the great cold in January and many of the figs and grapes being cut down to the roots.

Excise.—The excise revenue increased from Rs. 1,40,957 in 1908-09 to Rs. 1,46,941 during the year under report.

As regards country liquor the contract supply system was introduced from 1st October 1909, and the monopoly to manufacture this spirit was granted to K. S. Ardeshir Marker for a period of 18 months. The still head duty was fixed at Rs. 4 per gallon, and the income realized from this source in this district for the last six months of the year amounted to Rs. 33,274-8-0. The sale of the retail shops for the same six months amounted to Rs. 13,525, making a total of Rs. 46,799-8-0 for the half year. The income of the preceding six months was Rs. 34,500, making a total of Rs. 81,299-8-0 for the whole year, as compared with Rs. 83,666-4-0 for 1908-09. A sum of Rs. 12,566 was spent during the year in improving and adding to the Distillery buildings, and a sum of Rs. 3,406 in the purchase of a new still.

A Distillery Inspector was appointed on Rs. 175 per mensem with effect from the 1st September 1910.

As may have been expected there were some difficulties in starting the new system, but it is now working well and the coming year should show a satisfactory record.

As regards foreign liquors the fees for wholesale and retail licenses were increased from Rs. 32 and Rs. 300 to Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 respectively. The licenses for fermented liquors were also raised from Rs. 16 and Rs. 100 to Rs. 100 and Rs. 300. The total revenue obtained from these sources amounted to Rs. 7,229 as compared with Rs. 3,414 in 1908-09.

The duty on locally manufactured beer was raised from 2 annas to 3 annas per gallon with effect from the 25th February 1910. The income derived from this source being Rs. 34,421 as compared with Rs. 27,385 in 1908-09.

The former system of granting a monopoly for the import and retail vend of opium was also discontinued with effect from the 1st October 1909, and the opium is now obtained from the Government Factory at Ghazipur and sold from the Treasury to the contractor who has secured the right of retail sale. The rate is Rs. 16 per seer, of which Rs. 8-8-0 is credited to the revenue head "Opium" as cost price of the opium and Rs. 7-8-0 to the head "Excise" as profits. The total revenue derived from opium during the year amounted to Rs. 13,057-8-0 credited under the head "Excise" and Rs. 2,011-8-0 credited under the head "Opium," as compared with Rs. 9,268-13-0 for the preceding year.

There were two cases of opium smuggling during the year in both of which trans-frontier men were concerned. The amount in each case was inconsiderable.

The subjoined table shows the number of licenses granted, number of shops licensed and fees realised during the two years:—

Particulars.	1908-09.			1909-10.		
	No. of wholesale licenses.	No. of retail sale licenses.	Fees realized.	No. of wholesale licenses.	No. of retail sale licenses.	Fees realized.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
(1) Country spirit	...	17	83,666 4 0	...	15	34,500 0 0*
				...	13	13,525 0 0†
(2) Rum	...	11	8,333 12 0	...	11	3,500 0 0
(3) Opium and Poppy heads	...	7	9,268 13 0	...	7	4,100 0 0*
				...	7	7,180 0 0†
(4) Intoxicating drugs	1	7	9,231 3 0	...	7	8,010 0 0
(5) Foreign liquors—						
(*i*) Wholesale licenses for foreign spirits.	7	...	202 0 0	4	...	375 0 0
(*ii*) Retail licenses for foreign spirits for consumption off premises.	...	9	2,280 0 0	...	10	4,600 0 0
(*iii*) Wholesale licenses for sale of ale.	2	...	32 0 0	2	...	200 0 0
(*iv*) Retail sale of licenses for consumption on premises.	...	3	350 0 0	...	2	600 0 0
(*v*) Billiard, Refreshment rooms and Dak Bungalow licenses for consumption on premises.	...	5	550 0 0	...	4	500 0 0
(*vi*) Licenses under Canteen Tenant system for consumption on premises.	...	...	.....	...	4	72 0 0
(*vii*) Occasional Bar licenses for consumption on premises.	...	...	.....	...	8	32 0 0
(*viii*) Retail sale of foreign liquors for consumption on premises.	...	...	.....	...	1	825 0 0
(*ix*) Licenses for bottling	...	...	.....	...	1	25 0 0

* For 1st half year.

† For 2nd half year.

Education.—The number of boys and girls studying in the various schools in the district was 1,330 as compared with 1,222 in the previous year, the number of Local Mohammadans being 379 against 339 in 1908-09. The number for the preceding years were 1,079 in 1907-08, 993 in 1906-07, and 824 in 1905-06.

The Sandeman High School which had hitherto been a Municipal School aided by contributions from General Revenues and other Local Funds, was converted into a Government High School with effect from the 1st January 1910. The Municipality and Cantonments now pay a fixed annual contribution of Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 900 respectively and the remainder of the cost is met from Provincial Revenues.

The chief effect of this change has been to increase the number of the teaching staff and improve their position and prospects by making their services pensionable. It is hoped that this improvement will attract men of a better stamp and higher educational qualifications.

The present difficulty is to provide accommodation for the increasing demands, and many applications have had to be refused for want of room. A somewhat ambitious scheme for acquiring additional land and rebuilding the school on new lines is under consideration, but the question is one of considerable financial difficulty.

The higest number on the rolls was 585 against 500 in the preceding year; of these 267 were Hindus, 196 Indian Mohammadans, 4 domiciled Hindus, 103 local Mohammadans, and 15 of other castes. The school has made steady progress and the annual report was satisfactory.

Quetta was created a centre for the Entrance Examinations of the Punjab University during the year under report. The first examination under the new system was held in March last, and out of 23 boys from the Sandeman High School who went up for the examination 10 were passed.

New primary schools were sanctioned at the villages of Hanna and Segi, but had not been opened when the year closed.

All the schools in the district were inspected by the Officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector General of Education in North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan or his Personal Assistant. The results on the whole were satisfactory; but there has been some trouble in the more outlying schools owing to friction between the villagers and the teachers who in some cases are young and inexperienced.

Jails and lock-ups.—The condition and health of the prisoners in the Quetta Jail, the subsidiary jail at Pishin and the lock-ups in the district were satisfactory throughout the year. A prisoner named Mohammad Rasul, a trans-frontier Pathan from the Kandahar District, who was serving his sentence in the Quetta Jail, escaped on the 4th September 1909 while at work in the Cantonment gardens. He had been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for burglary in the Pishin District.

Local Funds.—The Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund opened with the balance of Rs. 53,341-1-6. The receipts aggregated Rs. 55,053-1-9 and the expenditure Rs. 52,113-3-5, leaving a closing cash balance of Rs. 56,280-15-10 at the end of the year. In addition to this cash balance a sum of Rs. 29,978-9-10 is due to the Fund on account of advances made from time to time, and the actual assets amount to Rs. 86,259-9-8.

The revenue of the fund, excluding "Deposits and Advances", shows a net decrease of about Rs. 1,200 as compared with that of the preceding year. The octroi receipts alone present a falling off of about Rs. 2,800 but this was counterbalanced to some extent by increases under other heads of revenue.

The expenditure was about Rs. 5,050 more than that of the preceding year, the principal increases coming under the heads "Conservancy Charges" and the share of octroi payable to the Chaman Station Fund. Under the new arrangement a fixed sum of Rs. 500, subject to certain conditions, is paid monthly to the Military authorities irrespective of the actual octroi receipts.

The amount spent on public works was Rs. 6,893 as compared with Rs. 6,630 in the preceding year. The expenditure on village primary schools amounted to Rs. 4,213 against Rs. 3,323 in 1908-09.

Municipal.—The Municipal Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 48,123-14-5 (including a sum of Rs. 10,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes). The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,58,188-9-1 and Rs. 2,67,432-13-9 respectively and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 38,879-9-9.

As compared with the figures for the preceding year the revenue for the year under report shows a nominal decrease of Rs. 14,561, but the receipts for 1908-09 included a sum of Rs. 22,000 borrowed from the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund for the new Cloth Market. The actual revenue shows a slight increase derived chiefly from "Octroi."

The expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 15,550, due chiefly to the fact that a smaller number of public works were taken in hand during the year under report.

A block of buildings known as the "Old Telegraph buildings" were purchased by the Municipality from the Military Works Services at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

The new Cloth Market was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 53,795. It contains 41 shops and will bring in a rental of Rs. 6,800 per annum. The opening ceremony was performed on the 29th November 1909 by the Hon'ble Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General after whom the building will be named.

Prices of grain and food stuffs ruled high during the whole year. The people complained of the want of business and the general trade was slack. This is ascribed among other reasons to the natural reaction which has set in after the completion of the extensive construction works in Cantonments.

On the other hand the health of the town was extremely good; there were no epidemics and comparatively little fever.

The Municipal Committee consisted of 24 members, of whom 8 were officials and 16 non-officials. The Committee held 25 meetings and the average attendance of the non-official members was fair.

Employment of Mohammadans.—There were 12 permanent vacancies in the different offices in the district. Of these 2 were given to Hindus and 10 to Mohammadans. A Sikh was appointed in the newly created post of Abkari Inspector for the Quetta-Pishin, Bolan and Chagai Districts.

Employment of local men.—Thirty-six local men (Mohammadans) were enlisted in the Police force of the Quetta-Pishin District; and Abdul Rahman Khan, who belongs to the Achakzai Khans of Gulistan, was appointed to the newly created post of Kanungo at Punjpai.

Civil Justice.—Three thousand and seven original suits were instituted during the year as compared with 3,374 for the previous year. Of these 2,857 were for money or moveable property, while title and other suits numbered 150.

Including 239 suits pending from last year, the total number of suits before the Courts, therefore, amounted to 3,246 as against 3,564 in 1908. Of these 3,068 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 178 suits pending at the close of the year.

The total value of suits instituted during the year and capable of valuation was Rs. 2,69,425-1-7 against Rs. 3,08,121-4-4 in the preceding year.

The number of miscellaneous suits before the Courts was 475 against 564 for the year 1908.

There were in all 84 appeals before the Courts; of these 73 were disposed of, leaving 11 pending at the close of the year. In 32 the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, reversed in 14, modified in 9, while 3 were remanded for further enquiries and 3 dismissed for default and the remaining 12 transferred to other Courts (*viz.*, 2 to Jirga and 10 received by transfer from the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta's Court and disposed of by this Court).

The number of miscellaneous appeals before the Appellate Courts was 33 against 27 in the preceding year. In 14 of these, the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, reversed in 13, while 3 were remanded for further enquiries; 1 was dismissed for default and the remaining 2 were transferred to Jirga.

Criminal Justice.—The total number of criminal cases disposed of during the year amounted to 1,717 as against 1,798 during the preceding year, and the number of persons under trial to 2,775 against 2,480. Of persons under trial, 1,285 were acquitted or discharged, 1,353 convicted, 72 died or escaped and 65 remained under trial at the close of the year.

One person was sentenced to death, 221 were sentenced to imprisonment (rigorous or simple); 1,096 to pay fines and 40 to whipping. Sixty-one persons were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour and one imprisoned for failing to find security.

The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 7,337-7-6 against Rs. 7,314-4-0 during 1908. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,681-14-6 was realized and credited into the Treasury, and Rs. 320-12-0 were paid by way of compensation.

The number of appeals and applications for revision before the Courts was 57 against 55 for the preceding year. Of these 9 were rejected. No appeal or application for revision remained pending at the close of the year.

Registration.—The total number of compulsory registrations effected during the year was 414 against 515 in 1908. The total value of immoveable property affected amounted to Rs. 6,69,860-12-7 against Rs. 7,72,899-4-6 for the preceding year.

There were only 8 cases of optional registrations affecting property valued at Rs. 498.

The total number of registration affecting moveable property was 60 and the value of property Rs. 20,500. Only two wills were registered during the year.

The total receipts on account of registration fee amounted to Rs. 1,528-6-0 against Rs. 1,839-7-0 in 1908, and the expenditure on account of copying fees, commission, etc., was Rs. 588-14-8 against Rs. 602-9-6 in the preceding year.

A. McCONAGHEY, *Major*,
Pol. Agent and Dy. Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Sibi Agency for the year 1909-10.

1. *Area in square miles.*—The limits of the Sibi District were unchanged. Its area is 12,579 square miles, of which 4,168 are administered and 8,411 under political control.

2. *Population.*—The population of the district, according to the census of 1901, was 132,354. Of this 73,893 were in the administered area and 58,461 in that under political control.

3. *Principal officers during the year.*—The following officers held charge of the district:—

(1) H. R. C. Dobbs, Esq., C.I.E., from 1st to 10th April 1909 and again from 18th September 1909 to the end of the year.

(2) Major A. L. Jacob, I.A., from 11th April 1909 to 17th September 1909.

The post of Assistant Political Agent was held by (*i*) Captain A. D. G. Ramsay from 1st April to 17th May 1909, (*ii*) Major A. L. Jacob from 18th September to 23rd November 1909 and (*iii*) Mr. A. N. L. Cater from 24th November 1909 to 31st March 1910.

4. *Attitude and conduct of the tribes.*—The dispute over the division of water between the Lehri and Khanwah channels which water the lands of His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Dombki Chief respectively, was decided by a Special Jirga whose award was approved by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General. The upshot of the award was that the Dombki Sirdar should be given an opportunity of proving that his scheme of damming the Khanwah at a spot called Damdama above Lehri town was feasible. For this purpose the responsibility of making and maintaining the dam for the year 1909-10 was placed upon the Sirdar, and the floods were to be forced down the main Lehri stream until all the Khan's lands were watered. If this scheme were successful, the Dombki stream, the Khanwah, was in future years to enjoy the right of priority of water supply. Tahsildar M. Jumma Khan was deputed to supervise the carrying out of this award.

Lehri water dispute.

The floods were not very heavy ones, and the Dombki Sirdar's dam successfully stood the test, the Khan's lands on the Lehri receiving more water than they had had for many years. Much friction continued, however, between the Dombkis and the landholders of the Khan of Kalat, and the Political Agents of Sibi and Kalat were inundated with complaints from the two parties.

5. Concerning the administration of the Lehri Niabat the following orders were issued by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General:—

(1) Entire political control in the Lehri Niabat shall continue to be vested in the Political Agent, Sibi, who shall be responsible for the preservation of order and the settlement of all disputes except revenue of whatever kind and between whatever persons.

(2) In the settlement of all such cases both officials of His Highness the Khan and Dombkis and others shall be responsible to the Political Agent, Sibi. Disputes not capable of local settlement will continue to be referred to the Shahi Jirgahs.

(3) The Political Adviser shall continue to supervise and be responsible for the collection of His Highness the Khan's revenues, questions of revenue shall be referred to him by His Highness the Khan's officials.

(4) Should, however, a question of revenue involve or appear likely to involve a disturbance, the case shall be considered as a political one and it shall be referred to the Political Agent, Sibi, who will take steps for preservation of the peace and leave the actual revenue question at issue to the Political Adviser for settlement.

(5) The Political Agent, Sibi, shall see that the revenue interests of His Highness the Khan are safeguarded, and similarly the Political Adviser shall see that interests of the Dombkis in the matter of Hak-topa, etc., on lands watered by the Lehri stream are safeguarded.

6. The appeal submitted by Hamal Khan to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the case of the murder of Ressildar Shah Bukhsh, Bahawalanzai Marri, was dismissed and there was no further trouble in the case.

7. *Troublesome conduct of the Loharanis.*—The Marri Nawab and Bahawalanzais and other Marri Mutabirs represented that the conduct of certain sections of the Loharanis living at Jantali, Nasao, Roghin and Phailawagh had for a long time been unsatisfactory towards their Chief. Ever since the Phailawagh settlement in 1906 they had refused to obey the summons of the Marri Nawab to attend Jirgas at Fort Munro and the Sibi Shahi Jirgas, as a result of which many grave disputes were left unsettled and the country was falling into a state of disorder. The Marri Nawab and Mutabirs accordingly asked for the establishment of a thana in the Loharani country, for the assessment of the Loharani crops by *batai*, and for a reconsideration of the arrangement under which the other Marri tribes had given up to the Loharanis their share in the Phailawagh lands in order to induce the Loharanis to accept the settlement of the boundary dispute between them and the Bugtis. The request of the Marris was accepted with the approval of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, and a thana was temporarily established in the Loharani country, on the understanding that, if they made proper submission to the Nawab, settled all disputes, and attended the Shahi Jirga at Sibi and the Fort Munro Jirga in 1910, the punitive measures taken against them would be discontinued. This action has so far had the happiest results and the Loharani country appears to be in a state of perfect quiet. Two of the Loharani headmen went to England during the year to appeal to the Secretary of State against the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's decision in the Phailawagh dispute and spent large sums of money on lawyer's fees. They returned in the late autumn much chastened in spirit and submitted a petition to the Secretary of State through the Political Agent by whom it was duly forwarded.

8. *Serious case among the Sarangzais.*—There was a serious case in November among the Sarangzais of Shahrig, the son and brother of the Sarangzai Sirdar shooting a nephew of one of the leading men, Khan Sahib Malik Ghani, in his sleep, on his wedding night, when lying by his bride. The cause of the feud was obscure. It was feared that the crime would cause grave internal dissensions in the Sarangzai tribe, which lives during the summer round Ziarat, and that the management of Ziarat might be made difficult. Great efforts were therefore made to reconcile the two parties without bringing the matter before the Shahi Jirga and eventually a compromise was effected under which the Sirdar paid heavy compensation to the family of the murdered man.

9. *Trouble between the Langhani and Thingiani Marris.*—There was also a serious case between the Langhani Marris of Badra and the Thingiani Marris of Quat Mandai, the latter having raped two women of the former in a manner which showed that a deliberate insult was intended. The Langhanis started on the war-path against the Thingianis, but were fortunately stopped before they came up with their enemies, Haji Sahibdad Khan, one of their headmen, having loyally apprized the Sibi authorities of the occurrence by telegram.

10. In Nasirabad the conduct of the tribes has been good on the whole. The Jamali Sirdar has not, however, given as much help to the administration in the investigation of criminal cases as might have been expected, and it was found necessary for a short time to stop the Sirdar's allowance.

11. *Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 718 (Civil 280, Criminal 394 and Revenue 44) against 597 in the preceding year. Of these 509 (Civil 194, Criminal 289, Revenue 26) were finally decided, 80 were marked for further reference to Jirgas and 129 were under investigation at the close of the year. The increase in the number of political cases does not connote any real increase of crime among the tribesmen. It is due to the fact that fewer cases between tribesmen were dealt with by the regular Criminal and Civil Law and more by the Jirga system. In nearly all cases the Jirga findings were accepted and the working of the Jirgas was on the whole satisfactory.

The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 4,509-8-0 of which a sum of Rs. 2,794 was realized.

The number of persons punished for criminal offences was 127 and that of persons required to furnish security was 229.

12. *Stallions.*—Two horse stallions and one donkey stallion were stationed in the Nasirabad Tahsil.

13. *Sibi Horse Show.*—The annual Sibi Horse Show was held from the 14th to 17th February 1910. There were 690 exhibits this year as against 704 last year, a decrease of 14. In the three classes for brood mares and fillies, there were 229 exhibits as against 199 of last year. The small decrease in the total number was partly due to the absence of mule breeders from the Nasirabad Sub-Division. They were stopped from attending the Show on account of an outbreak of surra in that Sub-Division during the autumn. The Army Remount Department purchased 4 young stock and 2 young mules, the 36th Horse 24 useful remounts and the 7th Lancers 4 good horses and 2 mules. The total expenditure including the amount spent in prizes amounted to Rs. 3,721. The show was considered to be a successful one.

14. *Cattle Show.*—A cattle show was as usual held together with the Horse Show. The number of exhibits was 279 as against 414 of last year. The number of cattle actually brought to Sibi was much larger than before, but as the owners were busy in the

sale of their bullocks, they could not exhibit them at the Show. One Hundred and thirty bullocks of the value of Rs. 12,440 were purchased by an officer of the Quarter Master General in India, while 36 were purchased by private persons and Municipalities for Rs. 3,760. This is a great encouragement to breeders. A sum of Rs. 500 was given in prizes and Rs. 50 was spent on miscellaneous expenditure. Two silver medals were also awarded to the owners of the best cow and bull exhibited at the show. A milking competition took place, but for various reasons was not very successful.

15. *Levies.*—The number of levies in the district was 691 and the cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,88,632-3-8.

The additional levy service sanctioned from the 1st April 1908 to assist the preventive force appointed by the Sind authorities to check the smuggling of Kalat salt and liquor into Nasirabad was brought under reduction with the exception of one camel sowar with effect from the 7th December 1909.

The levy service gave satisfaction.

16. *Police.*—The total number of true cognizable cases of all kinds given in the Police returns for 1909 was 198 against 205 in the previous year.

The following table shows the distribution of cases in each Police thana for the year as compared with the previous year:—

	1908.	1909.
Sadar, Sibi	58	47
Sibi city	17	31
Shahrig	24	36
Railway, Sibi	24	17
Nasirabad	61	45
Kohlu	6	9
Harnai	15	13
TOTAL	205	198

As regards serious crimes, there were 10 cases of murder and 31 of burglary against 8 and 34 cases respectively in the preceding year.

Under the heading of cognizable cases the percentage of convictions was 53 while 51 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 54 and 49 respectively. The percentage of property recovered to that stolen was 33 against 43 in the previous year. The policy of the Administration is to withdraw the task of criminal investigation from the Police as far as possible, where tribesmen are concerned; but Subordinate Magistrates have fallen into the habit of referring to the Police almost every complaint made to them. Efforts are being made to stop this practice and in future years it is to be hoped that the number of cases investigated by the Police will be noticeably less.

17. *Public Works.*—The following major works were carried out through the Public Works Department:—

(1) Quarters for the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's European Clerks at Sibi.
(2) Levy lines at Jhatpat.
(3) New Tahsil and Thana buildings at Harnai.
(4) An Office building for the Revenue Commissioner at Ziarat.
(5) New Record Room for the Political Agent at Sibi.
(6) Post and Telegraph Office at Jhatpat.
(7) Conversion of the Gaisford Library building into the Munsiff's Court at Sibi.
(8) Out-houses for the Political Agent's new house at Sibi.
(9) Completion of a second water tank at Jhatpat.
(10) Converting Munsiff's Court into quarters for the Inspector of Police at Sibi.

The reconstruction of Levy thanas, patwarkhanas, etc., at Sanari, Daulatpur and Mir Muhammad Goth (near Gandakha) which had been damaged by the earthquake was sanctioned, but on account of scarcity of water, these works were not completed before the close of the year.

18. *Roads and communications.*—The roads from Spintangi to Pur and from Sanari to Warikha and Pur were greatly improved. They are important for the purpose of carriage of the produce of these two fertile but distant upland tracts to the Railway.

19. *Postal.*—The new Post Office building at Jhatpat having been completed, a Departmental Post Office was opened there about 1st October 1909. The Post Offices at

Harnai, Shahrig, Kohlu, Sibi, Bellput and Khost are manned by Departmental Officers. The first three are combined post and telegraph offices, while there is a Departmental Government Telegraph Office at Sibi.

The Branch Post Offices on the railway line are in the charge of Station Masters.

20. *Land Revenue.*—In the table below are shown the (1) demand, (2) collections and (3) non-recoveries on account of land revenue for the year 1909-10 as compared with the figures for the preceding year (1908-09).

	For year under report (1909-10).	For preceding year (1908-09).
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of last year	4,321 7 9	21,724 11 2
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report	3,54,083 6 10	2,79,898 3 7
TOTAL	3,58,404 14 7	3,01,622 14 9
(2) Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of past years	1,636 12 10	19,034 1 2
(*b*) On account of the year under report	3,44,130 1 9	2,69,072 8 9
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	3,45,766 14 7	2,88,106 9 11
(3) Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	.....	.....
(*b*) Malikana	9,383 12 7	8,543 0 11
(*c*) Suspensions	.....	.....
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind	569 8 6	657 4 8
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)—		
(1) For past years	2,684 10 11	2,690 10 0
(2) Year under report	*Nil*	1,625 5 3
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES	12,638 0 0	13,516 4 10

If past years' arrears be excluded, the revenue collections during the year are better by Rs. 75,057-9-0 than those of the previous year. The chief increases are in the Sibi and Nasirabad Tahsils as is shown in the following statement:—

Tahsils.	1908-09.	1909-10.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sibi	1,20,757 15 11	1,45,338 10 9	24,580 10 10	...
Shahrig	23,038 3 4	23,936 12 7	898 9 3	...
Nasirabad	1,04,194 8 10	1,61,855 1 10	57,660 9 0	...
Kohlu	21,081 12 8	12,999 8 7	...	8,082 4 1
TOTAL	2,69,072 8 9	3,44,130 1 9	83,139 13 1	8,082 4 1
			Net increase 75,057 9 0	

The increase in the Sibi Tahsil was due to good rainfall and to the exceptionally high prices realised on crops assessed by *batai*.

The large increase in the Nasirabad Tahsil was due to increased cultivation, a large area having been watered in the western part of the Tahsil by the overflow of the Nari river. It was also due to the energetic measures taken by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, M. Aziz-ud-din, for the prompt recovery of the revenue. The Nasirabad revenue includes a sum of Rs. 4,222-14-0 on account of occupancy price recovered from certain zamindars to whom Government land was given for cultivation.

The decrease of Rs. 8,082-4-1 in the Kohlu Tahsil is said to be due to untimely rainfall, the copious rain received having been too late for the *Rabi* crops and to early for the *Kharif*.

21. The wheat in the Harnai valley suffered greatly from the ravages of an insect identified by the Pusa authorities as the "rice stem fly". In most parts of India this pest attacks rice only; but in Harnai, owing to the practice of the land-owners of cultivating wheat on land which has borne a rice crop in the preceding *Kharif* harvest, the chrysalis of the fly lies dormant in the dead rice stalks and emerges to attack the young wheat. The remedy advised is to have all rice stalks burnt on the ground. The land-owners of Harnai were induced to do this in November 1909 with the happiest result, as for the first time for three or four years the spring crops of 1910 were practically untouched by the insect. This treatment will, it is hoped, be repeated in future years, now that its efficacy has been proved to the people.

22. *System followed.*—There has been no change in the system of the recovery of Government revenue. In Sibi and Kohlu it is recovered by *batai* and *tashkhis* and in a few cases by cash assessment.

In Shahrig, revenue is recovered in the irrigated parts of the Tahsil according to the Settlement assessment. On *khushkaba* crops it is recovered by *batai* and *tashkhis*.

In Nasirabad it is recovered in cash at certain prescribed rates both on lands irrigated by the Sind canals and on *khushkaba* (rain-fed) cultivation.

23. *Area under crop.*—The area under crop was as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
Sibi Tahsil	40,527	1	0
Shahrig Tahsil	8,468	3	24
Kohlu Sub-Tahsil	Not known.		
Nasirabad Tahsil	120,942	0	0

24. *Arrears.*—At the beginning of the year under report a sum of Rs. 4,321-7-9 was outstanding on account of arrears of revenue. Out of this Rs. 1,636-12-10 outstanding in Nasirabad were recovered and credited to Government. The balance of Rs. 2,684-10-11 due from Muhammad Ali, Contractor, to whom the Government share of the Sibi grain was sold in 1904-05, could not be recovered. Legal proceedings taken against the surety of Muhammad Ali are still in progress.

There are no arrears out of the revenue assessed during the year under report.

25. *Remissions and suspensions.*—Remissions amounting to Rs. 359-11-11 on account of the *Kharif* of 1908-09 and Rs. 375-5-3 on account of the *Rabi* of 1909-10 were sanctioned in the Nasirabad Tahsil. The question of the grant of remissions for the *Kharif* crops of 1909-10 was under consideration when the year closed.

No suspensions were sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 1,159-13-0 on account of land revenue recovered in excess from the zamindars of the Nasirabad Tahsil on account of their *Kharif* crops raised on barani (rain-fed) lands for the year 1908-09 was refunded to them in March 1910.

26. *Compulsory process, if any.*—No coercive measures were employed in the recovery of Government revenue.

27. *Position as to current or expiring Settlement.*—The period of the settlement of the Shahrig Tahsil will expire on 31st March 1911. A special report on this subject has been submitted to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

28. *Grazing tax.*—The receipts on account of grazing tax amounted to Rs. 12,463-14-10 as against Rs. 14,146-4-1 during the previous year. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,719-12-2 in the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil, due to the scarcity of grass on the hills which forced the flock owners and Pawindahs to move to neighbouring districts.

29. *General condition of the district and the people.*—The general condition of the district and people was good as the population is entirely agricultural and pastoral and prices both for agricultural produce and wool were exceptionally high.

30. *Public health.*—There was no epidemic in the district. Small-pox prevailed in the Sanari and Goranari villages of the Nasirabad Tahsil during the months of December 1909 and January to March 1910 and in Sangan in the Sibi Tahsil during the same period. There were also some 62 cases of small-pox and measles in the Shahrig Tahsil of which 25 proved fatal. Malaria was as usual bad in the Shahrig and Harnai valleys but admissions to hospital were slightly less than in the preceding year. The effect of rice cultivation on malaria in these villages is being carefully studied.

There were a few deaths from pneumonia during the winter and from sunstroke during the summer months in Sibi. The health of the people was on the whole good.

31. The plague camp was as usual kept at Hirok during the summer and at Sibi during the winter months. The total number of persons examined was 75,776 as against 71,875 during the previous year (1908-09). Of these 42,256 persons, who held certificates of 10 days' residence in a non-infected area, were allowed to proceed on their journey without detention. Twenty-two thousand three hundred and thirty persons were detained for disinfection and released, while 11,190 were segregated in the camp. The total expenditure on the camp during the year amounted to Rs. 18,586-11-2.

32. *Prices of food and labour.*—The prices of food stuffs during the year ruled high though they were somewhat better than the last year. The average rates in Sibi itself were as follows:—

	1908-09.		1909-10.	
	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.
Wheat	9	12	9	15
Barley	11	11	14	2
Ghi	0	15	0	15½

Labour was fairly plentiful and the labourers earned from six annas to eight annas a day.

33. *Agriculture and agricultural stock.*—An outbreak of surra took place among horses in the western portion of Nasirabad Tahsil, but was happily confined to a small area. Lieutenant Russell of the Army Remount Department went to the spot about 20th December 1909 and found that the disease was dying out. Twenty-three horses died from this disease.

In the Sibi Tahsil fodder was sufficient except that in the *khushkaba* villages there was some scarcity of it about the end of the year.

In the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil the cattle suffered from scarcity of grass.

In the Shahrig Tahsil there was sufficient fodder.

34. *Taccavi.*—The following table shows the transactions under this head during the year under report:—

——	Outstanding on 31st March 1909.	Advances made during 1909-10.	Total.	Recoveries during 1909-10.		Outstanding on 31st March 1910.
				Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act	9,725	2,500	12,225	5,250	519 4 4	6,975
Agriculturists' Loans Act	2,420	2,425	4,845	2,195	142 1 2	2,650
Total	12,145	4,925	17,070	7,445	661 5 6	9,625

A sum of Rs. 400 on account of principal and Rs. 41-1-3 on account of interest could not be recovered in Nasirabad.

35. *Immigration and emigration.*—There was no emigration from or immigration into the district beyond the usual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the population.

36. *Mineral discoveries and developments.*—The coal mines at Khost were worked during the year as before by the North-Western Railway. The net output was 42,228

tons as against 31,186 during the previous year. There has been no change in the general condition or system of work during the year. Labour has been less scarce than in former years though not cheap. There were two fatal accidents causing two deaths.

Mining leases for coal for 16 plots of land near Shahrig and Harnai were granted to a Syndicate consisting of Colonel A. G. Newcomen, Mr. E. G. Foley and Mr. W. C. Clements.

A prospecting license for coal near Mudgorge was given to K.B. B. D. Patel of Quetta. The prospecting license for coal over the old Shahrig mines granted to R. S. Rocharam & Sons in 1908 was renewed for another year.

One application for a coal mining lease near Shahrig submitted by Mr. W. C. Clements was under consideration when the year closed.

The Burma Oil Company this year again sent a Geologist (Mr. Cunningham Craig) to inspect the Khattan Oil Fields and the neighbouring places. The result of his enquiries is not known.

37. *Irrigation and artesian wells.*—The work of the construction of a permanent weir across the Nari river near the Nari Gorge Railway Station has been kept in abeyance and a larger scheme is now under preparation.

The Executive Engineer, Begari Canals, has made arrangements for the better control of the water channels issuing from the upper portion of the Desert Canal situated in Sind, with a view to giving more water at the tail of the canal in the Nasirabad Tahsil.

A new Regulator has been constructed on the Begari Canal but it will not affect in any way the lands of the Nasirabad Tahsil. Some alterations have also been made in the mouths of the sluices from mile 38 up to the tail, and it is hoped that by this means more water will in future be available for lands on the Sirwah.

Two new karezes have been excavated by zamindars of the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil during the year without the help of any taccavi advance from Government. Both the karezes have proved a success. Two experimental wells were sunk near the Talli hills at Government expense and plenty of sweet water was found in one well at the depth of 29 yards. The karez experts state that there is every hope of a good karez being excavated in continuation of these wells. If the harez proves a success, it will not only supply drinking water for the population, of which there is great scarcity during some portions of each year, but will also be the means of bringing under irrigation a large area of Government *khushkaba* lands.

38. *Forest.*—The Shah Wasaya and Jhallo tracts, commonly called the Sobha Jamali Forest, the reservation of which had been under consideration since 1904, were notified by the Local Government as a State Forest with effect from the 1st November 1909.

This new forest has been placed under the direct charge of the Civil authorities subject to technical advice from the Forest Officer.

Efforts are being made to introduce Olea Europea or the Italian olive into the district and to graft or bud from it the local wild olive trees found in abundance in the Dilkuna unclassed and Wam Tangi and Wam Kach reserved forests.

There being abundant grass and fallen dead wood in the Talli reserved forest, proposals were under consideration, at the close of the year, to allow the former to be cut free of cost by the zamindars, and the latter to be taken into Quetta for sale.

39. *Excise.*—The new rules for the manufacture and vend of country spirits in Baluchistan (excepting the Zhob District) were brought into force with effect from the 1st October 1909. Under this arrangement the distilleries at Sibi and Nasirabad were closed. All country spirit is now manufactured by a contractor in the Government distillery at Quetta and is then supplied by him to the licensed vendors at the rate of Re. 1-10-9 per gallon in addition to the still-head duty of Rs. 4 per gallon. For the first half year under the old system the farm of country spirits fetched only Rs. 4,050. For the second half year, during which the new system was in force, two wholesale licenses were given for the Sibi and Nasirabad Sub-Divisions for a fee of Rs. 5 each. Contracts for the vend of retail licenses were sold separately for 18 shops in the whole district for Rs. 5,589 and still-head duty amounting to Rs. 5,923 was collected. The contract for the sale of opium, like that of the manufacture and vend of country spirits, was at first sold for the first half year only. With effect from the 1st October 1909, it was ordered that all opium required for sale must be purchased by the contractor from the stock of Bengal opium kept in the Treasury at Quetta and the contract for the second half year was for this season sold separately.

40. In spite of the disturbance to the trade both in country spirits and opium involved by the new arrangements being brought into force in the middle of the financial year, there was no large decrease of revenue under these heads, as is apparent from

the table given below. Consumption of country spirits may be expected to recover rapidly from the temporary disturbance and there is every reason to anticipate a large increase of revenue from the new arrangements in future years.

	1906-07.		1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		1909-10.	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	First half-year.	2nd half-year.	No.	Whole year.
FOREIGN LIQUOR.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
Licenses for retail vend for consumption off the premises.	3	315	3	312	3	312	...	...	3	312
Licenses for railway refreshment rooms.	2	105	2	105	2	105	...	...	2	105
Licenses for staging bungalows.	6	26	5	21	5	21	...	...	5	21
TOTAL		446		438		438	...	...		438
COUNTRY SPIRITS.										
Number of wholesale shops.		3		3		2	2	2		2
Number of retail sale shops.		33		28		28	26	18		...
Number of special permits granted.		...		...		...	...	...		...
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.
Amount realised on account of still-head duty.		...		...		...	...	5,923		5,923 0 0
Amount realised on account of vend fees.		12,361 10 8		13,025 0 0		13,450 0 0	4,050	1,539		5,589 0 0
Amount realised on account of miscellaneous items.		...		...		...	...	...		...
RUM.										
Number of shops		4		4		4	...	...		3
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.
Amount of vend fees		896 0 0		390 0 0		920 0 0	...	...		250 0 0
OPIUM.										
Number of licenses		3		3		3	2	2		2
Number of wholesale shops		...		...		...	...	...		...
Number of retail sale shops		51		46		45	29	29		29
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.
Amount realised on account of vend fees.		2,015 0 0		1,420 0 0		1,970 0 0	540	1,130		1,670 0 0 } 2,030 0 0
Net profit from sale of excise opium.		...		...		...	...	360		360 0 0 }
HEMP DRUGS.										
Number of licenses		3		3		3	...	...		2
Number of wholesale shops		4		4		4	...	...		3
Number of retail sale shops		51		46		45	...	...		29
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.
Amount realised on account of vend fees.		3,500 10 8		2,401 0 0		2,920 0 0	...	...		2,340 0 0
Receipts from bonded warehouse.		6,556 2 0		5,660 8 0		12,311 4 0	...	...		10,903 15 8
Receipts on account of other items (fines, etc.).		...		...		11 6 9	...	...		3 4 9
TOTAL		25,775 7 4		23,334 8 0		32,020 10 9	...	...		27,977 4 5

41. In order to stop the smuggling of country spirits from the Kalat State into the Sibi District, the following officers were, under Section 33 of the Excise Act (XII of 1896), appointed to be Excise Officers:—

(1) All officers of the Revenue Department invested with Magisterial powers.
(2) All Kanungoes and Patwaris within their own circles.
(3) All Levy Duffedars within the limits of their thanas.

42. The Government of India having withdrawn the prohibition against the importation into, and the transit over, the Tahsil of Nasirabad of salt produced or manufactured in the Kalat State, the Sind Preventive Salt and Excise Establishment, with the exception of one Duffedar, was retransferred from Nasirabad with effect from the 7th December 1909.

43. With effect from the 1st October 1909, the post of Abkari Inspector, Nasirabad, was abolished and in its place a Sub-Inspector of Excise on Rs. 80 per mensem, with one peon on Rs. 10, was sanctioned for the Loralai and Sibi Districts.

44. There was no case of opium smuggling. One case of smuggling of country spirits from Mithri in the Kalat State to Sibi was detected and the culprit was fined Rs. 10 which amount was given as reward to the informer. There was also one case of smuggling of bhang in the Nasirabad Tahsil. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25. A reward of Rs. 10 was given to the Salt Inspector who detected this case.

45. In January 1910 a committee consisting of two official and three non-official members was appointed in Sibi to advise the Political Agent regarding the number and location of shops in the town of Sibi for sale of country spirits.

46. *Education.*—A new post of Second Master on Rs. 50—2—60 was sanctioned for the Barnes school, Sibi, and the pay of one Vernacular teacher was increased by Rs. 10 per mensem.

Five annual scholarships of Rs. 3 per mensem each have been sanctioned for the benefit of Muhammadan boys belonging to the agricultural classes who may join the Barnes school, Sibi, after passing the Upper Primary Examination from the village schools in the district. It is excepted that these scholarships will be the means of inducing more local boys to attend secondary classes.

In the annual examination held by the officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education, three boys, all of local origin, two Muhammadans and one Hindu, passed the Middle School Examination from the Barnes school. The result in respect of the other classes of the school was satisfactory.

The McMahon school, Jhatpat, was opened on the 7th April 1909, and at the close of the year there were 31 scholars on its rolls. A small boarding house has been constructed for the use of boys of distant villages at a cost of Rs. 345-10-11. This amount, like the cost of the school building, has been raised by private donations. The leading *Waderas* and headmen of Nasirabad have also promised to pay Rs. 240 annually for the grant of small monthly scholarships to the poor boys.

A school was opened at Badra in the beginning of October 1909. There has been no change in the state of the other schools, but on the whole the people of the district seem to be showing a keen interest in education. A notable exception to this is furnished by the people of the Shahrig and Harnai valleys, the inhabitants of which have hitherto not been induced to send any of their sons to school. The boys attending the school at Shahrig are four sons of bunniahs, and unless there is some improvement, this school will have to be closed.

47. *Criminal Justice.*—The following table shows the number of criminal cases disposed of in 1909 as compared with those of 1908:—

	1908.	1909.
(*a*) Original	250	260
(*b*) Appellate	8	1
TOTAL	258	261

48. *Civil Justice.*—The number of civil suits disposed of was as follows:—

	1908.	1909.
(*a*) Original	917	748
(*b*) Appellate	11	5
(*c*) Execution of decrees	443	440
TOTAL	1,371	1,193
Revenue cases	209	406
Miscellaneous	369	461
TOTAL	578	867

49. *Jail and Lock-up.*—The total number of prisoners in the various jails and lock-ups in this district at the commencement of the year was 71, and 760 were admitted during the year, the total thus amounting to 831. Of these 738 were released and 93 remained in the jails at the end of the year. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners amounted to Rs. 8,289-12-11 and the average cost per head per annum to Rs. 84-6-5.

The condition and health of prisoners was satisfactory. One prisoner died in the Kohlu Sub-Jail. One prisoner was released from the Sibi Jail on account of sickness under Section 535, Punjab Jail Manual, but he died next day.

Four prisoners escaped—
One from the Levy thana at Daulatpur in the Nasirabad Tahsil.
One from Jhatpat.
Two from the Sibi Jail.

All were re-arrested and punished except one from Sibi who is still at large. One prisoner attempted to escape from the Sibi Jail but was arrested and punished.

50. *Registration and stamps.*—The total number of documents registered was 51 and the receipts on this account amounted to Rs. 130-14-0.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Includes copying fees .	28	14	0
Visit fees . .	10	0	0
Miscellaneous . . .	5	0	0

The receipts from the sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 11,847-12-0 as against Rs. 11,385-3-0 during the last year.

51. *Local Funds.*—The Shahrig Bazar Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 8,022-4-11. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,865-7-5 and Rs. 11,058-6-1, respectively, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 8,829-6-3.

52. *Sibi Municipal Fund.*—The opening balance to the credit of the Sibi Municipal Fund on the 1st April 1909 was Rs. 17,511-3-5. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 33,034-8-7 and Rs. 35,529-10-2, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 15,016-1-10. The decrease in receipts was due to the small amount bid for the octroi contract. Octroi will in future years be collected direct.

53. *Employment of Muhammadans.*—There were three permanent vacancies among teachers in the Sibi District and all were given to Muhammadans. Owing to some reductions ordered among the Ministerial establishments three Hindus and one Muhammadan were permanently transferred to other districts. One new post of Sadar Kanungo was sanctioned during the year and a Hindu official from Quetta was appointed to it.

One Muhammadan and one Hindu were confirmed as Patwaris.

Owing to the reorganization of the Sibi Municipal Establishment, one Hindu was appointed as Octroi Muharrir and three Hindus and one Muhammadan were appointed Barrier Muharrirs.

54. *Employment of local men.*—One local man was given a post of levy Muharrir in Nasirabad.

55. *Arboriculture.*—Some 6,389 trees were planted along the road sides and water channels during the year.

Two hundred and twenty-eight English and American trees ordered by the Revenue Commissioner from Messrs. Richard, Smith & Co., Nurserymen and Seed Merchants, for the Sibi District were received in good condition. Out of these 18 were planted at Harnai and the remainder at Ziarat. The most successful have so far been the Sycamores, American maples and limes. Thirty horse chestnut plants and several young oaks were obtained from Quetta and were planted at Zairat along the water channels. These are all doing well.

A new garden was made at Harnai during the year and a large number of fruit and other trees were planted in it. A number of trees hitherto unknown at Sibi were introduced. The most successful of these appear to be the *tun*, the *semal* (bombax malabarica), the *gular* and the *amaltas* or Indian labournum.

56. *General.*—A rather severe earthquake shock was felt at 5-12 A.M. on the 21st October 1909 over the whole of the country which extends from Quetta to Jacobabad, but the area of maximum intensity seems to have been confined to a square tract measuring about 40 miles each way bisected by the portion of the North Western Railway which joins Sibi to Jacobabad. This tract consists of the bare, waterless desert known as the "Pat". Bellput and Shahpur situated in the Sibi Agency and Bhag in the Kalat Agency were completely ruined, while serious damage was done to other towns and villages. At Bellput R.B. Diwan Uttam Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad, who had gone there on inspection duty, was killed. Major A. L. Jacob, Assistant Political Agent, Sibi, who fortunately happened to be at Sibi when the news of the disaster at Bellput was received there, at once collected some men and went to the spot by special train. All the dead and wounded were disinterred by the morning of the 22nd October 1909.

Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, who reached Bellput on the night of 21st October 1909, was sent by Major Jacob on the morning of the 22nd October 1909 with the Assistant Surgeon to Bhag, while the Tahsildar of Nasirabad was sent on the evening of the same date to Shahpur. The bodies of the dead and wounded at Bhag were found to have already been recovered, the inhabitants

having worked admirably. The wounded were being attended to by the Native Hakims, and the Kalat State officials did not seem to need any outside help.

At Shahpur the whole town, consisting of about 400 houses, some of them two storied, lay flat on the ground. One hundred and two persons had been killed and 18 injured and a large number of cattle and sheep were lost. Shahpur was a town of about 1,000 inhabitants; of which at least half were Hindus, the families of Bunniahs trading in the Nasirabad villages and in Sind. These Hindus have had their homes at Shahpur for many generations, being attracted there by the great security enjoyed by the town owing to its being the residence of a specially venerated family of Sayyads. Of the 102 persons killed by the earthquake, 69 were Hindus and only 33 Muhammadans, the numerous fatalities among the Hindus being due to the fact that they are accustomed to sleep indoor more than the Muhammadans.

The people, helped by the Tahsildar of Nasirabad, acted promptly in disinterring and disposing of the bodies of the dead. Earthquake shocks of varying intensity continued up to the end of April 1910, and it was only by offers of generous assistance that the whole of the Hindu community was prevented from abandoning Shahpur for ever and migrating to Sind.

The total casualties were as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.
Bellput	26	12
Shahpur	102	18
Bhag	70	500
Lehri	9	...
Other villages	30	...
TOTAL	237	530

On the recommendation of the Political Agent, Sibi, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan sanctioned an advance of Rs. 35,000 for distribution to the sufferers from the earthquake at Shahpur, partly as a gift and partly as a taccavi advance to be repaid in eight annual instalments. Of this Rs. 31,022 were distributed as follows:—

	Gift.	Taccavi.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poor Hindus	4,650	...	4,650
Poor Muhammadans	4,000	...	4,000
Wealthier Hindus	3,482	12,410	15,892
Sayads	5,000	1,480	6,480
TOTAL	17,132	13,890	31,022

The balance Rs. 3,978 was refunded into the Treasury on 31st March 1910, as some of the Hindu inhabitants on second thought refused to bind themselves to reside at Shahpur, and returned the amount paid to them.

The loss of private property at Bellput was comparatively small, as the Bunniahs' houses consisted of dried mud and katcha roofing. The bunniahs stated that they did not want any help from Government except the supply of water for rebuilding their houses. This the Railway Department arranged to give.

Mr. Heron, Assistant Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, was sent by the Government of India about the 25th November 1909 to enquire into the causes of the earthquake, but no copy of his report has been received up to the close of the year under report.

57. *Distribution of Government lands in Nasirabad.*—Out of the lands in the eastern half of the Nasirabad Tahsil which were declared by the Settlement Officer to be the property of Government, an area of 4,854 acres and 9 ghantas has been given to the Bugti Nawab and his tuman. This comprises 2,045 acres and 8 ghantas *Khushkaba* (rain-fed) and 2,809 acres and 1 ghanta *Abi* (irrigated) lands. One hundred acres of *Abi* land have also been granted to Maulvi Abdul Ghafur of Humayun, a village in the Sukkur District, in recognition of the services rendered by him in the settlement of political cases.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, on consideration of certain recommendations submitted by the Political Agent, Sibi, has ordered that 1,442 acres and 34 ghantas of waste culturable lands shall be returned to the zamindars of the western portion of the Nasirabad Tahsil.

58. *Traffic in arms.*—A report was received in October 1909, that two Khidranis of the Harnai valley in the Shahrig Tahsil had imported rifles and ammunition from Kandahar and sold them to the Marris. Both the accused were arrested. The cases were still under investigation when the year closed.

59. The administration of the Sibi District and of the whole of Baluchistan sustained a great loss from the death in the earthquake of Rai Bahadur Diwan Uttam Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad, whose long experience, industry and integrity were highly valued by all who knew him.

H. DOBBS,
Political Agent, Sibi.

APPENDIX III.

General Administration Report of the Loralai District for the year 1909-10.

PART A.

Area and population.—The limits of the Loralai District remained unchanged during the year under report. Its area is 7,747 square miles with a population of 67,864 according to the Census of 1901.

Principal officers.—The following officers held charge of the District during the year:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kemball, I.A., C.I.E., from 1st April 1909 to 16th January 1910.

Major J. F. Whyte, I.A., from 17th January 1910 to close of the year.

Assistant Political Agents.

Major H. A. K. Gough, I.A., held charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, from 1st to 3rd May, Lieutenant-Colonel Kemball, from 4th to 29th May in addition to his own duties, and Captain Tucker from 30th May to the end of the year.

General attitude and conduct of the principal tribes.—The general attitude and conduct of the principal tribes in the district has on the whole been good. Grave suspicion however rests on the Kattakhel Section of the Lunis of having harboured and assisted the Luni outlaw Jalai.

The Marris are prohibited from grazing their cattle within the Duki Tahsil limits. Unfortunately some doubt exists as to the true alignment of the boundary between the Luni and Marri tribal areas laid down by Major MacIvor in 1888, and frequent complaints were received from the Lunis during the year that the Kohlu Marris were disregarding Major MacIvor's decision and were passing the limits which he assigned to them. The Extra Assistant Commissioners, Sibi and Duki, visited the locality but failed to induce the two tribes to agree on the subject of the alignment of the boundary and the question will engage the attention of the Political Agents, Sibi and Loralai, in the coming year.

Efforts were made during the year to arrive at a final settlement of the long pending grazing dispute between the Chuharkhel Shiranis of Zhob and the Marghzans Hassankhels and Isots of Loralai but without success. It is hoped that some means of settling it will be found during the coming year.

In August 1909 the Sirdar of the Kakars Muhammad Khan Jogezai went to the village of Shabozai in the valley of Bori for the purpose of marrying Musammat Toti, daughter of one Mado Shabozai. The lady had already been half promised to one Ibrahim Shabozai and the action of the father in giving his daughter away outside the tribe was much resented by the tribe who marked their displeasure by cutting off the ears of the horse of Sirdar Muhammad Khan on the wedding night. The Sirdar showed great forbearance and owing mainly to the manner in which he restrained his followers who were with him in considerable numbers no disturbance took place. This case which has been the subject of much correspondence between Zhob and this District is still unsettled.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report was 885, *i.e.*, 602 Criminal cases and 283 Civil suits.

The findings of the Jirgas were generally accepted, and the work done by them during the last year was satisfactory on the whole.

The following are some of the more important cases:—

(1) Jinda Ram, petition writer of Duki Tahsil, was murdered on the road between Loralai and Duki near mile 6 from Loralai on the 23rd May 1909. No clue to the murderer or murderers has been found. The case was referred to the Sibi Shahi Jirga which recommended that the sums of Rs. 600 and 150 should be recovered from the Utmankhels and the Marri Levies of the Tak Thana, respectively, and paid as compensation to the heirs of the deceased. The award of the Jirga was under the consideration of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan when the year closed.

(2) Four tongas while coming from Hurnai to Loralai on the evening of the 6th June 1909 were fired at a mile 48—7 between Sinjawi and Loralai. Three horses were wounded—two of them died the same day and the 3rd had to be destroyed a few days later. It appeared from the enquiries made that the attack was made by Wazirs belonging to the gang of Jalai Luni outlaw. The case was referred to the Sibi Shahi Jirga whose award was that the sum of Rs. 500 should be recovered from the Utmankhels of the Bori Tahsil and Rs. 190 from the Dumar Levies of the Inzarghat Thana and the whole amount paid to the Tonga Contractors as compensation for the loss sustained by them. This award was approved by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

(3) On the night between the 7th and the 8th June 1909, some unknown persons murdered the Moharrir and a sowar of the Chamalang Thana while they were asleep. It was believed at the time that this was the work of some Marri graziers. The case was laid before a special Jirga which assembled at Sibi in February 1910. The Jirga was of opinion that the murders were committed by Jalai Luni outlaw and that the Marris and Lunis were not responsible for them.

(4) While returning from Duki to Loralai on the morning of the 10th August 1909, Conductor Inward of the Military Works Services and his sowar Gul Khan were shot dead, at mile 13 from Loralai. The two murderers who were Shiranis were arrested by Jalalzais of Zhob near the border and brought to Loralai. They said that they had been brought by Jalai Luni outlaw from Afghanistan, and formed part of his gang. The case was tried by the Sessions Judge, Loralai, and the murderers were convicted and hanged.

(5) In November 1909, two robbers attacked the Kingri Thana and wounded a *bunnia* who subsequently died of his wounds. They also fired several shots at the Rest-house and the Post Office building and then fled. Five Shiranis and Nasirs were arrested on suspicion and the case was referred to the Gumbaz Jirga whose finding however was not approved. The case will be laid before the next Fort Munro Jirga.

(6) In December 1909 one Fattehgul Hamzazai, Musakhel, murdered K. S. Sardar Mauladad Khan, the acting Sirdar of the Belkhel tribe, and fled to Afghanistan where he is still at large. Baz Khan Belkhel, the uncle of the minor Sirdar, his mother Musammat Naz Bibi and a number of others were arrested on the charge of having abetted the murder. The case was referred to the Sibi Shahi Jirga which found them guilty and recommended that they should be deported from the Musakhel country and made to pay compensation to the heirs of the deceased. The award of the Jirga was still under consideration when the year closed.

In January 1910, six *badmashes* armed with rifles attacked the Toisar Thana and after looting the *bunnia's* shop and seizing the property of several masons and coolies who were employed there carried off two of the *bunnias* to the Chuharkhel country in the Zhob District where they were released. The case will be referred to the next Loralai Dera Ismail Khan Joint Jirga to be held at Fort Sandeman.

Horse Show and horse breeding.—The annual Gumbaz Horse Show (6th) was held from 15th to 17th March 1910. The total number of animals exhibited was 384. An increase of 128 on the figures for 1908-09.

The total expenditure on the Show amounted to Rs. 1,200, of which Rs. 873 were given in prizes. The Loralai Police Force bought one horse at the Show for Rs. 200.

Two hundred and eighty-six mares were covered during the year under review by the Government stallions located in the District.

District Levies.—The total number of effective Levies at the close of the year including those employed on carrying mails was 356 and the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,00,440-12-9. The Levies continued to do good and useful work and were as usual of great assistance in the district administration. The Levy Thanas were inspected from time to time by various officers in the district.

Proposals were submitted during the year for an increase in the strength of the Chamalang Thana and the substitution of Utmankhel foot Levies for Marri sowars in the Tak Thana. These proposals have been sanctioned and will be carried out during the coming year.

The question of the restoration of the allowance of Rs. 50 to the headman of the Utmankhels which was sanctioned in favour of the late Kalla Khan Levy Jemadar and headman of Utmankhels and subsequently forfeited in 1900 was considered, and it was decided to restore the allowance and pay it to Mulla Jallundhar, the nearest adult

relative of Kalla Khan and the guardian of his children. It was further decided that the allowance of Rs. 15 hitherto drawn by Mulla Jallundhar should be devoted to the needs of Amir Khan, the eldest son of Kalla Khan.

Police.—Mr. E. J. Gleeson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, held charge of the district, in addition to his charge of the force in the Zhob District, during the year under report.

Cognizable crimes.

The number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year was 55 against 128 in the previous year.

Eliminating class VI, *i.e.*, petty cases, the number of cases was 19 against 18 in the previous year.

The following is the distribution of these cases:—

	1908.	1909.
(1) Loralai	5	6
(2) Duki	5	8
(3) Sinjawi	1	1
(4) Barkhan	5	4
(5) Musakhel	2	...
TOTAL	18	19

There was no case of murder in the towns of the Loralai District. There was one case of murder that was tried judicially, namely, that of Mr. Inward, Military Works Department. Two Shirani *badmashes* were tried and sentenced to death.

The percentage of convictions obtained to Police cases investigated was 72·73 against 85·16 in the previous year.

The percentage of persons convicted to arrested was 81·82 against 84·09 in the previous year.

The percentage of property recovered to stolen was 47·27 against 34·43 in the previous year.

The number of burglary cases during the year under report was 9 against 8 in the previous year. These cases were distributed as follows, 5 in Duki, 2 in Loralai and 2 in Fort Sandeman.

Out of 89 cases convictions were obtained in 71. These 89 cases include 59 of public nuisance in which Magistrate did not convict in 15 cases. Twelve of these non-convictions occurred in the Loralai Town.

Three serious cases are thus left in which convictions were not obtained and 2 of these occurred in the current year. One was a case of burglary in Loralai and the other the escape of a prisoner from the custody of a Barkandaz in Barkhan.

Ninety persons were convicted out of 105 arrested, all these 15 were those persons arrested under section 34 of Act 5 of 1861.

The general working of the Police has been satisfactory.

The question of the insufficiency of the Police establishment both in regard to pay and members is being dealt with by the Local Government.

In the two districts of Zhob and Loralai 1 Sub-Inspector and 27 men were departmentally punished during the year against 1 Sub-Inspector and 31 men in the previous year.

In very rare instances recruits offered themselves for enlistment. Police officers had to be sent to the Punjab to enlist, and in some instances men of inferior physique had to be enlisted. Enlistments were made from the agricultural population.

The majority enlisted were Muhammadans.

The special causes operating unfavourably on recruiting are overwork and insufficiency of pay.

Roads and Communications.—No new road was constructed in the district through the agency of the Civil Department, during the year under report.

Post Office.—The Branch Office at Ismail Shahr which was closed last year was reopened with effect from the 1st April 1909.

A new combined Post and Telegraph Office was also opened at Manzai during the year.

PART B.

Land Revenue.—The total realizations under this head are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

	1909-1910.			1908-1909.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Demand—						
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of last year.	3,744	6	5	32,583	3	5
(*b*) On account of revenue (gross) for the year under report.	3,13,467	2	2	3,00,635	3	4
TOTAL DEMAND	3,17,211	8	7	3,33,218	6	9
(2) Collections—						
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years	3,741	6	5	28,995	5	0
(*b*) On account of revenue for the year under report	2,92,232	6	2	2,80,337	10	11
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	2,95,973	12	7	3,09,332	15	11
(3) Non-recoveries—						
(*a*) Remissions	85	13	10	.....		
(*b*) Malikana	14,794	12	8	14,318	13	5
(*c*) Suspensions	.....			.....		
(*d*) Grain allowances paid out of revenue in kind	6,354	1	6	5,832	3	0
(*e*) Arrears recoverable	3	0	0	3,744	6	5
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES	21,237	12	0	23,885	6	10

It will be seen that there is an improvement in the revenue collections during the year of Rs. 11,894-11-3 on the results of the previous year which is attributable to the higher rates at which the revenue grains were sold.

A sum of Rs. 3 remained in arrears at the close of the year.

Remissions amounting to Rs. 85-13-10 were granted during the year in the Duki-Sinjawi Sub-Division owing to partial failure of the water of certain springs and karezes.

There has been no change in the system of recovery of Government revenue during the year under review.

The area harvested during the year is compared below with that of the preceding year:—

	1909-1910			1908-1909.		
	Acres.	Roods.	Pole.	Acres.	Roods.	Pole.
Bori Tahsil	15,850	0	0	15,560	2	0
Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil	5,466	0	0	4,244	0	0
Duki Tahsil	Not available.					
Barkhan Tahsil	16,774	1	2	16,963	2	28
Musakhel Tahsil	6,579	2	11	5,156	3	33
TOTAL	44,669	3	13	41,925	0	21

The principal crops sown were wheat, barley, tobacco, maize, jowari, china, mung, shali, bajra, moth, melons, onions, etc.

No difficulty was experienced in recovering the revenue and no compulsory measures were adopted.

Settlement work was continued during the year in the Duki Tahsil. The period of the settlement of the Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil expires on the 31st March 1911 and the question of its revision is under consideration.

General condition of the District and the people.—There was no distress in the district and the seasons were normal. The public health was on the whole good. There were however some cases of pneumonia during the winter and of measles and small-pox

in the spring, a few of which ended fatally. Malarial fever also was as usual prevalent at Loralai during the autumn but was not so general as in the past years owing to the measures initiated in 1908-09 and again adopted during the year under review for cleaning out the water channels and to prevent mosquitos from breeding.

On account of scarcity in India the prices of food grains ruled high during the year under report. The average rates at Loralai itself are compared below:—

	1909-1910.		1908-1909.	
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
Wheat	11	½	12	8½
Barley	12	½	14	4
Ghi	0	15	0	15½
Indian Corn	12	10	14	10

Fodder was sufficient during the summer but scarce in the winter especially in the Duki Tahsil where the Lunis applied for permission to graze their animals in the Gadibar Reserve Forest. The permission was granted but was eventually not taken advantage of as conditions improved.

The following figures show the transactions under Takavi Advances during the year:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Advances outstanding on 1st April 1909	22,274	8	0
Advances made during the year	7,065	0	0
TOTAL	29,339	8	0
Recoveries made during the year	10,439	8	0
Balance outstanding on 31st March 1910	18,900	0	0

Migration and Emigration.—There was no emigration from or immigration into the district during the year beyond the usual movements of the nomadic and semi-nomadic portions of the population.

Trade.—Trade in the Loralai District is not extensive and is mainly in the hands of Hindus. The principal exports and imports were given in last year's report.

Mines and Mineral.—The Davispur Coal Mines continued to be worked by Abdula Asgharali & Co. The output of coal during the year under report was 193 tons and 4 maunds and the amount of royalty recovered was Rs. 12-13-2. No accident occurred during the year.

Irrigation.—Work on the Anambar flood channel constructed to irrigate the land granted for the purpose of establishing a Hazara Colony at Manzai is still in progress.

An important irrigation project embracing the construction of a reservoir at Torwal to collect the water brought down by the floods in the Narechi River and the irrigation from the reservoir of the whole of the Narechi Valley is under consideration.

The land to be irrigated under this scheme is being surveyed by the Settlement Department and as soon as the survey is completed, a report on the scheme will be submitted to the Local Government.

Forests.—No new forest was reserved during the year under report. The question of reservation of the Narechi Forest is still under consideration.

The contract for the recovery of royalty on wood at Loralai for the year 1909-10 was sold for Rs. 1,065 against Rs. 1,500 for the last year. The Contractor during 1908-09 is believed to have lost on his contract and bids for the contract of 1909-10 consequently ruled low.

The proposal to establish a forest depôt at Loralai for the sale of wood was abandoned after consultation with the Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests who was of opinion that its establishment would not result in keeping down the price of fire wood in the Loralai Bazar.

The question of replacing fuel by coal in the public offices in winter has been receiving attention during the past years and coal is now used whenever possible.

Excise.—The revenue for the year is compared below with that for 1908-09:—

	1909-1910.			1908-1909.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Foreign liquors	186	0	0	162	0	0
(2) Country spirits including still-head duty	4,321	10	8	3,375	0	0
(3) Rum	495	13	4	350	0	0
(4) Opium and poppy heads	773	5	4	950	0	0
(5) Intoxicating drugs	1,291	10	8	1,325	0	0
(6) Gain on sale proceeds of opium	150	0	0	.....		
TOTAL	7,218	8	0	6,162	0	0

There was thus an increase of Rs. 1,056-8 as compared with the receipts of the past year. The increase is due to the new system of supply of country liquor and opium introduced with effect from the 1st October 1909. On the other hand consumers complain that the liquor received from the Quetta Distillery is inferior to that which was manufactured locally and it is possible that there may be a decrease in consumption during the coming year with a corresponding decrease in revenue.

The following table shows the number of shops licensed during the year in the District for the sale of foreign and country liquors, opium and poppy heads and intoxicating drugs and the fees realized therefrom as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Particulars.	Year under report.		Preceding year.	
	Number of shops.	Amount.	Number of shops.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs.
(1) *Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors*—				
(a) Retail sale shop in the Loralai Cantonment.	1	150 0 0	1	150
(b) Loralai Dâk Bungalow . . .	1	12 0 0	...	4
(c) Zirrah „ . .	1	12 0 0	...	4
(d) Smallan „ . .	1	12 0 0	...	4
(2) *Country Liquors*—				
(a) Number of wholesale shops . .	*Nil.*			
(b) Number of retail sale shops . .	17 in the first ½ year. 17 3 „ 2nd „			
(c) Number of special permits granted during the year.	*Nil.*			
(d) Amount realized on account of Vend Fee.	...	2,199 10 8	...	3,375
(e) Amount realized on account of still-head duty.	...	2,122 0 0	...	...
(3) *Rum*	5	495 13 4	5	350
(4) *Opium and poppy heads* . . .	16	773 5 4	16	950
Gain on sale proceeds of opium . .	...	150 0 0	...	...
(5) *Intoxicating Drugs*—				
Wholesale	3	333 5 4	3	335
Retail sale	17	958 5 4	17	990
Total .	...	7,218 8 0	...	6,162

The number of shops for the sale of country liquor in the District during the 2nd half-year of 1909-10 was only 3 as against 17 in the first half-year.

No case of opium smuggling was brought to notice during the year under review.

As the shops for the sale of country liquor in the District number only 3 it was not thought necessary to revise the list of shops or to record local opinion as to their location.

Education.—There were 10 Primary Schools in the District as against 8 during the last year, new schools having been opened at Musakhel and Chuharkot in the Barkhan Sub-Division. The number of scholars attending these schools on the 31st March 1910 is compared below with that on the same date of the preceding year:—

	31st March 1910.	31st March 1909.
(1) Loralai	56	43
(2) Mekhtar	11	14
(3) Duki Gaisford School	11	15
(4) Duki Village School	16	29
(5) Ismail Shahr	15	23
(6) Smallan	13	14
(7) Hajikot	45	39
(8) Chuharkot	21	...
(9) Rarasham	8	15
(10) Musakhel	6	...
	202	192

The expenditure on the maintenance of these schools amounted to Rs. 5,230-6-4 against Rs. 4,220-14-3 for last year.

With a view to popularising the school at Smallan the experiment of giving religious instructions to the boys was tried in the school and the appointment of a Mulla on Rs. 10 per mensem was sanctioned with effect from the 1st September 1909 from the Duki-Sinjawi Bazar Fund.

The number of boys in the Primary School at Hajikot having risen beyond the control of one teacher proposals for the appointment of a second teacher for the school with effect from the 1st April 1910 have been submitted for sanction.

The construction of a store room and assistant teacher's quarters at Hajikot was sanctioned during the year at a cost of Rs. 550.

Civil and Criminal Justice.—The following table shows the total number of cases including appeals disposed of during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

	Civil.		Criminal.	
	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
Cases	633	527	201	111
Appeals	10	11	2	7
Revisions	2	1	...	...

Jails and lock-ups.—The total number of prisoners in the different jails and lock-ups at the close of the year was 78 and the total expenditure on guards and maintenance amounted to Rs. 4,047-3-5, giving an average cost per head of Rs. 61-13-9.

Jamal Khetran, an undertrial prisoner in the Barkhan Sub-Jail on the charge of murder, escaped from custody on the 17th May 1909 through the negligence of Bilanda Constable. Every endeavour to recapture the prisoner was made but without success. Bilanda was tried under section 223 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 4 months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

Stamps and Registration.—The receipts from sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 8,616-9-0 against Rs. 7,042-7-0 for the preceding year.

The total number of documents registered was 32 and the fees on account of their registration amounted to Rs. 76.

Local Funds.—The following table shows the receipts and expenditure and opening and closing balances of the several Excluded Local Funds in the district during the year:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Loralai Town Fund	11,494 4 1	15,521 10 8	16,614 15 1	10,400 15 8
Duki-Sinjawi Bazar Fund	1,505 9 8	1,644 12 0	1,111 0 5	2,039 5 3
Barkhan-Musakhel Bazar Fund	2,085 4 8	1,530 7 4	884 6 5	2,731 5 7
Total	15,085 2 5	18,696 14 0	18,610 5 11	15,171 10 6

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadan to Hindu employees holding ministerial appointments in the district at the close of the year was 50·4 against 49·58 in 1908 or an increase of ·82 per cent.

Employment of local men.—The number of local Muhammadans employed in the district at the close of the year was 25 as detailed below:—

Police Service	15
Naib Tahsildars	3
Tahsildar	1
Levy Moharrirs	4
Patwaris	1
Clerk	1

Arboriculture.—A large number of fruit and roadside trees was obtained from the Superintendent, Arboriculture, Quetta, and distributed among the Zamindars who seem to take interest in their plantation. The nurseries maintained in the district also supplied a considerable number of trees to Zamindars.

Twenty-three varieties of American maize seed were received from the Revenue Commissioner for experimental sowing in the district. Full instructions as to how to plant them were given to Zamindars, but in no case have the experiments been successful owing to the seed having been sown late.

General.—Nos. 24 and 15 Survey Parties have been carrying out surveying operations in the Musakhel Tahsil during the year.

The 124th Baluchistan Infantry at Loralai was relieved by the 126th Baluchistan Infantry on the 11th August 1909, and the 15th (Curetons Multanis) Lancers by the 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers on the 24th November 1909.

The Military Detachment at Drug was withdrawn from the 22nd January 1910.

J. F. WHYTE, *Major,*

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Loralai.

APPENDIX IV.

General Administration Report of Zhob for 1909-10.

Area and population.—The external and internal boundaries of the district remained unaltered during the year. The area according to the figures obtained in 1903 was 9,626 square miles and the population according to the Census of 1901, 69,718.

Principal officers.—Colonel G. C. Trench, I.A., held charge of the district throughout the year. Captain E. H. S. James, I.A., held charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent up to the 30th April 1909 when he was transferred to the North-West Frontier Province. Mr. S. S. Waterfield succeeded Captain James and held the post during the remainder of the year.

Major C. B. Loring, I.A., remained in command of the Zhob Levy Corps up to the 7th of February 1910, when he proceeded on leave prior to retirement from the Corps. The command devolved from the 8th of February on Major W. W. Bickford who had held the post of 2nd-in-command from the beginning of the year. The British officers named below held charge of the other posts in the Zhob Levy Corps during the course of the year:—

(1) Lieutenant M. H. Lucas, Adjutant Cavalry, from 1st to 3rd July 1909 and from 15th August 1909 to 8th November 1909.

(2) Lieutenant A. S. Auret, Adjutant Cavalry, from 4th July 1909 to 14th August 1909.

(3) Lieutenant O. C. Ward, Adjutant Cavalry, from 9th November 1909 to 30th November 1909.

(4) Captain A. E. S. Scott, Adjutant Cavalry, from 1st December 1909 to 31st March 1910.

(5) Major Bickford, in addition to his own duties, from 16th April 1909 to 28th May 1909.

(6) Lieutenant A. S. Auret from 29th May 1909 to 18th October 1909.

(7) Lieutenant M. H. Lucas from 19th October 1909 to 23rd October 1909, in addition to his own duties.

General attitude and conduct of tribes. Shiranis.—On the 20th and 21st April 1909, the Arozai emigrants were interviewed at Hussain Nikka by Colonel Trench and Captain James (Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent, Zhob). The emigrants were fully represented. The conditions made and agreed upon during 1908 in connection with their return to Zhob were ratified and the *maliks* gave hostages for the return of the whole of the emigrants by the autumn of 1909. No new conditions were made but the *maliks* asked for an extension of the period agreed upon in 1908 to the autumn of 1909, because the balance of takavi due to His Majesty the Amir had yet to be paid. Khanoo Arozai, one of the emigrants who carried off a Government Lee Enfield rifle in his possession at the time of the emigration returned the same unconditionally at Hussain Nikka during the visit.

Sadagul Obokhel outlaw came in on safe conduct at Hussain Nikka and asked for pardon. His application was supported by the whole of the Shirani tribe. It was represented that should Sadagul not be pardoned and allowed to return to Zhob, he would seriously hamper the return of the emigrants by reports to Kabul, and further that he would constantly harry the people and disturb the peace of Zhob.

After due consideration it was decided that the tribe should settle up all the cases against Sadagul and his gang according to tribal law. Some of the cases were accordingly settled at Hussain Nikka, while others had to be postponed as parties concerned were not present.

Sadagul was then allowed to give a hostage in his brother, to be of good behaviour and was told that he would be treated like other emigrants and on return could settle up his remaining cases.

Great satisfaction and relief was felt and expressed by the *maliks* of all the tribes of Lower Zhob at this settlement.

In pursuance of this settlement Amir and other emigrants came to Fort Sandeman in order to hand over their hostages and to make arrangements to cultivate their lands. Since then the emigrant Shirani families continued returning to Zhob gradually and in the last week of October 1909 the principal *maliks* returned with the majority of the emigrant families. They appeared before Mr. Waterfield, Assistant Political Agent, on the 15th and 16th November and at first seemed to think that they had conferred a

great favour upon Government by returning and began to demand certain concessions. In reply they were told that they were somewhat premature in putting forward demands for concessions before they on their part had fulfilled their compact, that some thirty or forty families, of whom some were relatives of the *maliks* had not yet returned from Afghanistan, further that since our administration of the country the behaviour of the Shiranis had been such that no Government official had ever been able to trust them and that at the present time no Shirani would trust another. This fact having been rubbed into them they were told that if they desired to receive benefit and consideration from Government, it lay in their hands to prove themselves trustworthy by rendering loyal and good service to Government in future and that until such trust was engendered they need expect no further consideration. Before the dismissal of the Jirga the *maliks* were strongly advised for their own welfare and that of the tribe to put aside or at once settle, in accordance with tribal custom, their private feuds and in future to act unitedly and honestly in the execution of Government services. The returned emigrants were given takavi advances at the rate of Rs. 50 per house in order to enable them to re-settle in their homes.

Sadagul Obokhel Shirani also, having obtained permission from the Political Agent, Zhob, came to Fort Sandeman on the 16th November 1909. He was allowed interviews by Mr. Waterfield, Assistant Political Agent, both on the 16th and 17th idem alone and in the presence of a number of Shirani *maliks*. He made effusive assurances of his intention to settle down peaceably and to give no trouble in future. He admitted his liabilities with regard to the cases against him, which were settled at Hussain Nikka in April 1909, and promised to settle them as soon as possible. As a proof of his good faith Sadagul handed over his son Allawal as a hostage to remain at Fort Sandeman. From Sadagul's demeanour and conversation it appeared that he was thoroughly tired of his sojourn in Afghanistan and it is believed that he really intends to behave himself.

Jogezais.—The work in connection with the valuation of property of the Nawab Kahols was finished by L. Atma Ram during the year under report. The question of transference of this property to Ishak Kahols is still pending and is receiving the attention of the authorities.

In the month of December 1909 the differences between Khande Khan and Diwana Khan Jogezais were made up and they became friends.

During May 1909 the disputes existing between Baran Nawab Kahol Jogezai and his step-brothers were settled at Quetta by the Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob. He also settled there amicably the disputes existing between Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Akbar Khan and Baran Nawab Kahols regarding Mir Haji's widow.

The dispute between Sardar Muhammad Khan Jogezai and his sister Gulsana regarding her pay, etc., was settled amicably, in that Gulsana was formally married to Zarghum Khan without paying any walwar to the Sardar.

The general attitude and conduct of other tribes in the district do not call for any remarks and were satisfactory during the year under report.

Raids.—On the night between the 6th and 7th of April 1909, a gang of outlaws headed by Momin attacked and killed Sahib Khan and Murad Khan Obokhels, Miragul Shahal Kahol and Musammat Nandaroo, wife of Azim Khan Shahal Kahol, who were returning from the Daraban Jirga. Mulla Malook, who was also one of the party had his horse killed and was himself wounded in the leg. The case was marked for the Joint Jirga of Shiranis from Zhob and Dera Ismail Khan, which was not held before the close of the year.

On the 1st April 1909 some Khurasanis, while on their way from Fort Sandeman to Khurasan, were robbed of their merchandise and were at the same time wounded by Sulemankhel *badmashes* near Kunder. The Naib Tahsildar Kakar Khurasan proceeded to the spot and captured six Sulemankhel robbers together with the loot. The culprits, however, escaped from the custody of the tribal levies near Ashewat. Two of the Sulemankhel *badmashes* and one of the Levy Sowars were wounded in the fight, which ensued when the robbers struggled for their escape. Two rifles belonging to the robbers and almost all the things as well as cash of the Khurasanis were recovered from the raiders.

On the 20th of April 1909, a party of 13 men of the Zhob Levy Corps under Duffedar Khar, 2nd Squadron, were attacked in the Kharkotai Tangi, 5 miles from Saradarga by a large party believed to have been composed of Mahsuds, Momin's gang of Shirani outlaws and Sulemankhels. The ambush was well laid and unfortunately Duffedar Khar though he picquetted the entrance to the Tangi, did not consider further picquetting necessary. The party therefore fell into the trap and though they fought bravely, had no chance against the enemy and suffered very severe loss. Ten men of the Corps were killed on the spot, and one was so severely wounded that he expired shortly after reaching Saradarga, four horses were killed, eleven carbines and 431 rounds were taken. The whole affair was over in about 10 minutes and no warning of the disaster reached Saradarga until the return of a riderless horse. Parties then galloped out from both Saradarga and Gustoi but could not come up with the raiders.

From enquiry it transpired that Wazir, Kajir, Lajmir and Muhammad Ali Sulemankhels were the chief leaders of this raiding party. Of these the last 3 men fortunately fell into the hands of the Wana Political authorities. The case was laid before the Sibi Shahi Jirga of 1910. The Jirga found these men guilty in this case as well as in that of raid on the party of Lieutenant Lucas of the Zhob Levy Corps on the 8th May 1909 and each of them has been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. It is an extraordinary fact that since the arrest of these men all serious Mahsud raids in Zhob have stopped.

On the 26th April 1909, some travellers while on their way from Dera Ismail Khan to Fort Sandeman were attacked near Domanda by a gang of unknown persons. One of them Ghulam Haider, who was a shopkeeper of Fort Sandeman, was killed and the whole caravan looted. The case is being dealt with by the Dera Ismail Khan authorities and the result has not yet been communicated to this office.

On the 8th May 1909, Lieutenant Lucas of the Zhob Levy Corps while proceeding towards Mughalkot with the Cavalry rifles, was attacked near Talkhankot by a band of 60 or 70 Mahsuds, who had sangard a position on the eastern side of the road. Fortunately Lieutenant Lucas took the route along the bed of the Zhob river, when fire was opened he dismounted under cover of the river bank and led his men on to the high ground above, drove the enemy out of the Sangars and across the Zhob into the hills, wounding two of them. Zhob Levy Corps losses were three camel sowars and five camels shot and one Lance Duffedar wounded.

The chief leaders of this raiding party have been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment each, *vide* note on Saradarga raid.

On the 24th of May 1909, a party of unknown raiders attacked a party of travellers escorted by 20 sepoys of the Zhob Levy Corps at a distance of one mile from Dhanasar post on the Mughalkot side, but the travellers sustained no loss, although shots were exchanged. The raiders disappeared in the hills.

On the evening of the 31st May 1909, the village of Talkhankot near Mir Ali Khel was raided by a gang of Mahsud Wazirs and a large number of cattle and other moveable property taken. The raiders also cut the telegraph wires and news did not therefore reach Mughalkot till nearly midnight. Captain Loring, who had that day returned to Mughalkot from Girdibagh with Lieutenant Crozier, 4th Rajputs, started out with a party of Cavalry in pursuit of the raiders. The party came up with the raiders and were fired on from a position on the northern side of the Astash plain. From there a running fight was maintained as far as the Gomal, 3 or 4 miles east of Toikhulla, to which post a message was immediately sent. The party then returned to Mughalkot with 133 cattle recovered from the raiders. Subsequently a party of the Southern Waziristan Militia from the Toikhulla post came up with this raiding gang and killed six and severely wounded three others.

On the 1st June 1909, some sheep and goats belonging to the Gustoi post were driven off by raiders. Jamadar Ghulam Rasul with a party set off in pursuit and came up with the raiders, who opened fire, but being hotly pressed abandoned the loot and effected their escape. It is noteworthy that both the above gangs of raiders covered their flight with long range fire from modern small bore weapons.

On the 26th May 1909, 67 donkeys belonging to Haji Hussain Lowana which were grazing near Salimi Lowara were carried off across the border by Marhatta and some other Khoidadkhel Sulemankhels.

On the 15th June 1909, two camels belonging to the camel contractor, Zhob, which had taken stores to Mughalkot were seized by ten Mahsuds while out grazing and taken off by them in the direction of the Wana District. The camelmen were also taken but were released later. They reported that the band of ten Mahsuds was joined *en route* by another band of thirty, who had lifted a bullock from a Shirani between Chachobi and Shinghar. The case was taken up by the Wazir Jirga of 1910 but the complainant having not made the appearance it was filed for default.

On the 21st June 1909, some goats belonging to the Sarantsahan were seized and carried off to Dochina by some Khoidadkhels. A party sent out in search of them found two horses and two donkeys grazing on our side of the border and impounded these pending the return of the goats. The matter was subsequently settled amicably.

On the 13th August 1909, a patrol from Gulkach met a band of raiders carrying off cattle into the Wana Agency. The patrol pursued and drove off the raiders recovering the cattle. The patrol party behaved with most commendable promptitude and dash. They succeeded in rescuing 240 bullocks and a girl, who had been carried off by a band of about 150 Mahsuds and killed one of the raiders. On the night of the 18th idem this gang attacked the hamlet and post at Gulkach, but the post commander turned out promptly and drove off the raiders with no loss to either party.

On the night of 21st August 1909, three horses were stolen by Mahsud raiders from the post at Mughalkot. The pursuit was ineffectual. The case was referred to the Tank Jirga of Mahsuds held during March 1910, and Rs. 450 compensation was granted to the Zhob Levy Corps.

On the 5th September 1909, Remaldas *bunia of* Badinzai was severely wounded by some unknown *badmash* in the bungalow compound of Badinzai. No trace was found of the culprit. The case was referred to the Sibi Shahi Jirga, who awarded Rs. 375 compensation for the wounds of the *bunia* to be recovered half in half from the Badinzai village and the Levies of the Badinzai thana, absent men of whom were further fined one month's pay each.

On the 14th September 1909, one Shergul Karmezai Shirani of Aghbarg was robbed by 16 Mahsuds of his entire property consisting of 4 bullocks, 12 cows, goats and household articles, etc., valued at a total of Rs. 1,737 in addition to Rs. 400 in cash. The gang also carried away forcibly all men and women of the village to the border of the Zhob district near Kuchmina country, where they left them tied up, carrying off the property with them. The case was referred to the Wazir Jirga of Tank during March 1910, and compensation recovered from the Wazirs.

On the 16th September 1909, 2 horses worth Rs. 440 belonging to one Lalu Arozai Marani were, while grazing in the Kuchmina hills, carried off by 18 Mahsuds. The case was referred to the Tank Jirga of Wazirs during March 1910, and compensation granted to the owner.

On the night of the 30th October 1909, a thief attempted to steal a horse from within the barbed wire enclosure of the Gulkach post of the Zhob Levy Corps. The sentry shot him dead and the horse was also wounded. The thief belonged to a Powinda Kirri, which was fined Rs. 500, and the fine was recovered on the spot.

On the 8th December 1909, one Sahib Khan "Tapali" (Postal sowar) Girdao, while returning with his brother from Fort Sandeman was stopped by three *badmashes* near Safi, who took away one rifle, seven rounds of ammunition and Rs. 47 in cash. The offenders who were believed to be Sultankhel, Adakhel Sulemankhels left Sahib Khan and his brother blindfolded.

On the 1st of January 1910, some unknown Sulemankhels took away by force the property of Malik Hassan Khan, Dadshah and Alam Khan Shiranis of Mughalkot. The complainants preferred their claims against the Dotanis who had harboured the culprits. The Dotanis agreed to pay half compensation Rs. 218 of the property lost and to find out the culprits, at whose capture the complainants to be redressed fully.

On the 3rd of January 1910, some unknown Wazirs robbed Sahib Khan and Kalandar Khan Arozais of their two bullocks and other property valued at Rs. 266-4. The case is still pending.

On the 12th February 1910, Doulat Ram, a Police Muharrir, who had left Fort Sandeman on the 10th idem on transfer to Musakhel, was murdered by unknown *badmashes* between Murgha and Musakhel. The Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, made enquiries on the spot and reported that the scene of murder was outside the Zhob limits and within the Musakhel tahsil. The file of the case was accordingly transferred to the Political Agent, Loralai, for disposal.

On the 13th February 1910, a gang of ten *badmashes* fired at a Survey party at about midway between Mughalkot and Mir Ali Khel. The escort with the Survey Party also fired at their assailants but there were no casualties.

On the 16th February 1910, a coolie of the Military Works Services, Fort Sandeman, who carried bedding and some Government papers belonging to the Sub-Overseer of Mir Ali Khel, was waylaid by some *badmashes* between miles 21 and 22 on the Fort Sandeman-Mir Ali Khel road. The *badmash* made off with the bedding and papers and left the coolie duly tied there. The culprit was found to be a Sulemankhel, who was apprehended and punished with 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or 3 months further rigorous imprisonment in default.

On the 18th February 1910, three unknown armed persons fell upon a caravan of Powindahs, which lay encamped at a distance of 2 miles from Dhanasar in the direction of Manikhawa and having broken open a couple of small trunks, a wooden box and a gunny bag containing jewellery and clothes decamped with the loot. The case was referred to the Joint Jirga of Shiranis who have suggested further enquiries being made about the culprits.

On the night between 23rd and 24th February 1910, Jang and Isak Anezais and Atto Haripal "fararis" killed Paigul Anezai and severely wounded Baqi Anezai. Atto was captured but Jang and Isak made good their escape. The case has been marked for the Joint Shirani Jirga.

The Dâk Sowar carrying the outgoing Fort Sandeman-Dera Ismail Khan mail of the 2nd March was held up by the badmashes Spin, Mazhwai, Sherdad and Walidad at Spin Ponai, a place about a mile from Dhanasar towards Survekani. The badmashes bound the hands of the Sowar, whom they started towards Narwasak but released him a little beyond Kaser Shawan, whence he went to the thana and was thus late.

On the 3rd March 1910, when Azim Khan, Postal Sowar who was carrying dâk from Survekani to Dhanasar, arrived at a place called Hai. Jamal grave-yard, some

badmashes, the companions of Spin, waylaid him. They wrested Rs. 4 in cash from him and burnt three dâk bags, which he was carrying. The case has been marked for the Joint Shirani Jirga.

The Dâk Sowar, Karam Khan, while bringing the mail from Dhanasar, which was due at Fort Sandeman on the 21st of March 1910, was killed by some badmashes between Dhanasar and Manikhwa; the dâk bags were, however, recovered. The maliks concerned have been given time to trace the culprits and the case marked for the Joint Shirani Jirga of 1911.

Tribal disputes.—On the 11th April 1909, a fight took place between the Kudezais, the Hamzazais and the Gullazais, in which several men were wounded, all of whom have recovered. The case was referred to arbitration. The arbitrators have submitted the award but one of the parties has put in some objections, which are still under enquiry.

On the 6th of January 1910, Khoidad Kamalzai of Loiband, in pursuance of an old blood feud, which had been settled sometime ago, but in which his party had not yet been redressed according to the settlement, shot and wounded Pirosh Kamalzai in the thigh, who afterwards succumbed to the injuries. The case was referred to a local Jirga whose award is under consideration of the Political Agent.

Casualties among principal Sardars, Maliks and successions.—The following Maliks died during the year under report:—

(1) Malik Shahmurad of Zama, Tahsil Hindubagh.
(2) Malik Meharban of Kazzah, Tahsil Hindubagh.
(3) Malik Wazir of Torkan, Tahsil Killa Saifulla.
(4) Malik Toran of Abdul Karez, Tahsil Killa Saifulla.
(5) Malik Haji Khan of Matkhulla, Tahsil Killa Saifulla.
(6) Malik Khanai of Anezai, Tahsil Fort Sandeman.
(7) Malik Rahim Khan of Sangrin, Tahsil Fort Sandeman.
(8) Akbar of Warsak, Tahsil Fort Sandeman.

Principal cases referred to Jirgas.—On the 5th January 1910, Havildar Abdul Rahim of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry shot dead Survey Clerk Jan Muhammad in the latter's tent. The Havildar was a Brahui, who had an old feud with the Clerk, also a Brahui, over a woman. The occurrence took place in the Survey camp at Fort Sandeman and had no further significance than a private feud. The murderer bolted with his rifle but returned and gave himself up together with the rifle within 24 hours. The case has been referred to a Jirga of Brahui Sardars.

On the 4th of January 1910, Gaurai, son of Tarku Chuharkhel of Lowara, was shot dead by Mehar Khan on account of adultery with the wife of Saifoo Khan, the brother of the murderer. The Joint Jirga of Shiranis suggested acquittal of the murderer and awarded that the woman should be given to another man and walwar granted to the husband. The award was approved by the Political Agent.

On the 1st August 1909, Sardar Mohammad Khan, Jogezai, together with his relatives and friends went to the village of Shahbozai in the Loralai District in order to get married. At night when the Sardar, etc., were asleep in that village some one of the villagers cropped the ears of the Sardar's horse as well as those of two other horses. An attempt was made at amicable settlement between the parties, but without success. The Political Agent, Loralai, has been addressed on the subject and if he agrees the case will be referred to the next Quetta Shahi Jirga.

On the 14th August 1909, Rozi and Payo Ghorezais had a scuffle with Sahibdad Pakhezai over water near Mina Bazar in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil. On the following day the latter died of the injuries received by him in the course of the scuffle. The case was compromised by the parties on payment of usual blood compensation. The compromise was confirmed by a local Jirga, whose award was approved by the Political Agent.

On the 10th June 1909, one Salave Jamalzai wounded his wife Zargni and her paramour Sandai with a knife. The woman succumbed to the wounds. The case was referred to a local Jirga, who awarded that the wounded paramour should pay Rs. 600 half compensation to the husband for his deceased wife. The paramour was held to be entitled to compensation for his wounds, which were to be examined after a year and compensation granted at the arbitration of Khan Sahib Mian Khan Kibzai.

The value of the losses incurred by the Zhob Levy Corps and others owing to the desertion of Gul Bahram Jogezai and his subsequent raids (see Administration Report for 1908-09) having been ascertained the case was under the orders of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General referred to a Special Jirga for opinion as to whether the members of the Jogezai tribe should be held responsible for these losses or not. The Jirga absolved the relatives and tribes of the culprits of responsibility for these losses and proposed that the offender's property to the value of Rs. 1,555 which is

available might be utilised in compensating the deserving losses rateably. The total value of the damages caused amounted to Rs. 11,006-6-10 as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Government loss—			
(*i*) Gwal Hyderzai thana imprest	4	9	3
(*ii*) Takavi instalment recovered from Zadhoon	123	0	0
	127	9	3
(2) Zhob Levy Corps loss	3,277	13	7
(3) Private loss	7,601	0	0
	11,006	6	10

The Political Agent submitted the following proposals in this respect, which were sanctioned by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General:—

(1) that the Government loss of Rs. 127-9-3 be written off the books;
(2) that the Zhob Levy Corps loss of Rs. 3,277-13-7 be met from savings in the Zhob Levy Corps grant for the year 1910-11;
(3) that the private loss of Rs. 7,601 be met rateably from Rs. 1,555, the estimated value of the offender's property and the sum of Rs. 1,578 cut from the Jogezai's allowances for this purpose.

In the last year's Administration Report it was noted that the award arrived at by the local Jirga in the case of robbery of the parcel mail between Badinzai and Fort Sandeman was under consideration of the Political Agent. Later on however the parcel carrier identified one Syed Khan Kibzai, a detene in the Fort Sandeman Jail in another case, to be one of the culprits, who had robbed the parcel mail. Syed Khan denied the charge and the case was referred to another Jirga. The case was still under adjudication when Syed Khan died and it has now been ordered that the case be laid before another Jirga for opinion as to how the loss incurred by the Postal Department should be made good.

Usman Ghani Safi, outlaw who in company with his sons robbed the parcel mail between Baratkhel and Gwal Hyderzai (*vide* Administration Report for the last year), having surrendered, the case was referred to a local Jirga, who have found Usman Ghani guilty. The award is under consideration of the Political Agent.

In the month of November 1909, Mohammad Amin, son of Fatteh Khan Sulemankhel of Katawaz, a Duffedar in the 18th Cavalry of His Majesty the Amir's army, deserted and arrived here from Kabul. On enquiry Mohammad Amin stated that his brother Fatteh Mohammad, who was employed as a Jamadar in the same regiment, had been put to death by order of His Majesty and that he had deserted his regiment for fear of his life. The deserter brought with him one horse worth Rs. 260 (Kabuli coins), one sword, one carbine, 11 cartridges and one belt. The arms and ammunition were taken over from him and the man was allowed to go with his horse.

On the 3rd June 1909, one Hassan Khan, son of Mashak, and Zharrai Kibzais, killed Tola Ram Patwari of the Murgha Kibzai Circle at Zarozai between Lakaband and Murgha Kibzai. The murderers were arrested and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Zhob. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, however, commuted their sentences to those of transportation for life.

Frontier Crimes Regulations.—The number of cases referred to Jirgas during the year was 415 as detailed below:—

Civil	90
Criminal	204
Revenue	63
Miscellaneous	58
TOTAL	415

Besides the above 1,397 cases as detailed below were disposed of politically, without reference to Jirgas:—

Civil	413
Criminal	229
Revenue	186
Miscellaneous	569
TOTAL	1,397
GRAND TOTAL	1,812

The findings of Jirgas were accepted by the Political Agent in all the 415 cases. It will be seen that the total number of political cases during the year has been 1,812 against 1,804 for the preceding year.

As a rule almost all the cases in which people of the country are concerned are settled by the Jirga system, and the working of this system has been satisfactory.

The number of persons criminally punished under Jirga proceedings was 369 against 103 for the preceding year. The increase is due to the enforcement of security proceedings against a number of persons.

The number of persons called upon to furnish security under Jirga proceedings was 319 against 317 for the preceding year.

The amount of fine inflicted during the year was Rs. 1,000. The amount of such fines outstanding from the previous years, was Rs. 4,500-10-4, thus making a total of Rs. 5,500-10-4.

Out of this a sum of Rs. 2,098-2-6 was recovered and credited into the Treasury within the year. A sum of Rs. 80-8-0 was paid as compensation to complainants and the balance of Rs. 3,321-15-10 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Opium smuggling.—There has been no case of opium smuggling in this district during the year of 1909.

Land revenue.—The gross land revenue demand for the year under review excluding arrears was Rs. 1,69,862-13-8 against Rs. 1,52,267-4-1 for the previous year, showing an improvement of Rs. 17,595-9-7. The collections, excluding a sum of Rs. 774-4-3 on account of arrears, amounted to Rs. 1,49,358-10-0 against Rs. 1,33,931-5-6 for 1908-09, showing an increase of Rs. 15,427-4-6. Non-recoveries amounted to Rs. 20,504-5-7. Details are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

	1909-10.	1908-09.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) *Demands*—		
(a) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous year outstanding at the end of the last year	774 4 3	...
(b) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report	1,69,862 13 8	1,52,267 4 1*
TOTAL	1,70,637 1 11	1,52,267 4 1
(2) *Collections*—		
(a) On account of arrears of revenue of previous year	774 4 3	...
(b) On account of the revenue for the year under report	1,49,358 10 0†	1,33,931 5 6
TOTAL	1,50,132 14 3	1,33,931 5 6
(3) *Non-recoveries*—		
(a) Remissions	3,815 9 4	3,301 5 4
(b) Malikana	7,624 11 6	7,160 11 0*
(c) Suspensions	.....	.....
(d) Grain allowances paid out of revenue in kind	8,111 15 10	7,099 10 0
(e) Arrears recoverable (other than suspension)	952 0 11	774 4 3*
TOTAL	20,504 5 7	18,335 14 7

	Demand.	Malikana.	Net revenue.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Killa Saifulla Tahsil	75 3 0	3 12 2	71 6 10
Kakar Khurasan Sub-tahsil	1 11 6	0 1 4	1 10 2
TOTAL	76 14 6	3 13 6	73 1 0

* The revised tahsil accounts show that the undermentioned amounts forming part of the demand for 1908-09 were not accounted for in that year's statement.

† Includes Annas 1-11 recovered in excess, to be refunded.

The increase of over Rs. 15,000 over the past year's collections is made up of increases which occur under all tahsils except Killa Saifulla which shows a deficit of Rs. 2,699 under "Fluctuating Collections" (Rs. 1,924) and grazing tax (Rs. 775), due chiefly to untimely rainfall. Fort Sandeman Tahsil accounts for an increase of Rs. 2,743 composed of the following items:—

	Rs.
Fluctuating Collections	1,118
Grazing tax	2,383
Royalty on wood	432
	3,933
Fixed Collections	—1,190
	2,743

The decrease under "Fixed Collections" is due to termination of *ijaras* which fact also accounts for the increase under "Fluctuating Collections". The increase under grazing tax is due to more effective supervision.

Hindubagh Tahsil accounts for an increase of Rs. 5,898. This is made up of a sum of Rs. 5,305 on account of royalty on chromite and Rs. 803 on account of grazing tax minus a decrease of Rs. 276 under "Fluctuating Collections". Kakar Khurasan contributed the largest share in the increase amounting to Rs. 10,280 which in a large measure is due to more effective supervision which the Naib Tahsildar was enabled to exercise this year assisted by his Muharrir.

General condition of the district and the people.—The general condition of the district and the people was good. Owing to failure of summer rain prices were high and fodder was scarce in some parts of the district. Wages were normal.

Agriculture and Arboriculture.—Takavi advances amounting to Rs. 11,490 were given to cultivators in the district during the year. Out of this sum Rs. 6,770 were granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 4,720 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The details are:—

	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fort Sandeman	4,470	2,030
Hindubagh	1,800	1,870
Killa Saifulla	500	820

These amounts include Rs. 2,030 and Rs. 3,870 granted to the Shirani emigrants respectively for the purchase of plough bullocks and for improving and putting in order their lands which had been allowed to lie waste during their absence in Afghanistan. Efforts were also made to encourage the extension of cultivation in the Loiband circle of the Hindubagh Tahsil and the Kakar Khurasan sub-tahsil by giving takavi advances free of interest and affording help in other ways.

In spite of shortage of fodder the health of the agricultural stock was on the whole good. An occasional outbreak of epidemic disease among cattle was reported during the year. The outbreaks were comparatively fewer and not of a virulent type. The number of animals which perished was comparatively small.

Arboricultural operations were conducted under the energetic supervision of Mr. E. J. Gleeson, Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of the Zhob and Loralai Police, and made considerable progress. No less than 2,300 fruit and other trees were imported from Quetta and Saharanpur and were planted in the gardens at Fort Sandeman, Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla. At Hindubagh 140 trees were also planted on both sides of the road between the tahsil and the dâk bungalow. A number of trees were distributed among the local cultivators. In addition to the imported trees, about 660 trees were issued from the nursery at Fort Sandeman to the Zhob Levy Corps for the Corps gardens, while 1,638 trees obtained from the same nursery were planted along the Siliaza water channel. Forty-five orange trees were imported from the Punjab and planted at Mughal Kote as an experimental measure. Irish potato seed supplied by Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., during 1908, was experimented with at Fort Sandeman and Shinghar. The results obtained are very gratifying and there

is a great demand for the seed. During the year under review, a large quantity of the Irish potato seed obtained from the Shinghar garden was distributed among the Haripals for experiments in the Haripal country. Experiments made by Haripals during the previous year were attended with success.

Public health.—The public health was good. No epidemic disease visited the district. There were occasional outbreaks of small-pox and measles of a very mild type. It was not found necessary during the year to re-open the plague camp against arrivals from Dera Ismail Khan.

Mines and Minerals.—The mining operations were conducted on a more extensive scale during the year under review than in the preceding years. The total quantity of chromite ore raised during 1909, amounted to 3,170 tons against 991 tons in 1908. The revenue realized was Rs. 8,726 against Rs. 3,421 in the preceding year. The mining operations provided daily work for about 44 persons throughout the year. Of these 30 men were employed on Mr. Lindsey's mines and 14 by the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate. One accident occurred during the year by which one of the labourers was killed. The new leases issued during the year numbered seventy-two.

Forests.—No forest area was reserved during the year. Permits to cut wood issued during the year under review numbered two against seven in the preceding year. The contract for the recovery of royalty on wood was sold for Rs. 1,800 against Rs. 1,425 in 1908-09.

The operations for the destruction of beetle borer in the Shinghar forest were conducted under the personal supervision of Colonel G. C. Trench. It has not yet been found possible to secure the services of a Forest Ranger for Zhob and temporary arrangements are made each year to employ a man locally for a few months to work at Shinghar.

Horse-breeding operations.—The Arab stallion Mistletoe arrived at Fort Sandeman during the year and was located in the Zhob Levy Corps lines. The mares covered during the year by Ganges numbered 21 and by Mistletoe 10.

Excise.—The subjoined table gives statistics of the sale of excise contracts:—

	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Abkari for the district	3,480	3,840
(2) Maskarat, wholesale	60	120
„ retail	900	900
(3) Rum	240	300
(4) Opium	360	440

The excise revenue for the year under review was better by Rs. 560 compared with the previous year's realizations. Fees for the sale of foreign liquors showed an improvement of Rs. 50. The increase under items 1—4 was due to keen competition as well as satisfactory management of the auction which was conducted by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob. The number of licenses issued for the retail vend of opium and poppy heads during the year was five. Licenses issued for the retail vend of country spirits numbered five. There were no wholesale shops. One retail license was issued for the sale of foreign fermented liquors.

Education.—There were three schools in the district under Government management, namely:—

Fort Sandeman Boys school.
Hindubagh „ „
Kan Mehtarzai „ „

The Kan Mehtarzai school was opened on the 1st June 1909. The number of pupils on the rolls on March 31, 1910, was 43 in the Fort Sandeman school, 19 in the Hindubagh and 14 in the Kan Mehtarzai school. In addition to the above, there was a private school for girls at Fort Sandeman which receives aid from the Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund. The number of girls on the rolls on March 31, 1910, was 23 compared with 18 in the previous year. Of the 76 scholars, 50 were Mussalmans and 26 were Hindus and others. Of the Mussalmans, 27 were local boys and 23 from the Indian Provinces. The total expenditure on public instruction during the year amounted to Rs. 3,730-8-7 against Rs. 2,256 in the previous year, the increase being due to the newly opened school at Kan Mehtarzai as well as to the increase in the pay of the School Master, Fort Sandeman, and purchase of furniture for schools. The receipts during the year aggregated Rs. 2,057-6-9 against Rs. 1,109-8-0 in 1908-09.

Zhob Levy Corps.—The Zhob Levy Corps is a drilled and disciplined Corps maintained chiefly to keep order in the district. It supplies fortified posts along the border stretching from the Pishin District to the Gomal river and it supplies escorts and forms an aid to the Political Agent. The sanctioned strength is 636 Infantry and 625 Cavalry, composed of Pathans and Brahuis, of whom Pathans preponderate. The

Corps was maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 4,31,189-9-9 classified as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Pay, Allowances and fixed Contingencies	3,65,115	0	7
(*b*) Clothing Allowances	13,883	0	0
(*c*) Equipment Allowances	4,375	0	0
(*d*) Hospital Medicines, etc.	1,378	5	6
(*e*) Travelling Allowances	4,805	0	0
(*f*) Warm Clothing	30	0	0
(*g*) Grant-in-aid to Forage Fund	14,000	0	0
(*h*) Initial grant for purchase of kit	19,191	6	0
(*i*) Cost of servants' pals	180	0	0
(*j*) Compensation for 7 horses and 5 riding camels killed and stolen and property lost	1,641	14	6
(*k*) Mehmani	160	0	0
(*l*) Extra fixed Contingent grant	330	0	11
(*m*) 45—Civil Works	6,099	14	3
	4,31,189	9	9

In November 1909, 41 ponies brought from Persian Khurasan were purchased for the Zhob Levy Corps at Gul Kach. This route is not usually taken by horse dealers. The horses were of an exceptionally serviceable stamp.

The General Officer Commanding 4th (Quetta) Division, held an inspection of the Corps on the 10th December 1909, and praised the turn out of the men and their steadiness on parade.

During the year the Khasrani Company was disbanded and a Mando Khel Company raised in its place.

Effective Levies.—The effective local levies employed in the district numbered 354 consisting of 316 mounted and 38 footmen. Their local distribution on 31st March 1910 stood as under:—

	Mounted.	Footmen.	Total.
Fort Sandeman Tahsil	156	30	186
Kakar Khurasan sub-tahsil	23	4	27
Hindubagh Tahsil	51	1	52
Killa Saifulla Tahsil	86	3	89

The cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,09,015.

Criminal Justice.—The cases before the various courts in the district during the year totalled 773 of which 644 were brought to trial against 784 in the previous year. Five hundred and ninety-three cases were disposed of and 180 cases remained pending at the close of the year. The number of persons under trial including the past year's balance was 2,007. Of these, 549* were convicted, 1,206 were acquitted or discharged or otherwise disposed of, and 243 remained under trial at the close of the year. The most prevalent forms of crime were hurt, cases falling under special and local laws, theft, cases affecting life, criminal trespass, cases relating to marriage, crimes against the public tranquillity and criminal force. Capital punishment was inflicted in one case. Four persons were sentenced to transportation for life and 30 to rigorous imprisonment. Property was forfeited in one case and fines were inflicted on 42 persons. There were no cases of criminal appeals.

* Nine committed to Sessions.

Civil Justice.—The total number of regular civil suits before the various courts in Zhob during the year was 117 including 9 pending from the past year. Of these, 107 were disposed of and 10 remained pending at the close of the year. In addition to the above, there were 42 miscellaneous cases of which 37 were disposed of. There were 4 cases of appeal of which one remained pending at the end of the year.

Police.—Mr. E. J. Gleeson remained in charge of the Police of the Districts of Zhob and Loralai throughout the year. The working of the Police in both the districts was satisfactory.

Cost.—The total cost of the Police Force for the two districts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,03,554 against Rs. 92,879 in the previous year.

Cognizable crime.—The total number of true cognizable offences dealt with during the year in the two districts was 90 against 159 in the previous year. This number includes 60 (true) petty cases.

The subjoined table gives the numbers of true important cognizable cases by thanas:—

	1909.
Fort Sandeman thana	9
Killa Saifulla „	...
Hindubagh „	2
Loralai „	6
Musa Khel „	...
Duki „	8
Sanjawi „	1
Barkhan „	4

Of the serious offences, 4 were murder cases which were tried judicially and 11 cases of house trespass with intent to commit an offence.

The percentage of cases convicted to tried was 100 against 95·83 in 1908. The percentage of persons convicted to tried was 100 against 82·93 in 1908. The results of police investigation in cases of property stolen were also attended with satisfactory success, the percentage of property stolen to property recovered being 56·68 against 49·06 in the preceding year.

No change was made during the year in the sanctioned strength of the Zhob and Loralai Police Forces, which numbered 341. The forces were composed as under:—

—	Christian.	Mussalmans.				Hindus.	Sikhs.	Sweepers.
		Local Pathans.	Punjabi Pathans.	Baluchi.	Punjabi Mussalmans.			
Officers	1	...	4	1	6	...	3	...
Mounted	...	4	5	16	15	4	8	...
Foot	...	17	18	3	146	33	44	...
Clerks	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	7
TOTAL	1	21	28	20	169	40	55	7

Jails and Lock-ups.—The prisoners received in the three jails in the district during the year, excluding 53 prisoners remaining over from the last year, numbered 913 against 977 in the preceding year. The numbers of male and female prisoners in 1909, were 912 and 54, respectively, against 929 and 48 in 1908. The total daily average jail population in 1909 was 68·75 against 59·85. The total cost of maintenance of the prisoners excluding such prisoners as paid for their feed out of their own pockets amounted to Rs. 4,129 against Rs. 3,571 in 1908, which gives an average cost per head per annum of Rs. 81-4-11 against Rs. 65-13-2 for the preceding year.

Registration and Stamps.—The number of registration offices during the year was four. Forty-five documents were registered during the year of which 35 affected moveable and immoveable property of the aggregate value of Rs. 59,348. There was an increase of 10 documents in 1909 over those of the preceding year. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to:—

	1909. Rs. A. P.	1908. Rs. A. P.
Receipts	101 8 0	107 8 0
Expenditure	50 0 0	32 12 0

The stamp revenue in 1909-10, amounted to Rs. 4,992 against Rs. 4,938 in 1908-09.

Public Works.—The more important Public Works carried out during the year were:—

(1) Zhob Levy Lines.

(2) Improvements to Civil Hospital.

(3) Additions to Zhob Levy Corps Hospital.

(4) Improvements to Loralai-Fort Sandeman Road, between miles 80—96, 96—103 and 103—107.

(5) Rest House at Murgha Fakirzai.

Postal.—No change was made in the postal arrangements during the year. The arrangements for the conveyance of parcels between Fort Sandeman and Loralai continued unsatisfactory. The question of the introduction of a Tonga service between Loralai and Fort Sandeman was under the consideration of the Civil and Post Office authorities.

Local Funds.—Statistics of the receipts and expenditure and opening and closing balances of the several Local Funds in the district for 1909-10, are given in the subjoined table:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Excluded Local Fund.	9,179 5 6	21,651 7 10	30,830 13 4	20,294 10 4	10,536 3 0 *
Zhob Police Fund .	11,571 2 4	10,669 13 5	22,240 15 9	10,114 13 10	12,126 1 11
Zhob Levy Corps Government Fund.	...	1,488 2 3	1,488 2 3	981 3 10	506 14 5
Zhob Levy Corps Private Fund.	8,407 0 8	4,42,209 10 11	4,50,616 11 7	4,41,628 12 3	8,987 15 4

* In Treasury . . . . . Rs. 5,536 3 0
Invested in Government Paper . 5,000 0 0
10,536 3 0

General.—The General Officer Commanding the 4th (Quetta) Division visited the district during the year. He inspected the Zhob Levy Corps on the 10th of December.

In October 1909, a large portion of the troops serving in the 4th (Quetta) Division were concentrated in the Hindubagh Sub-Division for Divisional manœuvres. The character of Government servants has been generally satisfactory. Service in Zhob is admittedly of a considerably more difficult nature than in other districts of Baluchistan. Considering the discomforts and difficulties peculiar to the district, Government servants of all classes and grades discharged their duties in the year under review as in years past in a manner worthy of praise.

A public library was opened at Killa Saifulla on the 28th of July 1909. The institution receives a small grant-in-aid from the Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund in addition to local subscriptions.

No new title was granted to any one in Zhob during the year under review.

No. 15 party and a detachment of No. 24 party of the Survey of India Department continued survey operations during the year.

The following statement gives statistics of the pensionable ministerial appointments held permanently by Muhammadans and others in the district on March 31, 1910.

	Over Rs. 100.	Over Rs. 50 and up to Rs. 100.	Over Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 50.	On Rs. 30.	On Rs. 29 and Rs. 25.	Total.
Muhammadans . .	1	2	8	4	10	25
Hindus . . .	4	18	14	4	4	44
Vacant—4, and Christian—1.	...	...	3	2	...	5
Total .	5	20	25	10	14	74

S. WATERFIELD,
Political Agent in Zhob.

Fort Sandeman;
The 16th June 1910.

APPENDIX V.

General Administration Report of the Bolan Sub-Division including that portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency for the year 1909-10.

1. *Area.*—The area remained unaltered as shewn below:—

Bolan Pass.	Quetta-Nushki Railway Section.
100 square miles.	61 miles.

2. *Population.*—The population of the Bolan Pass, according to the census of 1901, is 1,936. The population of the Quetta-Nushki Railway Section is 547 souls.

3. *Principal Officers.*—Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., held charge of the district throughout the year. The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, was held by Major F. McConaghey up to 2nd February 1910, after which date the post remained vacant.

4. *General attitude and conduct of the tribes.*—The general attitude and conduct of the tribes in the Bolan Pass were satisfactory and no casualties occurred among the principal Sardars and Maliks of that Ilaka.

5. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulations.*—The total number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulations was 12 as shewn below:—

Bolan Pass.		Nushki Railway Section	
(*a*) Criminal—			
(i) Theft	2		
(ii) Miscellaneous	3		
(*b*) Civil	4		
(*c*) Revenue	1		
			2

Of the above, 5 were referred to Jirga and two to arbitrators. In two cases the plaintiffs withdrew their claims. One was amicably settled and one dismissed by the Bolan Court, one was still under enquiry when the year closed.

None of these cases were of any importance.

6. *Horse-breeding.*—There is no Government stallion in the Bolan Pass.

7. *District Levies.*—The strength and composition of Levies as well as the cost of their maintenance during the year under review was the same as last year, *viz.*:—

(i) Number	121
(ii) Cost	Rs. 1,877

Their work continued to be satisfactory.

8. *Police.*—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds was 18 against 13 of the previous year. Conviction was obtained in 12 cases. Out of stolen property to the value of Rs. 685 a sum of Rs. 320 was recovered against Rs. 151 and Rs. 86 respectively of last year.

9. *Roads and communications.*—No new roads were made.

10. *Postal.*—No addition or alterations were made in the postal arrangements.

11. *Land revenue.*—Rs. 4,272-15-8 were realized during 1909-10 under this head as against Rs. 5,291-8-0 recovered during the year preceding it, that is to say there has been a decrease of Rs. 1,018-8-4 as shewn below:—

	For 1909-10.	For 1908-09.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1.—*Demand.*		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year.	.....	.....
(*b*) On account of arrears, etc., of the revenue (gross) for the year under report.	4,755 4 8	5,291 8 0
TOTAL DEMAND	4,755 4 8*	5,291 8 0

* This includes the following items :—

	Rs. A. P.
Miscellaneous	167 13 0
Royalty on coal	284 13 1
Record-room fee	1 2 0
	453 12 1

	For 1909-10.	For 1908-09.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2.—*Collection.*		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years	.....	.....
(*b*) On account of the revenue for the year under report	4,272 15 8	5,291 8 0
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	4,272 15 8	5,291 8 0
3.—*Non-recoveries.*		
(*a*) Remissions	.....	.....
(*b*) Malikana	.....	.....
(*c*) Suspensions	482 5 0	.....
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind	.....	.....
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspensions)	.....	.....
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES	482 5 0	.....

Decrease of Rs. 1,018-8-4 in collections is partly due to the suspension of the payment of Rs. 482-5-0 having been sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner in favour of the zamindars and partly to the fact that the kharif crop yielded less outturn and fetched lower prices.

There has been no income under grazing tax as none is levied.

12. *General condition of the district and people.*—The general condition of the district and the people was generally good. Malarial fever, however, prevailed as usual for a time in the Mach Bazar. The prices* of food stuffs were stationary in the Bolan Pass and low in the Quetta-Nushki Railway Section as compared with the previous year.

* PRICES CURRENT OF WHEAT.

	1909-10.	1908-09.
i. Bolan Pass	7 to 8 seers per rupee.	7 to 8 seers per rupee.
ii. Quetta-Nushki Railway.	8 to 9 seers per rupee.	7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Condition and wages† of local labour remained unchanged.

† Six annas to eight annas per diem.

No new taccavi advances were given. Rs. 340 on account of principal and Rs. 48-12-0 on account of interest on old advances were recovered during the year under report.

Mines.—The coal mines at Mach and Bohr Hill were worked as before by Khan Bahadur Burjorjee Patel and Sardar Bahawal Khan, respectively, and yielded the net output of 91,076 maunds coal and 19,592 maunds of coal dust. No important trade is carried on.

There was no emigration or immigration beyond the usual movements of the nomadic population.

13. *Irrigation.*—No irrigation work was undertaken or completed during the year under review, except an artesian boring which was sunk at Mastung, but which proved a failure.

14. *Forests.*—There are no reserved forests.

15. *Excise.*—

(*i*) *Foreign spirits and Foreign fermented liquors.*

YEAR.	Name of place for which license was granted.	Description of license.	Period.	Amount of fees.
				Rs.
1908-09	Refreshment Room, Mach.	Retail	One year ending 31st March 1909.	100
1909-10	Ditto	Do.	One year ending 31st March 1910.	100

(ii) Country Spirits.

	Bolan Pass.		Quetta-Nushki Railway Section.		Remarks.
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	
1. Number of wholesale shops	...	...	...	...	
2. Number of retail sale shops	8	*4	6	*1	* There is no local opinion against these shops as they are kept in accordance with actual requirements of the public.
3. Number of special permits granted	...	...	...	...	
†4. Amount realized on account of still-head duty (calculated on the number of gallons of country spirits sold in Kalat District and on the number of special permits granted).	...	‡396	...	‡80	† From 1st October 1909 to 31st March 1910. ‡ At Rs. 4 per gallon.
5. Amount realized on account of vend fee	861	830	690	380	
6. Amount realized on account of miscellaneous items.	...	...	...	...	

The excise contracts for the year under report fetched Rs. 2,092 against Rs. 2,625 in the preceding year:—

	Country spirits.	Rum.	Opium.	Intoxicating drugs.		Total.
				Wholesale.	Retail sale.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bolan Pass	830 as shown at 5 above.	34 4 0	332 8 0	1 4 0	248 12 0	1,446 12 0
Quetta-Nushki Railway	380	22 12 0	142 8 0	0 12 0	99 4 0	645 4 0
						2,092 0 0

Decrease of Rs. 533 odd is due to introduction of new arrangement from 1st October 1909.

No opium smuggling case took place during the year under review.

16. *Education.*—There is no school in the Bolan.

17. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—Following table shows the number of cases decided by each court of the Kalat Agency:—

	Civil.	Criminal.
Political Agent, Kalat	...	...
Assistant Political Agent, Kalat	2	1
Native Assistant, Sarawan	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Bolan	97	77

18. *Jails and Lock-ups.*—No addition was made in the number of lock-ups and there exists no jail in the Bolan Pass or on the Railway section of the Quetta-Nushki line.

19. *Registration and Stamps.*—Five compulsory documents to the aggregate value of Rs. 1,960 were registered during the year under report:—

	No.	Rs.
Joint Sub-Registrar	4	1,780
Sub-Registrar	1	180

Total realizations on account of copying fee was Rs. 15 and the expenditure Rs. 2-8-0.

The sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 588-9-0 against Rs. 666-3-0 of the year preceding.

20. *Local Funds.*—The table given below shows the condition of the Bolan and Quetta-Nushki Railway, Bazar Fund:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bolan	3,082 12 1	839 11 4	727 2 2	3,195 5 3
Quetta-Nushki Railway	3,696 5 7§	235 8 0	...	3,931 13 7

§ The figures shown last year were Rs. 3,696-13-7, but those now shown are correct.

21. *General.*—Out of two permanent vacancies which occurred in the year 1909-10, one was given to a Hindu with the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner and the other to a Muhammadan. The appointment which fell vacant in 1908-09 and was still open at the close of that year has not been permanently filled up pending formulation of the reduction scheme. Seven appointments of Post Munshis fell vacant in Mekran. Six were given to Muhammadans* and one to a Hindu.

*One of these was a local Muhammadan of Kuchlak of the Quetta District.

No other new local men or domiciled Hindus or Muhammadans were employed.

22. The plague inspection camp remained at Hirok from 15th March 1909 to 20th November 1909, after which it was removed to Sibi. It returned to Hirok on the 10th March 1910.

23. One thousand mulberry trees were transplanted and 500 walnut trees were planted in the Mach garden. The question of establishment of a nursery at Rindli was still in abeyance when the year closed. The Military Works Department gardens at Mach, Rindli, Kirta and Drinjan are doing well and about hundred more trees of sorts have been planted in the gardens at Mach and Rindli.

24. A few claims on account of compensation for the land taken over by the Railway Department that were pending from the last year were finally decided.

25. The following major and minor works were carried out at Mastung and Kalat by the Military Works Services during the year under review:—

Mastung.

(1) Conservatories in the houses of the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, at Mastung.

(2) Improvements to latrines in the clerks' quarters.

(3) One additional servant's quarter and a stable for Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.

(4) Tent godown for Native Assistant, Sarawan.

(5) Additions to camp and confidential clerk's quarter.

(6) Addition of a verandah to Political Agent's guest room at Mastung.

Kalat.

(7) Construction of clerks' quarters at Kalat.

(8) Remodelling escort lines at Kalat.

26. The Provincial Revenue receipts of the Kalat Agency during the year under review aggregated Rs. 13,522† and the expenditure Rs. 3,24,808† against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 13,709 and Rs. 5,26,181 respectively.

†Taken from the unverified figures of the Treasury.

27. No coal mining accident occurred with the exception that on the 7th December 1909 a cooli broke his leg by falling into shaft No. 7 of the Mach coal mine.

28. Only one flood came on the 14th January 1910, but it did not impede traffic.

29. The Levy Posts were duly inspected from time to time by the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, the Tahsildar and the Naib Tahsildar, Bolan.

30. The status of the officer in charge of the Bolan Pass was reduced from Tahsildar into that of a Naib Tahsildar with effect from 1st December 1909.

31. Foot and mouth disease appeared in the Rindli Illaqa but soon disappeared.

32. Following titles were conferred during the year:—

(1) M. Muhammad Gul Khan, Wazir, Las Bela . . .	Khan Sahib.
(2) L. Ladha Ram, Native Assistant, Sarawan . . .	Rai Sahib.
(3) Sardar Passand Khan Zarrakzai of Jhallawan . .	Nawab.
(4) Mir Rahim Khan Shahezai Mengal of Jhallawan . .	Khan Bahadur.

Following casualties occurred among the title holders:—

(1) Mir Sir Muhammad Khudadad Khan, G.C.S.I., ex-Khan of Kalat, died at Pishin on 20th May 1909.

(2) Sardar Sir Naoroz Khan, K.C.S.I., Chief of Kharan, died at Kharan on the 2nd June 1909.

33. Four accidents took place on the railway line. In one a gangman was injured on the head, in the second a Jemadar of Mushkaf received injuries on his leg, in the third a fireman was run over and in the fourth a Police constable while attempting to jump into a carriage was killed.

34. Some 1,000 sheep and a number of camels and donkeys died in March 1910 at Dasht owing to severe cold wind.

35. Major Jacob and Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai inspected the various District offices at Mastung in connection with the reduction scheme.

36. Mr. Craig of the Geological Survey is said to have found kerosine oil near Kirta.

37. The zamindars of Kirta Illaqa are said to have sold during 1909-10 about 100 maunds of Kartuza and 20 maunds of Panir at about Rs. 3-6-0 and Re. 1-12-0 a maund respectively.

38. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General marched through the Bolan Pass from Rindli to Peshi where he took train to Quetta.

39. A slight shock of the severe earthquake of 21st October 1909 was also felt in the Bolan Pass but did no damage.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

The Administration Report of the Chagai Political Agency for the year 1909-10.

Area.—The area of the Chagai Political Agency is estimated to be 18,892 square miles. There was no alteration in its limits during the year.

Population.—The population was estimated at the time of the late census to amount to rather over fifteen thousand souls, but consisting as it does largely of nomads it is naturally subject to very great fluctuations which depend on the rainfall in the neighbouring trans-frontier and Baluchistan Districts.

Principal Officers.—The charge of the district was held throughout the year by Major F. C. Webb-Ware, I.A., C.I.E. The appointment of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Chagai, remained vacant.

General attitude of the various tribes.—There were no intertribal disputes and the conduct of the tribes was all that could be wished.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The number of cases dealt with under this Regulation amounted to 69 as against 114 for the previous year. The decisions arrived at by Jirga were accepted by the parties concerned and the cases were finally decided. The number of prisoners punished criminally totalled 41 and 6 were called on to furnish security for personal good behaviour.

Fines to the amount of Rs. 997-8 were imposed out of which Rs. 517-8 were recovered and credited into the Treasury.

Horse-breeding operations.—Horse-breeding operations in a District like Nushki where camels are in general use for riding as well as carriage purposes must always remain in an elementary state. The result of the visit which was paid by a Government stallion to Nushki, in the spring of 1909, proved, however, so promising that the services of a stallion were again requisitioned with satisfactory results.

District Levies.—The Chagai Levies are divisible into three separate bodies, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Chagai Levy Corps.
(*b*) General Levies.
(*c*) Railway Levies.

To deal separately with each.

(*a*) *Chagai Levy Corps.*

The strength of the Corps remained the same with the exception that one sowar was added to it. It stands as follows:—

Jemadars	5
Daffadars	5
Pay Naiks	5
Sowars	111
TOTAL	126

In addition to the foregoing 1 salutri, 1 nalband and 3 bhishties are maintained.

(*b*) *General Levies.*

There was an increase in these to the extent of 13 rank and file and 13 shopkeepers. The strength now stands as follows:—

Jemadars	6
Daffadars	18
Sowars	150
Havildars	3
Lance Naiks	2
Footmen	21
TOTAL	200

In addition to the foregoing the Zaggar Mengal Chief maintains for Government purposes 12 levies and the Sinjerani Chief 5 levies, giving a total of 1 jemadar, 3 daffadars and 13 sowars.

A supply establishment which consists of 20 shopkeepers and a clerical establishment comprising 8 muharrirs are also maintained.

(*c*) *Railway Levies.*

The strength of these remains as last year and the establishment consists of:—

Daffadar	1
Sowars	5
Footmen	5
TOTAL	11

The total of the District Levies on all accounts consequently stands at 350 men and their average monthly pay amounts to Rs. 9,548-5-4. In addition to the foregoing there is a small levy establishment comprising 1 daffadar, 5 sowars and 5 footmen or 11 men in all whose duty is to patrol the Indo-European Telegraph Line along the section where it passes through the Chagai District.

The working of the District Levies during the year was in all respects satisfactory.

Police.—The working of the force was also satisfactory and there is nothing to chronicle. The only Police maintained in the District is the small force at Nushki whose duties are to guard the Treasury and lock-up. The force is under the charge of the Superintendent, Police, Quetta-Peshin.

Roads and Communications.—In the proper sense of the term there are no roads in the Chagai District. The nearest approach to a road is the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route which is a Kacha track 368 miles long linking rail head at Nushki with Dewan Chah on the Perso-Baluch Frontier. This Trade Route is provided with wells at suitable intervals apart as well as with Caravanserais and Chapparkhanas. It is under consideration to level the track throughout and it is trusted that funds for this may be forthcoming as camelmen complain, and with a considerable amount of justice, that the gradients where nullahs are crossed tries lading animals weakened by a long journey unduly.

Postal.—The postal arrangements, parcel as well as mail, continued satisfactory during the year and remained the same as last year. The value of the parcels received from and forwarded to Persian destinations amounted to Rs. 1,04,240 as compared to Rs. 97,590 for the previous twelve months thus showing that the service continues to grow in favour. The distribution in value of these parcels was Rs. 11,395 for outward despatches as against Rs. 92,845 for inward which gives an increase of Rs. 13,589 on inward parcel traffic and a decrease of Rs. 6,939 on outward. A considerable proportion of the inward parcel traffic concerns silks which are handed in at Meshed which is the head of the Khorassan Silk manufacturing trade.

Immigration and Emigration.—As was pointed out in previous reports there must always be large fluctuations in a population which is nomadic and whose movements are governed by climatic conditions. Irrespective of these there is nothing to record except that in the case of the Chagai Tahsil large numbers of the pastoralists who moved out of the district into Koh-i-Pusht, driven by the poorness of the grazing on our side in the year 1908, are still absent.

Land Revenue.

	For the year under report.	For preceding year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Demand—		
(*a*) On account of arrears, etc., of revenue of previous years outstanding at the end of the last year.	.....	.....
(*b*) On account of the revenue (gross) for the year under report .	30,514 9 2	35,061 11 1
TOTAL DEMAND .	30,514 9 2	35,061 11 1
2. Collections—		
(*a*) On account of arrears of revenue of previous years . .	.....	.....
(*b*) On account of the revenue for the year under report . .	28,914 12 7	33,407 12 4
TOTAL COLLECTIONS .	28,914 12 7	33,407 12 4
3. Non-recoveries—		
(*a*) Remissions	50 0 0	150 0 0
(*b*) Malikana	1,437 4 7	1,503 14 9
(*c*) Suspensions	.....	.....
(*d*) Grain allowance paid out of revenue in kind . . .	112 8 0	.....
(*e*) Arrears recoverable (other than suspension) . . .	.....	.....
TOTAL NON-RECOVERIES .	1,599 12 7	1,653 14 9

NOTE.—This includes the sum of Rs. 463-1-3 realized on account of revenue on asafœtida which is taken in the Western Sinjerani country.

The revenue on cereals is taken by *Batai* or *Tashkhis*, while that on *Sabz-khurda* and *Palezat* is recovered at cash rates.

The remissions of revenue on *palezat* in the Nushki Tahsil sanctioned by the Local Government for a period of three years expired at the beginning of the year while that in the Chagai Tahsil ceases next year.

The *muafis* granted to Zamindars amounted to Rs. 1,552-1-11 divided as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Land revenue	1,327	13	11
Grazing tax	224	4	0

The collections under grazing tax totalled Rs. 10,841-2-3 divided as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Nushki Tahsil	5,064	13	3
Chagai „	5,776	5	0

General condition of the district.

Nature of the Season.—The calendar year 1910 opened with a heavy fall of snow which in the case of the easterly portion of the district followed on plentiful showers of rain. This snow storm is remarkable as being the severest which the district has experienced for half a century or more. The centre of the storm would appear to have lain over the Valley of the Helmand for snow was widely distributed from Koh-i-Pusht to the Kharan hills on the one side and from the Chagai-Sarlat range to Nushki on the other. The storm was very sudden and several deaths from cold and exposure occurred amongst the shepherds and camel graziers who were taken quite unawares. This snow was followed, at an interval of a few weeks, by rain and the conditions for cultivation were so exceptionally favourable that the sowings exceeded any previous recorded. Unhappily these prospects were not maintained. The later spring rains completely failed with the result that after germinating and giving promise of a bumper harvest the crops dried up. The outlook in the case of the Nushki district can only be called very unfavourable. In the Chagai Tahsil, where at the best of times the cultivation is poor and where there was a paucity in the early rains, the sowings were much below the normal amount in average years. Here again outlook gives rise to some anxiety. The only redeeming feature in the season is the fact that there were a continual series of local showers in the Chagai-Sarlat range extending as far west as Koh-i-Sultan range, and this has secured an abundant supply of good grass for flocks and grazing for camels over this stretch of country.

Public health.

The health of the district was remarkably good throughout the past year. As with previous years the most common complaints consisted of malaria, which would appear to be largely due to the differences between the day and night temperatures and the flimsy nature of the clothes to which the Baluch are addicted, and diseases of the digestive organs which are doubtlessly to be accounted for by the high percentage of dust and fine sand brought by wind which finds its way into their food.

There are two dispensaries in the Chagai Agency, *i.e.*, one at Nushki and the other at Kacha on the Perso-Baluch Frontier. In the case of that first named the year's in-door attendance amounted to 168 patients of whom 72 came from beyond the frontier, the average daily attendance at the dispensary for medicine and treatment being 52·91: and in the case of the latter the average daily attendance at the dispensary for treatment was 32. The last named dispensary has only recently been moved to Kacha from Saindak and so it is a little premature to say how it will progress, but there is no question as to the popularity which it enjoys nor is there any want of appreciation as to the benefits which it confers. It is to be hoped that additional dispensaries will be opened before very long, indeed some of the trans-frontier Baluch have gone so far as to approach the Political Agent on this subject. An eye specialist who visited the country bordering the Afghan Frontier would find an ample field for his skill, for eye diseases, due to sand irritation, are terribly prevalent. The rainfall registered in Nushki amounted to 4·43 inches as compared to 4·93 of the preceding twelve months.

Irrigation.

This heading is blank.

Forests.

There is nothing of interest to record here.

Excise.

1. *Foreign spirits and Foreign fermented liquors.*—There is no sale, wholesale or retail, for either foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquors.

2. *Country spirits and Rum.*—The contracts for the sale of country spirits and rum were sold twice during the year in review. The vend fees realized during the first six months amounted to Rs. 151 and for the latter half the particulars are as follows:—

	Preceding year.	Year under report.
Number of wholesale shops	.....	.....
Number of retail sale shops	2	1
Special permits granted during the half-year	.....	.....
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount realized on account of still-head duty	.....	320 0 0
Amount realized on account of vend fees	493 0 0	160 0 0
Amount realized on account of miscellaneous items	.....	.....

3. *Opium and poppy heads.*—The contract for the sale of opium and poppy heads was dealt with in the same way as that for country spirits. The duty realized for the first half-year amounted to Rs. 114 and for the latter half the particulars are as follows:—

	Preceding year.	Year under report.
Number of licenses granted	1	1
Number of retail sale shops	1	1
Fees realized	Rs. 369	Rs. 70
Amount realized on account of miscellaneous items	Rs. 7-9-6	.....

4. *Intoxicating drugs, Ganja, Bhang and Charas.*

	Preceding year.	Year under report.
Number of licenses granted	2	2
Number of wholesale shops	1	1
Number of retail sale shops	1	1
Duty realized	Rs. 738	Rs. 460

Education.

There is only one Primary School in the Agency, *i.e.*, that at Nushki the attendance at which averaged 13·69 which gives a decline on the previous year's figure of 2·31. The expenditure on this school, on all accounts, amounted to Rs. 468. The poor attendance is accounted for, to a great extent, by the difficulty which children of tender years experience in covering the 3 miles which separate the school from their homes. To provide for this it has been arranged that the school shall be transferred to a site outside the most central of the several villages. A scheme is in preparation which will, it is hoped, result in the opening of a number of village schools during the coming year.

Jails and lock-ups.

There are no jails or subsidiary jails in the Chagai Agency and the only lock-up is that at Nushki. The number of prisoners received in this lock-up during the year amounted to 56 to whom should be added one prisoner who remained over at the end of the previous year. Of the foregoing 35 were discharged on acquittal, 9 were transferred to other districts for disposal, and 12 were convicted, thus leaving one prisoner in the lock-up at the termination of the year.

Registration.

This Act has not so far been made applicable to the Chagai Agency.

Stamps.

The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 574-8 as against Rs. 549-8 for the preceding year.

Local Funds.

The opening balance of the Nushki Town Fund, which is the only Excluded Local Fund in the Agency on the 1st April 1909 was Rs. 5,979-2-1. The year's receipts totalled Rs. 3,273-4-4 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,388-10-5, thus leaving a closing balance on the 31st March of Rs. 6,861-10-5. The fund is self-supporting and its continuance is considered essential.

Municipalities.

There are none in the Agency.

Public Works.

The following original works were taken in hand and carried to a satisfactory conclusion:—

(1) The Levy Line Fort at Kacha which comprises a Post and Telegraph quarters as well as office and Jemadar's accommodation was finished and made over to the Levies.

(2) Mehmankhana accommodation were added to the Serais at Ahmadwall, Mull, Padag, Yadgar and Chakul.

(3) A dispensary with detached Hospital Assistant's quarters was erected at Kacha.

(4) Caravanserais with Mehmankhana accommodation were erected at Chah Sandan, Tratoh, and Nok Kundi.

In addition to the foregoing, extensive improvements and repairs were carried out to the Nushki-Seistan Trade Route Chapparkhanas as well as to the several Telegraph Office structures and to such Levy Posts and buildings as funds admitted. In the case of the public buildings at Nushki only urgent repairs were undertaken.

Prices of food and labour.

There is nothing to record under this heading. A slightly higher standard of living is making its effects felt in the higher price asked for unskilled labour.

Agriculture and Agricultural stock.

In the case of the Nushki Tahsil there was an outbreak of pulminary disease among the flocks which caused some little loss in stock but otherwise there was no disease of any moment.

The greater proportion of the population of the district being pastoralists there is nothing to chronicle under this head. The output of cereals did not suffice for the requirements of the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the district and the close of the year was marked by heavy importations of jowari from Sind where the autumn crops appear to have been bountiful. A large amount of this grain found its way across the Frontier into the neighbouring Afghan Districts and towards the close of the year the departure from Nushki of consignments of jowari and rice was a matter of almost daily occurrence.

Takavi Advances.

The advances which were made on this account during the year number sixteen and fell under the following heads:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Advances under the Land Improvement Act	1,300
(*b*) Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	3,080

The outstandings at the termination of the year were Rs. 8,376 and the recoveries during the year totalled Rs. 6,537-15-9, of which Rs. 6,014 was principal and Rs. 523-15-9 was interest.

Trade.

The total value of the trade which passed through Nushki during the year under review amounted to Rs. 23,99,449 divided as follows:—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan	..	2,71,238	2,71,238
Persia	7,59,254	4,90,032	12,49,286
Baluchistan	6,61,782	2,17,143	8,78,925
Total	14,21,036	9,78,413	23,99,449

A comparison made between these figures and those recorded for the preceding year will give the following result:—

Trade with Afghanistan for the past year shows an increase of Rs. 2,51,552, that with Persia an increase of Rs. 2,94,447, whereas local trade with Baluchistan a decrease of Rs. 3,81,527. It is, however, to be noted that in regard to Afghan and Baluchistan import trade the differences these figures show are in no small degree due to more correct classification.

Arboriculture.

The sum devoted to this purpose amounted to Rs. 1,292 of which Rs. 442 was contributed by the Nushki Town Fund. The number of trees and cuttings planted out amounted to 76,378 of which 3,641 were fruit trees of the types which previous year's experience showed are most suitable to the climatic conditions which prevail. A tendency is showing itself on the part of some of the more intelligent people in the Nushki Tahsil to take an interest in arboriculture and while this is being encouraged in every way yet their ideas on the subject are somewhat premature.

General.

The conduct of all Government servants during the year was satisfactory.

2. The percentage of Muhammadan and Hindu officials employed in the district stood at 68 to 32.

3. No local men whether domiciled Hindus or Muhammadans were employed in this district during the year, the explanation being that the Agency is in the first place very backward and in the second place it is difficult to bring home to the Baluch and Brahui inhabitants the advantages which education confers. There is of course the additional reason that the school which was established in the district some years back has not yet had time to turn out qualified boys.

4. There was no case of opium smuggling.

F. WEBB-WARE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Chagai.

APPENDIX VII.

Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department in the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1909-10.

Introductory.

1. The whole of the work of the Public Works (inclusive of the irrigation, mining and artesian borings) in the six civil districts, Quetta, Kalat, Chagai, Sibi, Loralai, and Zhob, of this Agency, remained under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Military Works Services, and Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department of the Baluchistan Agency during the year.

2. All the Civil and Military Works in this Agency are supervised by the Military Works Services officers and subordinates except for Civil Works at certain remote places in the Chagai District where the works are supervised by the District Local Public Works Department establishment, under the orders of the Political Agent, Chagai District, estimates and plans for such works are, however, generally scrutinized by Military Works Services officers.

3. For the supervision of the irrigation works there is a special Irrigation Officer, on deputation from Punjab, who has the necessary subordinate and office and other establishment under him for the purpose. Prior to 1st July 1909, the accounts of the irrigation works were compiled in the office of the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Quetta District, Military Works Services, but since that date the accounts are compiled in the office of the Irrigation Officer, a separate accounts establishment having been provided for the purpose.

4. For the supervision of the mines there is a Sub-Inspector of Mines under the immediate orders of the Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

5. The work of artesian borings was under the supervision of the Irrigation Officer up to 31st March 1909, but since that date the work has been transferred to the respective Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers.

6. This report does not contain any remarks or references in connection with Military Works as they are included in the general report on the Military Works for the whole India by the Director-General of Military Works.

7. There was no special sickness among the work people in the Agency during the year but owing to dearness of food the cost of the labour remained high.

8. Colonel Henry Finnis, C.S.I., was, on retirement, relieved of his duties as Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, for Public Works Department by Colonel G. Williams.

45.—Civil Works—Imperial.

9. The total grants allotted during the year by the Government of India, Public Works Department, and the Director-Generals of the Post Offices and Telegraphs, for Postal and Telegraph buildings amounted to Rs. 20,424.

10. During the year only one major work (additions to the Post Office at Quetta) was carried out and completed. Its estimated cost was Rs. 8,100 and actual expenditure on it amounted to Rs. 8,360.

11. A sum of about Rs. 2,345 was spent on minor and petty works and Rs. 6,400 on repairs in connection with the Postal and Telegraph buildings in the Agency.

45.—Civil Works—Special Revenues.

12. The original grant for outlay during the year was Rs. 6,70,000, but this was increased to Rs. 6,72,450 by certain additions and alterations sanctioned during the year. The detail of the modifications amounting to Rs. 2,450 is given below:—

		Rs.
(1)	Transferred from Public Works Department to Civil Budget	—5,000
(2)	Ditto ditto ditto ditto	—5,000
(3)	Additional grant sanctioned	15,000
(4)	Transferred from Irrigation to Public Works Department Budget	6,000
(5)	Ditto Public Works Department to Irrigation Budget	—11,200
(6)	Additional grant sanctioned	750
(7)	Transferred from Irrigation to Public Works Department Budget	3,700
(8)	Ditto Public Works Department to Irrigation	—1,800
(9)	Ditto ditto ditto ditto	—1,000
(10)	Ditto Irrigation to Public Works Department Budget	1,000
	TOTAL	2,450

Nearly the whole of the final grant of Rs. 6,72,450 was spent during the year.

13. The following is the list of the major works carried out during the year:—

Serial item No.	Name of work and station.	Name of civil district.	Amount of estimate.	Actual outlay to end of 1908-09.	Approximate outlay or allotment for 1909-10.	Remarks.
	Civil Buildings.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Electric light installation in Residency, Quetta.	Quetta	31,950	..	31,461	Completed.
2	Purchase of Russel's yard, Quetta.	Do.	15,000	15,000	3	Ditto.
3	Library for Agent to the Governor-General's Office, Quetta.	Do.	8,188	6,640	1,378	Ditto.
4	Additions to Tahsil, Pishin	Do.	7,290	6,231	446	Ditto.
5	Additional accommodation for Cantonment Police, Quetta.	Do.	27,741	12,153	16,302	Ditto.
6	New roof to Thana stable, Pishin.	Do.	7,996	..	7,409	Ditto.
7	Purchase of Egerton Hall, Quetta.	Do.	22,000	22,000	7	Ditto.
8	Political Agent, Kalat, Escort Lines, Kalat.	Kalat	20,197	..	18,295	Ditto.
9	New Clerks' quarters, Kalat	Do.	8,803	..	3,500	..
10	Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent's Escort quarters, Mastung.	Do.	23,475	23,452	36	Completed.
11	Tahsil and Thana buildings, Jhatpat.	Sibi	69,818	57,361	2,134	Ditto.
12	Tahsil buildings, Harnai	Do.	23,488	1,960	21,573	..
13	Agent to the Governor-General's Clerks' quarters, Sibi.	Do.	7,242	1,660	4,866	Completed.
14	Levy lines, Jhatpat	Do.	6,051	3,171	2,535	Ditto.
15	Thana building, Harnai	Do.	22,152	..	14,704	..
16	Political Agent's house, Sibi	Do.	19,999	..	5,993	..
17	Additions to Thana at Kohlu	Do.	6,363	6,300	163	Completed.
18	Civil Clerks' quarters, Loralai.	Loralai	6,833	..	6,588	Ditto.
19	Police lines, Loralai	Do.	11,833	11,643	..	..
20	Tahsil buildings, Kammar Din Karez.	Zhob	39,988	2,439	7,142	..
21	Zhob Levy lines, Fort Sandeman.	Do.	64,340	61,362	2,164	..
22	Improving Civil Hospital, Fort Sandeman.	Do.	14,590	..	14,097	..
23	Additions and alterations to the men's Hospital, Zhob Levy lines, Fort Sandeman.	Do.	10,279	..	8,828	..
24	Improving Dispensary, Hindubagh.	Do.	11,378	9,492	1,215	Completed.
25	Veterinary Hospital, Zhob Levy lines, Fort Sandeman.	Do.	10,729	..	10,463	..

Serial item No.	Name of work and station.	Name of civil district.	Amount of estimate.	Actual outlay to end of 1908-09.	Approximate outlay or allotment for 1909-10.	Remarks.
	COMMUNICATIONS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26	Renewing Gati Bridge, on Duki Gumbaz Road.	Loralai .	6,189	..	3,121	..
27	Rest-house at Manzai . .	Do. .	5,165	2,131	2,763	Completed.
28	Improving Loralai-Fort Sandeman road.	Zhob .	4,43,758	2,91,558	75,507	..
	MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.					
29	Improving surface drainage, Sibi.	Sibi . .	25,282	11,860	11,683	..
30	Water supply, Barkhan .	Loralai .	9,826	8,660	1,024	..
31	Ditto Dalbandin .	Chagai .	26,006	12	6,998	..
32	Constructing a karez at Kishingi.	Do. .	8,654	..	1,004	..
33	Water supply, Fort Sandeman.	Zhob .	29,817	21,818	7,182	Completed.
34	Artesian borings in Baluchistan,	..	..	62,674	1,088	..

Minor Works.

14. A sum of Rs. 87,330 was allotted and spent during the year for original works costing under Rs. 5,000 each under the three heads: Civil Buildings, Communications, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, against Rs. 75,180 spent under this head in 1908-09.

Repairs.

15. The cost of repairs, special and ordinary, during the year under the three heads Civil Buildings, Communications, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, was Rs. 1,50,820 against Rs. 1,50,500, spent in 1908-09, and roads were maintained in a fairly good state.

Revenue.

16. Receipts under this head chiefly comprise recoveries of rents of civil buildings. The amount realized was Rs. 33,163 against Rs. 27,000 for the previous year.

Famine Relief Works.

17. *Nil.*

Contribution Works.

18. *Nil.*

Experimental Artesian Borings in Baluchistan.

19. No work was carried out during the year, but previous year's liabilities to the extent of Rs. 1,088 were paid.

20. The bores at the Hazara Colony, Manzai and Mastung, referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 of last year's report, proved failures and have been abandoned. At Killa Saifulla a small quantity of good water has been obtained, but it does not rise higher than 20 feet below ground level. The water is, however, largely used by the people.

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

21. The original grant for the year was Rs. 86,000. This was increased by additions sanctioned during the year, to Rs. 2,88,116. The increase of Rs. 2,02,116 is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Transferred from Civil Budget—Secretary, Public Works Department, No. 4261, dated 7th September 1909	2,316
Grant for Nar Nullah Project, sanctioned by Government of India letter No. 73 A.I., dated 22nd April 1909	3,00,000
Transferred to Public Works Department, Civil Works—Secretary, Public Works Department, No. 6002, dated 3rd December 1909	—6,000
Surrendered from Nar Nullah Project, *vide* Government of India, No. 141 A.I., dated 23rd December 1909	—1,04,500
Transferred from Public Works Department, Civil Works, *vide* Secretary, Public Works Department, No. 6292, dated 17th December 1909	11,200
Transferred to Public Works Department—Secretary's No. 250, dated 14th January 1910	—3,700
Transferred from Civil Works, *vide* Secretary, Public Works Department, No. 1170, dated 7th March 1910	1,000
Transferred from Civil Works—No. 579, dated 3rd February 1910	1,800
TOTAL	2,02,116

22. The distribution of total grant of Rs. 2,88,116 was as follows:—

Particulars.	CAPITAL.		REVENUE.
	Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	Works for which Revenue and Capital Accounts are kept.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,87,100	11,300	8,800
Establishment	40,800	4,200	28,116
Tools and plant	6,300	500	1,000
TOTAL	2,34,200	16,000	37,916

	Rs.
Total for Capital Works	2,50,200
,, Revenue Works	37,916
GRAND TOTAL	2,88,116

CAPITAL WORKS.

23. The following capital works were carried out wholly or in part during the year:—

(*a*) *Shebo Canal.*

	Rs.	Rs.
Improvements to Kakar Lora piers at Shebo head works	3,100	
Establishment, Direction and Accounts	107	
TOTAL SHEBO CANAL		3,207

(*b*) *Khushdil Khan Reservoir.*

	Rs.	Rs.
Constructing Haikalzai branch	10,748	
Finishing inspection bungalow at Barshore head works	479	
TOTAL WORKS	11,227	
Establishment charges	649	
TOTAL KHUSHDIL KHAN		11,876

(*c*) *Anamber Flood Channel.*

Works	17,836	
Establishment	4,060	
Tools and plant	—342	
TOTAL ANAMBER FLOOD CHANNEL		21,554

(*d*) *Nar Nullah Project.*

Land	7,322	
Gravity dam	60,700	
Spin Karez head works	16,986	
Hunna head works	20,707	
Spin Karez feeder cut	20,034	
Hunna feeder cut	28,483	
By wash	1,965	
Assistant Engineer's bungalow	2,788	
Distributaries	115	
TOTAL WORKS	1,59,100	
Establishment	34,909	
Tools and plant	6,443	
TOTAL NAR NULLAH PROJECT		2,00,452

(*e*) *Work for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.*

Building irrigation workshop, storeyard and four sowars' quarters at Quetta	7,006	
Laying a stand pipe with water supply, and fixing a tap in workshop buildings	217	
Purchasing a pumping plant for irrigation purposes	1,800	
River discharge observation in Baluchistan	1,215	
Minor surveys and petty repairs	826	
TOTAL WORKS	11,064	
Establishment	4,025	
Tools and plant	489	
TOTAL ITEM (*e*)		15,578
GRAND TOTAL, CAPITAL ACCOUNT		2,52,667

24. *Revenue works.*—

(*a*) *Shebo Canal*—

Ordinary repairs	2,920	
Repairs to piers, etc.	324	
Establishment	13,326	
Tools and plant	450	
TOTAL SHEBO CANAL		17,020

(*b*) *Khushdil Khan Reservoir*—

Ordinary repairs	4,705	
Clearing Sardar Khan's karez	818	
TOTAL WORKS	5,523	
Establishment	13,826	
Tools and plant	453	
TOTAL KHUSHDIL KHAN RESERVOIR		19,802
GRAND TOTAL, REVENUE WORKS		36,822

25. Revenue collected during the year is as follows:—

Heads.	Shebo.	Khushdil Khan.	Nar Nullah.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water rates	20,736	23,659	..	44,395
„ power	740	..	..	740
Fines	138	47	..	185
Rents of buildings	84	105	113	302
Plantation	31	..	..	31
Miscellaneous canal produce	158	126	..	284
„ receipts	4	5	23	32
TOTAL	21,891	23,942	136	45,969

26. The revenue realized by months as credited in the Treasury is as follows:—

	Shebo.	Khushdil Khan.	Nar Nullah.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1909	1,165	9	..	1,174
May 1909	36	11	..	47
June 1909	84	1	..	85
July 1909	53	..	21	74
August 1909	342	27	..	369
September 1909	1,977	2,344	2	4,323
October 1909	852	38	..	890
November 1909	391	98	..	489
December 1909	817	50	..	867
January 1910	237	33	17	287
February 1910	273	890	17	1,180
March 1910	15,664	20,441	79	36,184
TOTAL	21,891	23,942	136	45,969

27. Twenty-seven local men were employed on Petty Irrigation Establishment during the year as detailed below:—

Quetta Irrigation Office	3
Nar Nullah	6
Anamber	8
Pishin Canals	10
TOTAL	27

The following is a narrative Progress Report of the Irrigation Works in hand throughout Baluchistan:—

28. *Quetta-Pishin District—Shebo Canal.*—The capital outlay during the year as specified above was Rs. 3,207 and total to end of the year Rs. 7,21,074.

29. The total Rabi crop was about 1,835 acres sown by canal water and rainfall during October, November, and December 1908, and January 1909; it was matured with canal and storage water.

30. A small area of Kharif crop was also irrigated and matured during June, July, August, and September 1909.

31. The water in the canal was as follows:—

	Cusecs.
April 1909	15·33
May 1909	2·26
June 1909	2·76
July 1909	2·90
August 1909	2·35
September 1909	1·99
October 1909	2·88
November 1909	3·30
December 1909	10·04
January 1910	31·89
February 1910	14·98
March 1910	10·43

During January and February 1910, the water was stored in tanks, 2, 3, and 4 and the gauges of tanks rose to—

	Feet.
Tank No. 2	2·0
„ 3	7·1
„ 4	8·7

32. *Khushdil Khan Reservoir Scheme.*—The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 11,876 as specified in paragraph 3 (*b*) *supra*, and total to end of the year Rs. 10,73,636.

33. The Reservoir gauge, on 1st April 1909, was 19·1 feet; the canal was opened on 6th April, and total Rabi area of about 1,846 acres was matured, and canal was closed on 29th June 1909, the Reservoir gauge on that day was 10·6 feet.

34. About 500 acres of Kharif crops were also sown and matured under the scheme during the year.

35. The Haikalzai Branch was in progress of construction and the following masonry works were completed during the year:—

One Head Regulator.

Two Syphons at R. D. 12,000 and 14,160.

One Fall at R. D. 16,000.

The construction will be completed by end of the year 1910-11. No water is yet available for this Branch, and so that the delay in construction will not result in any loss of revenue. A project is being matured for placing the scheme on a certain financial basis.

37. *Nar Nullah Project.*—The project amounting to Rs. 7,93,610 was sanctioned by the Government of India under their letter No. 839-I., dated 30th July 1909.

38. R. S. Basant Singh, Assistant Engineer, was deputed to Irrigation and joined on the 7th September 1909; other necessary establishment was engaged locally.

39. The following works were carried out during the year:—

(1) Buildings at Tangi completed in every respect.

(2) The silt deposited by floods in foundation trench of dam was removed, water pumped out and masonry was commenced on the 22nd May 1909, total masonry done up to 30th November, was 150,000 cubic feet, *viz.*, up to level of all of outlet; work then stopped for the winter.

(3) The foundations of Hanna and Spin Karez head works were excavated and masonry done up to bed level.

(4) About half the work of the weirs in Spin Karez and Hanna rivers carried out.

(5) The earth work done on Hanna and Spin Karez feeder cuts was 1,977,000 and 1,600,000 cubic feet, respectively.

During winter washed sand and stone were collected at Tangi for masonry, sufficient for two months' masonry work.

Sides of Tangi were blasted and work of west weir commenced, and about 40,000 cubic feet blasting was done.

40. The total capital outlay during the year was Rs. 2,00,452 and at end of the year Rs. 4,01,874.

41. An Irrigation Workshop and Store Yard at Quetta, near Military Works Services Workshop at a cost of Rs. 7,223 including stand pipe was constructed during the year.

42. *Loralai District—Anamber Flood Channel.*—Temporary scheme for giving flood irrigation to 62 holdings, consisting of 1,700 acres for the Hazara Colonists, was completed during the year.

43. An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,96,052 for the Anambar Flood Channel Project, which was sent to Government of India for sanction, was returned back by the Government asking that a complete Reservoir Project be prepared and submitted.

Surveys for this project are in hand and it will be submitted shortly, based on sound data; it promises to be productive.

44. A Preliminary Project for a Reservoir on the Narechi river at Torwal was prepared and is under consideration.

The scheme promises to be a productive work and surveys are about to be undertaken.

45. *Zhob District.*—No work in hand; gauges were fixed in Zhob river near Kallu Killa, and a gauge reader appointed to record floods.

46. *Sibi District.*—Nothing was in progress except a project for a permanent weir across the Nari close to Nari Railway Station, in order to improve the water supply of the Nari Canal. The matter is still under consideration as proposals have been formulated for largely increasing the scope of the scheme. These proposals are being investigated.

47. *Chagai District.*—A survey party was sent to Bur Nullah for making a survey and investigating possibilities of building materials, land and water available.

An estimate was prepared and submitted to the Secretary, Public Works Department, in March last, but it was not recommended as the supply available is not enough to justify the cost of the project. Moreover the supply is likely to be cut off in Afghanistan. A project from the Kaisar river seems more promising and will receive attention.

48. An estimate for Rs. 8,654 for constructing a karez at Kishingi was sanctioned as Miscellaneous Public Improvements. The work was commenced during the year. The total expenditure by end of year including preliminary expenses was Rs. 1,821. An unexpected stratum of rock has been met with which is delaying progress.

49. By order of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan an Officer was deputed to report on possibilities of Irrigation in Mekran from the Dasht river. The report submitted by him was favourable for small projects, and steps are being taken to collect flood and rainfall data.

50. *General Remarks.*—Enquiries have impressed the Irrigation Officer of the great possibilities of the irrigation in Baluchistan. Water is available in large volumes and the land is excellent, and other conditions are favourable. The Torwal and Anamber schemes will, it is hoped, be submitted this year, after the July-August floods have been observed.

51. A scheme for improving the Khushdil Khan project is maturing. It is hoped that this will obviate the necessity for carrying out Pakhoor Khan's karez, an estimate for which, amounting to some 3 lacs of rupees, was submitted for approval.

It is believed that the same money spent on the Barshore river and the Surkhab will not only serve Pakhoor Khan's purpose fully, but place the Khushdil Khan reservoir scheme on a sound financial basis.

52. Mr. C. Muller, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Department, took over charge of Irrigation in Baluchistan on 23rd March 1910, from Mr. R. Cannel, the latter officer having been granted seven months' leave.

Mines.

53. *Establishment.*—The usual establishment consisting of one permanent Sub-Inspector of Mines and a temporary Clerk and Khalasi was maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,900 during the year.

54. Mr. Mort, the Manager of the Khost Collieries, who has hitherto inspected the mines in Baluchistan twice a year, at a cost to the Province of Rs. 1,000 per annum, resigned these duties from February 1908. As the work and the responsibilities of the Sub-Inspector of Mines was consequently increased his pay has been raised from Rs. 100—10—150 to 150—10—200.

55. *Coal Mines.*—All the coal concessionaires holding concessions on the 31st March 1909, except Mr. Desmal Khemchand continued their work during the year under report.

56. The following is the detail of new coal concessions granted during the year under report:—

Number of prospecting license of mining lease.	Names of concessionaires.	Situation of land over which the concession was given.	Area granted in acres.	Remarks.
		Prospecting Licenses.		
1 K. . .	Rai Sahib Rocharam & Sons of Abbottabad.	Bohr Hill near Mach . .	490 acres.	
1 Q. . .	Mr. E. G. Foley, Colonel New Comen and Mr. Clements.	Gandak Hill . . .	14 square miles.	
1 S. . .	Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, C.I.E.	Mudgorge Reserved Forest .	1,280 acres.	
2 Q. . .	Messrs. E. G. Foley, W. C. Clements and Colonel A. G. New Comen.	Gandak Hill . . .	6 square miles.	
		Mining Leases.		
Sixteen leases Nos. 19—34.	Messrs. E. G. Foley, W. C. Clements and Colonel A. G. New Comen.	16 plots each 160 acres, situated between Harnai, Nakas and Sharag in Sibi District.	4 square miles.	
Two leases Nos. 35 and 36.	Ditto . .	2 plots of 160 and 169 acres respectively situated on Sor Range in Quetta District.	309 acres.	
37	Sirdar Bahawal Khan Satikzai .	Bohr Hill, Mach, in Kalat District.	160 acres.	

57. The following applications for coal concessions remained undisposed of at the close of the year:—

Name of applicant.	Date of application.	Description of site asked for.	Nature of concession asked for, whether mining lease or prospecting license.	Area asked for.	Remarks.
				Acres.	
Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, C.I.E.	3rd February 1908.	Singli, near Lez Bolan, Kalat District.	M. L.	428·666	
Mr. E. G. Foley . .	17th March 1908	Degari Bolan, Kalat District.	M. L.	1,280	
Messrs. Roopchand Chetan Mal, Bankers, Quetta.	12th May 1909	Degari Bolan, Kalat District.	P. L.	640	
Messrs. Teckchand Tahil Mal & Co.	21st July 1909	Sor Range, Quetta District	P. L.	433	
Messrs. Narain Singh & Sons.	21st August 1909	Degari Bolan, Kalat District.	M. L.	80	
Mr. W. C. Clements .	26th December 1909.	Sharigh, Sibi District .	P. L.	160	

58. The mines at Khost continued to be worked as before by the North-Western Railway; there has been no change in the general condition or system of the work during the year under report.

59. The coal mines employed daily on the average 1,105 labourers (1,076 male adults and 29 children under 12 years of age) during the year, against 1,069 (1,048 male adults and 21 children) last year, and of these 785 men were employed below ground and the remainder including the 29 children were employed above ground.

60. No female labour was employed during the year under report in the coal mining industry throughout the Baluchistan Agency, and the 29 children working above ground were employed in the Khost Collieries of the North-Western Railway.

61. Labour has been less scarce and dear than was the case during previous years and the rates of wages paid in each district are as shown below:—

District and mines.	Rates for			Remarks.
	Below ground work.	Above ground work.	Average daily wages, below ground or above ground.	
Quetta Peshin District, Sor Range Mines.	Varying from As. 6 to Re. 1-4-0.	Varying from As. 6 to As. 10.	..	
Kalat District, Mach and Degari Mines.	Varying from As. 8 to Re. 1-4-0.	Varying from As. 6 to Re. 1-4-0.	..	
Sibi District, Khost Mines.	..	..	Ranging from As. 7 to Re. 1.	
Loralai District, Duki Mines.	..	..	As. 5 per bag of coal 2½ maunds, which come to As. 9 or As. 10.	

62. The general health of the workmen employed is said to have been good throughout the country during the year; 3,899 fever cases were treated in the Hospital at Khost mines of the North-Western Railway, against 2,613 during the previous year.

63. It is believed, however, that there has been actually less rather than more fever and that the increased number of cases treated means a more general appreciation of the medical service available.

64. The following statement shows how the quantity of coal and coal dust mined and exported during the calendar year 1909 from the mines compares with that won and removed during 1908:—

Description of Mines.	Quantity mined during				Quantity exported during			
	1908.		1909.		1908.		1909.	
	Coal.	Coal dust.	Coal.	Coal dust.	Coal.	Coal dust.	Coal.	Coal dust.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Mr. Patel's Mach Mine, lease No. 10.	3,240	1,068	3,389	872	3,240		3,389	
Mr. Patel's Singli Mines . .	..	..	303	52	..		285	
Sirdar Bahawal Khan's Bohr Hill Mine lease No. 37.	..	57	..	46·13 —·1	..		..	
Sirdar Bahawal Khan's Degari Mine, No. 5.	199	..	50	350	199	No account of the export of coal dust kept.	71	No account of the export of coal dust kept.
Sorabji & Co.'s Degari Mines .	913	83	831	334	913		827	
Khost Mines, of North-Western Railway.	31,186	..	40,237	..	31,186		40,237	
Davispur Mines, Duki . .	312	..	193	..	312		193	
Hassanali & Co.'s Sor Range Mines.	170	1,072	..	537	170		387	
Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, C.I.E., Sor Range Mines.	719	1,943	172	1,594	719		300	
S. Pheroze Shaw's Sor Range Mines.	..	1,206	118	470	..		312	
Allibhoy Bros., Sor Range Mines.	..	1,304	..	..	..		5	
Essaji & Sons, Sor Range Mines.	317	130	..	309	317		140	
Sorabji & Co. . . .	..	208	66	1,603	..		166	
Deomal Hassanali & Co. .	802	..	..	268	802		334	
Narain Singh & Son's Sor Range Mines.	..	..	71	294	..		71	
Heeramal, S. V. & Co.'s Sor Range Mine.	..	..	264½	..	..		166	
Total .	37,858	7,371	45,694½	6,729	37,858	..	46,883	

65. The value for 1909 per ton of the coal dust at pit's mouth as shown in the following statement varies in the case of each individual mine on account of the different qualities of the coal mined and the distances of each mine from the market:—

Mines.	Value at pit's mouth per ton of		Remarks.
	Coal.	Coal dust.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Mr. Patel's Mach Mines	8 12 0	5 4 0	
Mr. Patel's Singli Mines	8 12 0	5 4 0	
Sirdar Bahawal Khan's Bohr Hill Mines	No coal.	7 1 0	
Sirdar Bahawal Khan's Degari Mines	7 12 0 for both coal and coal dust mixed.		
Sorabjee & Co.'s Degari Mines	8 0 0	6 0 0	
Khost Mines of North-Western Railway	12 0 0	..	
Davispur Coal Mines, Duki	10 8 2	..	
Hassanali & Co.'s Sor Range Mines	..	3 14 0	
Mr. Patel's Sor Range Mines	8 12 0	5 4 0	
S. Pheroze Shaw's Sor Range Mines	4 6 0 for both coal and coal dust mixed.		
Allibhoy Brothers' Sor Range Mines	Not worked.		
Essaji & Son's Sor Range Mines	..	9 0 0	
Sorabjee & Co.'s Sor Range Mines	4 2 3 for both coal and coal dust mixed.		
Deomal, Hassanali & Co.'s Sor Range Mines	..	6 0 0	
Messrs. Narain Singh & Son's Sor Range Mines	8 0 0	1 0 0	
Heeramal S. V. & Co.'s Sor Range Mines	9 0 0	..	

66. The total value of coal and coal dust mined during the year throughout the Agency amounts Rs. 5,64,071-10-0.

67. The following is the detail of Revenue assessed during the calendar year 1909 for coal mines:—

District.	Amount of				Total.
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fees.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta District	577 0 0	10 0 0	13 2 0	32 0 0	632 2 0
Sibi District	753 12 0	2 15 10	10 3 2	256 0 0	1,022 15 0
Loralai District	..	12 1 2	0 12 0	..	12 13 2
Kalat District	130 0 0	281 5 0	4 14 0	16 0 0	432 3 0
Total	1,460 12 0	306 6 0	28 15 2	304 0 0	2,100 1 2

and the actual amount of Revenue realized during the financial year 1909-10, is as shown below:—

District.	Amount of				Total.
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fees.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta District	408 10 8	249 7 7	12 0 0	32 0 0	702 2 3
Sibi District	*273 12 0	2 15 10	10 3 2	256 0 0	542 15 0
Loralai District	..	12 1 2	0 12 0	..	12 13 2
Kalat District	80 0 0	203 5 1	1 8 0	16 0 0	300 13 1
Total	762 6 8	467 13 8	24 7 2	304 0 0	1,558 11 6

68. Four accidents, two serious and two fatal, occurred at the Khost Coal mines of the North-Western Railway during the year 1909. There was one serious accident in Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel's Mach mines in which a cooly broke his leg by falling into a stenton on the main road.

69. Mr. G. C. Leach, the Inspector of Mines, 2nd Circle, inspected the coal mines on Sor Range, Degari and those at Mach during September 1909, and found the work satisfactory. He also inspected, in August 1909, the Khost mines of North-Western Railway, which are under the supervision of Government officials, and are consequently worked in a more efficient manner.

70. None of the mines were inspected by any Medical Officer during the year. The District Magistrate concerned inspected each of the mines on Sor Range leased to Messrs. Hassanali and Company, Essaji and Sons, Deomal Hassanalli and Company, three times. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Duki, also once inspected the Davispur Mines at Duki.

71. Besides the inspection mentioned above, all the coal mines were frequently visited and supervised by the Native Sub-Inspector of Mines, who gave useful instructions and advice to the concessionaires in connection with the ventilation of mines and the safe and economical progress of the work.

72. *Chromite Mines.*—Mr. Lindsey of Manchester, the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate, and Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel continued their work on the chromite mines in Quetta-Pishin and Zhob Districts during the year under report, and leases were taken out for the first time by Mr. Claments.

73. The following is the detail of new chromite leases issued during the year 1909-10:—

Names of concessionaires.	Number of leases granted and area leased in					
	Quetta District.		Zhob District.		Total.	
	Number of leases.	Aggregate area.	Number of leases.	Aggregate area.	Number of leases.	Aggregate area.
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
Mr. C. R. Lindsey	..	..	21	2,044	21	2,044
Baluchistan Mining Syndicate	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel	..	..	6	515	6	515
Mr. Claments	1	80	9	905	10	985
Total	1	80	36	3,464	37	3,544

* Rent for prospecting license.

74. The following is the detail of applications for mining leases for chromite that remained undisposed of at the end of the year under report:—

Name of applicant.	Number of applications pending.	Number of leases asked for in these applications.	Area asked for in these applications.	Remarks.
Mr. C. R. Lindsey	9	20	1,693	
Baluchistan Mining Syndicate	5	8	906	
Mr. W. C. Clements	11	28	2,425	
Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel	4	12	960	
Total	29	68	5,984	

75. The chromite mines employed on an average 62 male adult labourers daily; of these six only were working below ground. No female or child labourers were employed on chromite mines in the Agency.

76. The wages of coolies varied from 0-6-0 to 0-8-0 a day, a comparatively cheaper rate than last year, and the general condition of the employees was good.

77. The total outturn from chromite mines during the calendar year 1909, as compared with that of 1908, was as follows:—

	1908. Tons.	1909. Tons.
Mr. C. R. Lindsey	999	2,206
Baluchistan Mining Syndicate	3,088	2,067
Mr. W. C. Clements	48	..
Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel	..	52
Total	4,135	4,325

78. The export of the chromite ore from Baluchistan amounted to 4,221 tons against 4,135 in the previous year.

79. The construction of the Khanai-Hindubagh Railway, which has been surveyed, would greatly reduce the transport charges and thereby stimulate the working of the mines of high grade ore found in and about Hindubagh, 45 miles or over from the existing Railway.

80. The largest output of chromite has been reported from Hindubagh mines, lease No. 16, of Mr. Lindsey, situated 56 miles from the Railway. Next stands the Sasanzkhai mines in Zhob District of the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate, also 56 miles from the Railway.

81. The output of chromite in Baluchistan for the year, *viz.*, 4,325 tons, is valued at Rs. 86,500 roughly at pit's mouth. This figure has been obtained by taking an average rate of Rs. 20 per ton of the ore produced. Owing to the varying grades of the ore and to the considerable differences in transport charges according to the position of the workings, it would be very difficult to fix an exact rate for each mine.

82. The sale price in Europe varies from Rs. 35 to 60 per ton for 50 per cent. grade chromite and for each degree above 50 per cent. grade the price in Europe rises by £0-2-6. The ore obtained from Zhob District is usually of 60 per cent. grade or above.

83. The assessed revenue to the Agency from the chromite mine during the calender year 1909 amounted to:—

District.	Amount of				
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fee.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta District	940	822	9 12 0	32	1,803 12 0
Zhob District	3,268	3,154	12 0 0	560	6,994 0 0
Total	4,208	3,976	21 12 0	592	8,797 12 0

and the following is the detail of Revenue realized during the financial year 1909-10:—

District.	Amount of				
	Dead rent.	Royalty.	Surface rent.	Demarcation fee.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta District	940 0 0	822 0 0	9 12 0	16 0 0	1,787 12 0
Zhob District	4,649 0 0	3,154 8 0	26 10 0	896 0 0	8,726 2 0
Total .	5,589 0 0	3,976 8 0	36 6 0	912 0 0	10,513 14 0

84. One accident resulting in the death of a male labourer occurred in Drib Zangi chromite mine of the Baluchistan Mining Syndicate in Zhob District, lease No. 30.

85. None of the chromite mines were inspected by any District Medical Officer or by the Inspector of Mines during the year under report. The Native Sub-Inspector of Mines employed for the Agency inspected each of the chromite workings in progress three times during the year under report. The workings are at present, with a few exceptions, merely surface excavations and, as the outcrop is large, it is unlikely that deep mining will have to be resorted to for some years.

Other Minerals.

86. Applications for the grant of licenses to explore and prospect for petroleum are still under consideration. The Burma Oil Company sent a specialist to inspect the various oil fields in Baluchistan, *viz.*, Khattan, Spintangi, Pirkoh, Chapper Rift, Kirta and Shoran and to ascertain what areas it would be profitable to work. A final reply from the Company specifying the areas required by the firm is still awaited.

87. About 12,680 maunds limestone is reported to have been quarried during the calendar year 1909 in Las Bela State.

88. The Nagpur Manganese Mining Syndicate carried out some operations in connection with the manganese industry in Las Bela State, but the result is not yet known.

General.

89. The prospect of the development of the mining industry in Baluchistan are on the whole encouraging.

There are large quantities of a very fair grade of coal available, but the local consumption is at present small and what is required is an outside market.

90. At present Bengal coal is used entirely in Karachi and Sind, but with increased facilities of transport there seems no reason why Baluchistan coal should not be able to supply this market to considerable extent.

91. As regards chromite, very large quantities of ore of a very high grade are available in the Zhob District, but owing to the high cost of camel transport to the Railway and the low price at present obtainable in the European market, the ore cannot be exported at profit at present.

92. Rupees 496 were spent on surveying and demarcating the plots of land asked for by various applicants for mining leases for both coal and chromite and debited to Public Works Department grants and Rs. 1,216 were recovered on this account and credited to the General Revenue under head "1.—Land Revenue".

93. The services rendered by Mr. Ahmed Din, the Sub-Inspector of Mines, in connection with the surveying and demarcating the large number of plots of land leased during the year and in assisting in the settlement of the various disputes as to priority of claims, in addition to his regular duties of inspecting the working of chromite and coal mines, deserve special mention.

Railways.

94. Both the Sind-Pishin and Mushkaf Bolan Railways have been worked continually throughout the year.

95. *Tunnels.*—All in good order. Tunnel No. 7, at mile 544-P., between Dirgi and Mangi stations on the Sind-Pishin Railway, has had a lot of weathered face-bricks renewed as usual.

96. *Bridges and culverts.*—All in good order, a new 20 feet girder bridge was put in at mile 503—18-P., near Sunari station on the Sind-Pishin Railway.

Arch No. 21, at mile 464 P on the Sind-Pishin Railway, is as bad as ever, but not dangerous.

97. *Bunds training and protection works.*—The floods of this year caused a certain amount of damage to bunds and training works.

98. The line was breached at the following places:—

Mile 461-11, 462-1, 462-3, 495-2 and 508-20 between July and September. No subsidence was noticed at miles 499-16 and 463-20 as previous year. The floods hindered the work at mile 463-20 and 499-15 and washed away some cement, sleepers and other materials.

99. *Earthquake damages.*—A shock of earthquake was felt throughout Sharigh Sub-Division on 21st October 1909, and caused a land slip at mile 459-26 which delayed 9 up 6 hours; it also did damage amounting to Rs. 500 to blocks Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13 at Sibi. No other harm ensued. Onwards from 21st October to end of the year the land slide at 459-26 gave periodic trouble.

Plantation and Preservation of Trees.

100. In accordance with instructions contained in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Resolution No. 21—34-14, dated 11th July 1905, this matter has received attention throughout the year. At several of the rest bungalows walled enclosures have been built round the tree plantations with excellent results as the young plants are now protected from camels and goats. The policy of giving small rewards to chowkidars and sweepers of bungalows where the trees show signs of having received special care has also had a good effect, and the trees at rest-houses and bungalows are generally doing well.

Additional trees have been planted and dead ones have been replaced at several places, of which the following may be mentioned:—

(1) Eighty ash trees planted on Siriab road.

(2) Sixty ash and mulberry trees planted on Baleli road and a nursery of 80 ash, willow and mulberry trees started at Baleli rest-house.

(3) Several trees planted at Mach camping ground.

(4) Some 1,000 trees planted along the Bolan road.

G. WILLIAMS, *Colonel*,
Secretary to Hon'ble the A. G.-G.,
Baluchistan, P. W. D.

QUETTA;
The 31st May 1910.

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual Report for the year 1909, by the Administrative Medical Officer, Baluchistan.

1. All the hospitals and dispensaries remained open during the year with the exception of the temporary dispensary for Nar Nulla works near Hanna which was closed as its continuance was not considered necessary by the Public Works Department. Statement A.

A new dispensary was opened at Turbat (Kej Mekran) in the Kalat Agency, thus bringing the total dispensaries open to 37, the same number as in the previous year.

2. A new Police Ward in the Quetta Civil Hospital compound which was built during the year 1907 was properly equipped and was brought into use for in-patients of the Police Force during the year.

3. The medical arrangements for Ziarat formerly was that of transferring the staff and equipment of the Sinjawi Civil Dispensary every year during the Ziarat season. A separate establishment and equipment for Ziarat has now been provided and under the new arrangement the Sinjawi Dispensary remains open all the year round. The dispensary was open at Ziarat from 20th April to 19th October.

4. In the dispensaries of the various classes 305,390 cases were treated, being an increase of 18,919 over the previous year.

This increase is chiefly due to the addition of two new dispensaries (*i.e.*, Turbat dispensary 3,312 and Ziarat dispensary 4,195) the total number of cases being 7,507. There were small increases at other dispensaries notably at Loralai.

The number of cases treated on the Quetta-Nushki line was less by 567, *i.e.*, outdoor 557, indoor 10.

Excluding the figures of Las Bela, Mastung and Bhag dispensaries there has been an increase of 18,131 or 6·90 per cent. in the various dispensaries of the province.

The number of in-patients was 5,449, being an increase of 17 as compared with the last year.

5. In State-Public, Local Fund and Private-aided dispensaries appear 3,867 in-patients, being a decrease of 351 or 9·08 per cent. as compared with the previous year; the death rate being reduced from 4·15 to 4·09.

There were available 331 beds, 264 for men and 67 for women showing a total increase of 30, *i.e.*, 22 for men and 8 for women. Out of the total beds 148·89 were occupied daily on the average. From the figures it appears that 44·98 per cent. of the beds provided were occupied constantly, a decrease of 3·95 per cent. as compared with the last year.

6. It will be seen from the table below that the principal diseases were:—

—	1908.	1909.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Malaria	79,920	78,385	...	1,535	1·96
Diseases of eye	22,559	26,792	4,233	...	18·76
Ulcer	32,086	34,654	2,568	...	8·00
Other diseases of the digestive system .	31,180	36,465	5,285	...	16·95
Other diseases of the respiratory system .	20,121	24,041	3,920	...	19·48
Other diseases of the skin . . .	9,003	9,208	205	...	2·27
Spleen	3,939	4,057	118	...	2·91
Dysentery and Diarrhœa . . .	9,927	10,857	930	...	9·37

Cases of poisoning by opium and other poisons show an increase of 76 cases or 20·77 per cent. as compared with the increase of 55·08 per cent. in the last year.

Out of the total cases 302 or 68·33 per cent. occurred in Quetta or the district.

7. Out of the total cases treated in the province 73·88 per cent. were treated in State-Public, Local Fund and Private-aided dispensaries. The attendance in the cases of Mahomedan women shows again an increase of 1,895 or 8·42 per cent.

8. The operations performed in State-Public, etc., dispensaries amounted to 5,391, being a total increase of 408 or 8·19 per cent. as compared with the previous year. There has been an increase in the number of operations performed in all the dispensaries with

the exception of the following dispensaries where there was a decrease as noted against each:—

	Decrease.
Panjgur	362
Fort Sandeman	81
Lady Sandeman Zenana Dispensary, Quetta	79
Sibi	38
Musa Khel	32
Sinjawi	24
Pishin	22
Female Hospital, Sibi	15
Killa Saifulla	10

9. The total income of the State-Public and Private-aided dispensaries was Rs. 1,07,041, being a decrease of Rs. 4,642, and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,03,903, being a decrease of Rs. 5,734 as compared with the previous year. This decrease is due to the fewer additions and improvements made during the year.

The account show an unexpended balance of Rs. 3,138; this does not include the total of the invested funds which are now excluded from the closing balance.

The balance of the amount invested at the close of the year is Rs. 32,851-11-8.

Infectious and epidemic diseases.

10. *Small-pox.*—Only 19 cases of small-pox were treated at the various dispensaries of which 6 occurred in the Quetta town as compared with 3 out of 19 in the previous year. The remaining 13 out of 19 were reported from—

Pishin	4
Sibi	8
Turbat (Kej)	1

Owing to the general absence of small-pox from the province vaccination was not resorted to to a great extent by the people but there was an increase in the number of people vaccinated as compared with the previous year.

Cholera.—The whole province was free from cholera except Turbat Kej *ilaqa* where it broke out in a severe form; 2,658 deaths are reported to have occurred at the different villages. The disease first appeared in several of the Turbat villages among people who had arrived from Gowadur on the 8th July. Immediate measures to control the epidemic in Kej were not feasible. Steps were however taken to confine the disease within a certain area. The roads leading to Panjgur, Khorasan and Jhalawan were blocked by detachments of the Mekran Levy Corps and by the aid of motabirs. An Assistant Surgeon was detailed for duty there. The following table will show the number of deaths which are reported to have occurred at the different villages in Kej. The outbreak was brought to an end by 20th August, but cases occurred later owing to a recrudescence in Boleda. No cases occurred after 3rd November 1909.

	Deaths.
Turbat	402
Jusak	195
Absar	81
Kalatuk and Sadabad	45
Razai Kahn	36
Malikabad	22
Gahna	67
Nasirabad	91
Nodiz	4
Kaush Kalat	294
Gushtang	201
Gagdan, Kotwali and Kabun	145
Tanzag	70
Nak Kalat	12
Siri Kahn	39
Bagsar	4
Dagari Kahn	4
Sung Kalat	4
Kalag	2
Sami	311
Tump	250
Nigwar	37
Dasht	59
Buleda	181
Girani	10
Kalmat	17
Kulanch	75
TOTAL	2,658

11. *Malarial Fever.*—The total cases treated amounted to 78,385 as compared with 79,920 in previous year, being a decrease of 1,535 or 1·96 per cent. This decrease

is generally attributed to the diminished rainfall during the months from July to November.

12. *Vaccination.*—The total number of persons vaccinated during the year amounted to 10,876, being an increase of 2,625 or 31·81 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The number of successful cases reported was 9,570, being 88 per cent. of the total vaccinated which must be considered satisfactory.

At the request of the Political Agent, Kalat, a vaccinator was temporarily engaged for employment in Jhalawan *ilaqa* in the Kalat Agency where 49 persons were vaccinated.

13. *Plague Segregation Camp.*—The Plague Segregation Camp was located as usual at Hirok during the summer months and at Sibi in winter. The number of persons inspected was 72,668, being 307 more than those inspected in 1908. Of these 40,962 were passed on at once, 21,444 were disinfected before release, 10,262 were detained in the observation camp.

There were 2 cases of small-pox in the camp. Two passengers died of heat apoplexy at Hirok, 1 from phthisis also at Hirok, and 1 at Sibi from pneumonia, but there were no cases of plague.

14. *New buildings.*—A number of improvements were carried out during the year in connection with buildings as will be seen from the list of works noted below:—

Quetta.—The new out-patients block was in course of construction but was not completed before the end of the year.

Fort Sandeman.—Improvements to the hospital buildings and a new ward were commenced.

Sibi.—The roofs of several wards were raised thus providing better ventilation and light in the rooms. A separate cook-house for the police patients is being erected.

15. *Inspections.*—The Assistant Medical Officer inspected all the dispensaries with the exception of Panjgur (Kej Mekran), Saindak (Seistan route), Las Bela State, Gandawa and Bhag dispensaries, Kalat Agency and the Civil Surgeons inspected several dispensaries in their own districts.

W. A. SYKES, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Agency Surgeon and Administrative
Medical Officer in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX IX.

Annual Report of Army Remount Department in Baluchistan for the year 1909-10.

I.—Horse-breeding.

1. *Stallions at work.*—There were 32 stallions at work during the hot weather and 25 during the cold weather of the year under report.

2. *Mares covered.*—Number of mares covered during the year was 1,055 against 1,029 last year, as shown below:—

	1909-10.	1908-09.
Quetta-Peshin	249	218
Kalat	321	366
Nushki	26	9
Sibi	245	233
Loralai	183	200
Fort Sandeman	31	3
Total	1,055	1,029

3. *Produce.*—Five hundred and sixty-one foals were produced during the year as against 590 last year as per detail given below:—

District.	Mares covered in 1908-09.	Foals produced in 1909-10.	Mares covered in 1907-08.	Foals produced in 1908-09.
Quetta-Peshin	218	123	237	140
Kalat	366	211	426	231
Sibi	233	103	279	141
Loralai	200	124	126	78
Fort Sandeman	3	...	...	...
Nushki	9	...	...	...
Total	1,029	561	1,068	590

4. *Castration.*—Two hundred and forty-six colts were castrated during the year as against 362 last year as per detail given below:—

	1909-10.	1908-09.
Quetta-Peshin	41	52
Kalat	84	174
Sibi	35	60
Loralai	86	76
Total	246	362

5. *Branded mares.*—One thousand six hundred and forty-two mares were on the register at beginning of the year: 302 were branded during the year, raising the number on the register to 1,944.

Out of this number, 109 were removed from the register, *i.e.*,

Mares died	77
„ sold or transferred	32
Total	109

The number on the register at end of the year was 1,835 as shown below:—

Quetta-Peshin	342
Kalat	736
Nushki	32
Sibi	358
Loralai	360
Total	1,835

II.—MULE-BREEDING.

6. *Stallions at work.*—Eight stallions were at work during the year under report.

7. *Mares covered.*—One hundred and twenty-two pony mares and 246 donkey mares were covered during the year as against 130 and 198 respectively last year as under:—

	1909-10.		1908-09.	
	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.
Quetta-Peshin	10	71	12	55
Kalat	65	140	54	108
Sibi	47	35	51	35
Loralai	...	...	13	...
TOTAL	122	246	130	198

8. *Produce.*—Forty-nine mule foals and 106 donkey foals were produced during the year as against 50 and 92 respectively last year:—

Mule Foals.

Pony mares covered in 1908-09.	Foals produced in 1909-10.	Pony mares covered in 1907-08.	Foals produced in 1908-09.
130	49	134	50

Donkey Foals.

Donkey mares covered in 1908-09.	Foals produced in 1909-10.	Donkey mares covered in 1907-08.	Foals produced in 1908-09.
198	106	182	92

9. *Horse Fairs and Shows.*—Three shows were held in Baluchistan during the year, *i.e.*, Quetta, Sibi and Gumbaz. The following is a brief report on each show held:—

Quetta.—The number of animals present was 587 against 442 last year. Of this number, 550 competed for prizes as compared with 389 the previous year.

The show was on the whole a good success both in numbers and the general quality of exhibits. The brood mare and filly classes fully maintained the high standard of these classes in Baluchistan. The foal and yearling classes were good and the young stock show an improvement to last year. Eleven remounts were purchased by Army Remount Department, 7 by Native Cavalry and 16 by Police. Two mules and one donkey were bought by Army Remount Department.

Sibi.—Six hundred and ninety animals attended the show against 704 last year. The number competing for prizes was 670 against 677 last year. There was a slight decrease in number which was solely due to the failure of mule classes. The class for brood mares was excellent. The number of young mares getting the prizes proved that the high standard of the class of brood mares in Baluchistan is being well maintained if not improved. In the classes for brood mares and fillies there were 229 exhibits against 199 last year.

In the classes for young stock there were 194 exhibits as against 168 last year and 130 the year before. This steady increase is satisfactory. The classes for young stock were good on the whole.

Four remounts were purchased by Army Remount Department and 28 by Native Cavalry.

Two mules were purchased by Army Remount Department and 2 by Native Cavalry.

Gumbaz.—The number of animals attended the show was 373 against 256 the previous year and the number competed for prizes being 347 against 252 last year.

A useful lot of mares were shown. The majority were rather small, but sturdy and with good bone. The young stock were not good, they were more or less all in poor condition.

No remounts were purchased.

10. *General remarks.*—The breeding operations in Baluchistan during 1909-10 have been successful and the percentage of foals to mares covered in horse, mule and donkey-breeding is good. The number of mares covered last year was better than the year before, and I hope for a still better improvement this year. There is no doubt in my mind that the absence of purchasers at the various shows has disheartened many breeders, as unless the Army Remount Department purchases their young stock, they have a very small or practically no market for their colts and foals. The 36th Horse last year however purchased 55 young remounts, which gave great satisfaction to breeders, and I hope that they will again purchase in Baluchistan this year, and that other Cavalry regiments will send purchasers also.

The donkey-breeding has progressed well—246 mares having been served against 198 the year before. The percentage of foals to mares served for donkey-breeding is very good.

The number of colts castrated this year is less than last year, but this is due chiefly to the fact that in the summer of 1908 some 80 animals belonging to the Khan of Kalat were castrated by my veterinary assistant.

The shows held in Baluchistan were all good, and the high standard of brood mares in Baluchistan is, I think, being well maintained. If once breeders are certain of a market for their colts and geldings, I am confident that they will feel encouraged and that more mares will be served.

E. C. RUSSELL, *Captain*,
for *Superintendent, Army Remount Department,*
Baluchistan Circle.

APPENDIX X.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Police for 1909.

Strength.—The strength of the Police Force in Baluchistan during the year was 1,416 rank and file and the total cost of their upkeep Rs. 4,14,341.

The proportion of Hindus to Muhammadans in various districts was as follows:—

	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
Quetta-Pishin, Bolan and Chagai	193	538
Sibi	112	188
Zhob and Loralai	86	239
	391	965

of these 308 only being literate against 315 in the last year.

The general conduct and discipline of the Force was good throughout the year.

Crime and Criminals.—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police in the year was 1,217 as shown below against 1,098 in the last year. The increase is only nominal as the last year's figures do not include 361 cases dealt with by the Police in the Quetta Cantonment:—

	1909.	1908.
Quetta-Pishin	883	662
Sibi	198	243
Zhob and Loralai	90	158
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat portion)	18	13
District and Railway Nushki	28	22
	1,217	1,098

With the elimination of petty offences falling under class VI the number of cases comes to 572* against 479 (exclusive of cantonment cases) in 1908. This number includes 139 cases of Burglary and 16 cases of Murder against 108 and 17 respectively. The increase in cases of Burglary is due to scarcity and high prices that prevailed during the year. Also to the influx of aliens from Afghanistan, Sind and the Punjab who come to Baluchistan seeking labour. These include bad characters of every kind.

* Quetta-Pishin	349
Sibi	171
Zhob and Loralai	30
Bolan	17
Nushki	5
	572

The following analysis shows the working of the Police:—

Cases.

District.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	883	710	80
Sibi	198	94	48
Zhob-Loralai	90	72	80
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat portion)	18	12	67
District and Railway Nushki	28	26	93

Persons.

District.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	428	283	66
Sibi	334	176	53
Zhob-Loralai	107	92	86
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat portion)	21	12	57
District and Railway Nushki	33	33	100

Property.

District.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	18,163	10,000	55
Sibi	9,780	3,176	33
Zhob-Loralai	1,955	1,108	56
Mach-Bolan and Railway Nushki (Kalat portion)	685	320	47
District and Railway Nushki	537	121	23

Internal Economy.—The general health of the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Police has not been good, as in Sibi 108 men and in Quetta-Pishin 555 men were admitted to Hospital during the year.

The following is the statement of Judicial and Departmental punishments awarded to the members of the Force in various districts as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

	Quetta-Pishin, Bolan and Nushki.		Sibi.		Zhob-Loralai.		Total.	
	Judicial.	Departmental.	Judicial.	Departmental.	Judicial.	Departmental.	Judicial.	Departmental.
1908	3	14	3	8	3	32	9	54
1909	8	45	1	9	2	28	11	82

The large increase in the number of Departmental punishments in the Quetta District is due to the fact that large numbers of recruits who had been entertained for the Cantonment Police were disappointed in their expectation that they were to receive a higher rate of pay on the introduction of the Police Reorganization Scheme. Their disappointment led to the commission of various acts of insubordination and even lawlessness, which called for rigorous disciplinary measures, resulting in the speedy restoration of order in the Force.

Rewards for good work to the amount of Rs. 535 were given to 41 men of the force during the year.

The Finger Print system has quite recently been introduced in the Sibi and Quetta-Pishin Districts.

The question of increase to the Force is still under the consideration of the Government of India. Sanction has, however, been accorded to the new rate of pay for Head Constables and Constables being introduced from 1st April 1910. This rise in pay will no doubt attract a sufficiency of recruits for enlistment.

There were 5 Honorary Magistrates in Quetta during the year under report.

First Class.

(1) K. B. Mr. B. D. Patel, C.I.E.
(2) K. S. Mr. Ardeshir Markar.

Second Class.

(1) K. S. Seth Muhammad Ali.
(2) K. S. Arbab Karam Khan.
(3) R. B. Seth Bhick Chand.

They disposed of 409 cases in all during the year under report; of these 28 were offences under the Indian Penal Code and 381 under the Police Act.

H. GOUGH, *Major*,
Second Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

PART II.

NATIVE STATES.

Review of the Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1909-10, by Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year ending 31st March 1910.

The Report consists of:—

(*a*) A report by the Political Adviser to the Khan on his revenue paying districts.

(*b*) A report on tribal affairs in Sarawan, Kachhi and Jhallawan which are administered under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

(*c*) A report on Mekran.

(*d*) A report on Kharan.

2. (*a*) above deals mainly with the Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser and is reviewed below. It contains also general remarks about the State as a whole.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

3. *Area and Population.*—Area including Kharan and Mekran is 71,593 square miles. Population according to Imperial Gazetteer is 470,336 souls.

Gross Revenue.—Income of the State during the year 1909-10 excluding Kharan and Mekran amounted to Rs. 9,18,152-0-8, against Rs. 8,14,917-11-5, the income of the preceding year being as shewn below:—

	1909-10.	1908-09.	Increase.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(*i*) Revenue* derived from 6 Niabats under Political Adviser.	4,89,440 0 8	3,87,018 11 5	1,02,421 5 3	* Excluding income from 5 Niabats under the direct control of His Highness.
(*ii*) Subsidy by British Government according to the Treaty of Mastung.	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	*Nil.*	
(*iii*) Quit rent for Bolan, Nasirabad and Manjhouti, Quetta, and Nushki.	1,81,500 0 0	1,81,500 0 0	*Nil.*	
(*iv*) Interest on money invested	1,47,212 0 0	1,46,399 0 0	813 0 0	
	9,18,152 0 8	8,14,917 11 5	1,03,234 5 3	

4. Mir Sir Muhammad Khudadad Khan, G.C.S.I., ex-Khan of Kalat, died on the 20th May 1909 at Pishin and was buried there with due ceremony. After his death the surveillance maintained over the members of the family was removed and they were permitted to live anywhere in Baluchistan (except in the Kalat State) as they wished. The allowances enjoyed by the ex-Khan and the other deported members of his family were redistributed.

5. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General visited Dhadur, the Head-Quarters of Dhadur Niabat, on the 13th February 1910, and delivered a speech in a Durbar which was largely attended by all the local Sardars and Motabirs.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

6. No revenue settlement was made. The old rates of assessment which vary from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ are still in force.

7. No remissions, suspensions and Taccavi advances were granted.

8. No coercive measures seem to have been adopted for the recovery of revenue.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

9. *Legislation.*—Cases are decided by Jirgas and Shariat according to tribal custom and usage. A set of rules framed by the Political Adviser in 1902 for the conduct of civil suits is acted upon.

The rate of court fee has been reduced from 10 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and brought on a level with the rate prevailing in British Baluchistan.

10. *Military Force.*—The total strength of the Military force of the Khan was 385 at the close of the year. Out of his 29 guns 20 are unserviceable. There are no police of any kind in any part of the State.

11. *Criminal.*—The total number of cases disposed of during the year under review was 380 against 338 during the previous year.

12. *Civil Justice.*—The number of civil cases decided was 389 of the value of Rs. 31,828-10-9. This includes 90 cases of landed property.

13. *Extradition.*—No case of extradition took place in the State during the year under report.

14. *Prisons.*—There has been no change in the number of prisons. Total number of prisoners received during the year under review was 150 as against 59 admitted during the previous year.

The expenditure on their upkeep amounted to Rs. 810-12-3 against Rs. 813-13-9 expended in the year preceding.

15. *Registration and Municipalities.*—No registration is made nor is there any Municipality in the State.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

16. *Weather and Crops.*—The rain though scanty was timely and consequently beneficial to the crops.

17. *Wages and Labour.*—Labour, though scarce, is obtainable at the rate of 7 annas per man per day.

18. *Prices of Food Grain.*—Wheat is the staple food and sold at 10 seers per rupee on the average.

19. *Nature of Season.*—The season on the whole was satisfactory.

20. *Public Health.*—The health of the people was good. Small-pox and measles prevailed in the Bhag Niabat in May 1909.

21. *Agriculture and Agricultural Stock.*—(*i*) Agriculture is on the increase in Sarawan. New Karezes are under construction in Kirdagap and Mangochar and much waste land is being brought under plough.

(*ii*) A rough estimate of agricultural stock and implements available in the Niabats under the control of the Political Adviser is shewn below:—

Bullocks	11,962
Cows	3,634
Buffaloes	67
Horses	1,381
Donkeys	2,722
Sheep and goats	14,452
Ploughs (with two bullocks)	2,263
Road carts	1,439

22. *Forest.*—The Harboi forest is the only reserved forest in the State.

23. *Trade and Manufacture.*—The wheat and tobacco of Mastung, which are famous for their excellent quality, are exported to Quetta, Kachhi and Sind as usual. The

leather bottles and pottery manufactured at Bhag still hold their reputation, as also do the Namdas, carpets and shoes made at Mastung. Kheses* made at Mushkaf by the weavers there command a good sale at high prices. The popularity of the Kachhi drought oxen which are exported for sale to the Punjab continues to be maintained. The sale of firearms of old country pattern made at Dhadur shows sign of diminishing. Salt pans are worked in Dhadur, Gajan, Jharan in the State and salt made there obtains a good price.

* Double and single bed sheets of coarse cotton cloth.

24. *Public Works.*—A sum of Rs. 4,699 was spent under this head during the year under review.

25. *Post Office.*—No change has taken place in the number of Post Offices. Arrangements are being made to connect the Niabats in the Kachhi Illaqua by postal lines to be maintained by the State.

26. *Mint.*—The State has no mint.

27. *Excise.*—There are distilleries at the Head-Quarters of each of the Niabats as well as in villages of some Chiefs.

28. *Industrial Enterprise.*—The sericulture operations in the Mastung valley were continued on the old scale. The reluctance of the local inhabitants to take up the industry was again apparent. The State consequently had to undertake the entire process of the production of cocoons for which hired labour had to be employed.

Following are the distinguishing features of the year's work:—

(1) At the close of the year 1909-10 the work of supervision of the industry hitherto undertaken by the Assistant Political Agent was transferred to the State officials.

(2) Although the majority of the men employed during previous years came forward for re-employment, the tree-owning class on whose participation hinges the success of the industry did not give any willing assistance.

(3) The rate of one rupee per maund for the leaf introduced last year had to be continued during the year under report also.

(4) The following results are however encouraging:—During the year under report 70 boxes of seed produced 4,185 lbs. of cocoons which were converted into 320 lbs. of raw silk, whereas in 1908-09, 170 boxes of seed produced 3,797 lbs. of cocoons which in their turn yielded 228 lbs. only of raw silk.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

29. The gross revenue from the 6 Niabats under the Political Adviser amounted to Rs. 4,77,208-13-7 against Rs. 3,87,018-11-5 resulting in an increase of Rs. 90,190-2-2 which is attributed to timely rains.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

30. Five dispensaries are maintained in the State as shewn below:—

(1) Kalat, maintained by the British Government.
(2) Dhadur, maintained by the Church Missionary Society.
(3) Mastung,
(4) Bhag,
(5) Gandawa,
} maintained by the Kalat State.

The expenditure on the maintenance of these last three institutions amounted to Rs. 3,619-2-3 and the number of patients treated in them including Dhadur was 32,540. Six hundred and six persons were vaccinated against 1,842 of last year.

31. No record of births or deaths is kept.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

32. There are four Vernacular Primary Schools, one at each of the Head-Quarters of the following Niabats: Mastung, Dhadur, Bhag, and Gandawa. The number of

pupils on the rolls of all the above Schools was 219 on the 31st March 1910. The expenditure on the upkeep of these institutions during the year under report aggregated Rs. 2,157-9-11 against Rs. 2,233-13-4 in previous year. No fee is charged and books are supplied free to the Schools.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

33. The State possesses no Library nor is there any Press.

34. In the Niabats under the Political Adviser the local trade (both imports and exports) is liable to imposition of octroi. The total receipts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 24,957-8 against Rs. 27,505-13-3, the receipts of the previous year. Decrease is due to competition not being so keen as it was in the year preceding.

35. Shocks of earthquake were felt at Bhag and its surrounding villages on the 21st, 26th and 27th October 1909, and these continued intermittently though to a slight degree up to the third week of November 1909.

The shocks of the 21st were very serious and resulted in the following casualties:—

	Killed.	Injured.
Bellput	26	12
Shahpur	102	18
Bhag	67	618
Lehri	6	6
Other villages	30	...
	231	654

(*i*) One result of the earthquake was that the volume of water in certain Karezes in the State was considerably increased.

(*ii*) Mr. A. M. Heron, Assistant Superintendent of the Geological Survey, was deputed by the Government of India to report on the earthquake of the 21st.

36. Mulla Muhammad, the well-known Kazi of Tiri (Mastung), died on the 5th June 1909. His seals were broken according to custom.

37. The annual Kalat Jirgas were held in July 1909.

38. During the year 1909-10, a series of thefts took place both in the Kalat Cantonment and Kalat city and its environs. The Hindu temple of Kali was also plundered and the idol removed. The latter was however recovered in a broken condition and was installed again in its proper place after being mended.

39. The dispute between the Dombkis and His Highness the Khan's subjects on the subject of water rights in the Lehri and the Khanwah streams was submitted to a special Jirga which assembled for the purpose at Quetta. The case was compromised by His Highness the Khan's representative and the Dombki Chief presenting a *razinamah* which the Jirga accepted and which the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General confirmed on 19th May 1909.

By this the Dombkis undertook the responsibility of diverting the flood water from the lower Khanwah bed in which it had run for so many years into the lower Lehri bed—the condition being that if their scheme known as the Damdamah scheme proved a success, that is to say, if the Khan's zamindars received sufficient water to water a specified area, the Dombkis were to exercise their right of Sarwark for the future and take the first flood water. The spirit of the Jirga award was held to have been carried out though this was not entirely admitted by the Kalat side.

The Political Agents, Sibi and Kalat, are engaged in formulating proposals for the ensuing flood season.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Administration Report of the Kalat State for the year 1909-10 (No. 215, dated 15th May 1910), from K. B. Kazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., to Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The area of the Kalat State (excluding Mekran) is 44,987 square miles as detailed below:—

Kachhi	5,310	Sq. miles.
Sarawan	4,339	„
Jhallawan	21,128	„
Kharan	14,210	„

The population according to the figures given in the Imperial Gazetteer including Kharan and Mekran is 470,336 souls.

2. This State (excluding Mekran and Kharan) is composed of the following 11 Niabats:—

(1) Kalat, (2) Khozdar, (3) Zehri, (4) Sohrab, (5) Mashkai, (6) Mastung, (7) Dhadar, (8) Bhag, (9) Lehri, (10) Gandawa, (11) Nasirabad.

The first 5 Niabats are directly under His Highness the Khan. As no regular accounts, etc., are kept in any of these Niabats and as they are not under my control, I am unable to furnish any information respecting them.

3. The administration of the Niabats (6) to (11) has been under me since 1903. Before my taking over the charge of these Niabats the average income of the revenue was Rs. 1,55,413 per year while the revenue collected in them during the year under report is Rs. 4,89,440-0-8.

4. Other sources of the income to the State are as follows:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Subsidy by the British Government according to the Treaty of Mastung	1,00,000
(*b*) Bolan transit dues	30,000
(*c*) Quit rent of Nasirabad and Manjhouti	1,17,500
(*d*) Quit rent of Quetta	25,000
(*e*) Quit rent of Nushki	9,000
(*f*) Interest on the fixed deposit of Rs. 39,242 with the Punjab Banking Company	1,962
(*g*) Interest on the 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 41,50,000	1,45,250

5. His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Ahmedzai Brahui, age about 45 years, is the ruler of the State.

6. One chief and important event of the year was the visit of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General to Dhadar on the 13th February 1910. The said officer was much pleased and satisfied with the progress Dhadar had made and delivered an eloquent speech in Urdu in reply to the address presented by the Sayeds and Mutaqaddans, etc., of Dhadar.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Lands.

7. No land revenue settlement has been made in the State, and the rates of assessment are fluctuating, *viz.*, ½ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the produce.

This system is in force from old times. No stringent measures were adopted to recover the arrears.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

8. *Legislation.*—No British Indian law or regulations are in force in the State. A set of rules framed by me under the civil law in 1902 is acted upon, and all the criminal cases are settled by Jirgas.

Court fee was formerly charged at the rate of 10 per cent. but now following British law, it is charged at the rate of Rs. 7½ per cent.

9. *Military Force.*—The total strength of the Military force (Artillery and Cavalry) at the end of the year under report was 385. The troops in Kalat are armed with only 100 snider rifles. As they are directly under His Highness the Khan I cannot exactly

tell the expenditure incurred on their upkeep. There are 29 guns in the State, out of which 20 are unserviceable.

Police.—There is no Police or village Police in the State, some Levy Sowars are stationed in all the Niabats for maintenance of peace and order, collection of revenue and watching of crops. They have not been provided with arms but use their own country weapons in the same manner as British levies do in Baluchistan. The number of such men employed during the year was 219 and their cost Rs. 29,529-4-5. The increase in the number of Levy Sowars and the expenditure over last year's figures is due to the fact that 15 additional men were temporarily employed at Bhag to keep a watch there after the earthquake and that the Office Levy was not taken into account last year owing to oversight. There is no Police force here for prevention and detection of crime.

10. *Criminal Justice.*—The number of cases decided during the year was 380 with an increase of 42 over last year.

11. *Civil Justice.*—The number of civil cases decided by the State Courts was 389 of the value of Rs. 31,828-10-9. This includes 90 cases of landed property.

12. *Prisons.*—There is a small prison or lock-up in each of the Niabats. During the year under report 150 prisoners were kept in them and Rs. 810-12-3 spent on their upkeep. Two prisoners died and the health and the general conduct of the prisoners remained good during the year.

13. *Registration and Municipal Administration.*—Registration work is not done in the State nor is there any Municipality.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

14. *Weather and Crops.*—There was scarcity of rain during the year under report, but as rain fell at the proper time it proved beneficial to the crops.

15. *Wages and Labour.*—Labour in the State is scarce. Ordinarily the rate of wages is 7 annas a day.

16. *Staple Food.*—The average price of wheat (second sort) was about 10 seers per rupee during the year.

17. *Forest.*—A good forest in the State is that of Harboi, which is reserved and its boundaries have also been marked.

18. *Trade.*—The wheat and tobacco of Mastung are well known in Baluchistan for their excellent quality. Both these articles are exported and much used in Quetta, Kachhi, and Sind. Shoes, Namdas, and woollen carpets of beautiful designs are also made in Mastung.

19. Guns and pistols of old style are manufactured in Dhadar which are generally used by local tribes but their sale is falling down day by day. An experiment of the cultivation of American maize was made last year but the climate being hot the result was not favourable.

Kheses of various beautiful designs are manufactured at Mushkaf which sell at high prices.

20. A salt distillery was started in Dhadar in 1907. The salt made therein is of a good quality and much liked by people. There are also salt distilleries in Gajan and Jharan road and the salt produced there obtains good price.

21. The Kachhi country is well known for its strong and excellent oxen. They are of good breed and of a large size. The people of the country carry them towards the Punjab where they sell them at high prices.

22. In Bhag Kuppies are made of camel skin which are commonly used by traders in the export of ghee and oil, etc. Kut utensils are made there of an excellent quality which fetch good prices. Earthen vessels are beautifully varnished with some preparation rendering them more costly, useful and good looking.

23. A kind of coarse cloth of a fine and durable quality is made in Jalal Khan (a village near Bhag) and is largely used by the people of the country. Uniforms of the Niabat's Staff are also made of it.

24. *Sericulture.*—Sericulture operations were again undertaken in the Mastung valley on the same scale as last year.

The following number of boxes of the different varieties were ordered for the year's work:—

	Cost Rs.	A.	P.
French, 60 boxes	210	12	0
Persian, 70 „	193	9	0
Italian, 20 „	60	1	0
TOTAL	464	6	0

Out of this number 60 boxes were sent on payment for experiment to His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Seistan at his request. Owing to the late arrival of the Italian seed, this consignment proved useless as well as 20 other boxes sent by this firm. Therefore 70 boxes only were available for the current year's work, 50 Persian, 20 French.

Commencement of Operations.—Hatching took place from 19th April to 27th April 1909.

Area.—The following area was occupied by the worms during the year:—

Mastung	35,347	Sq. feet.
Pringabad	5,033	,,

This allowed 607 square feet for one ounce of seed (30 grammes). Last year 478 square feet was allowed per ounce.

Leaf Supply.—The total consumption of leaves was 2,430 maunds approximately, of which 250 maunds were supplied free from His Highness the Khan's gardens. The consumption per box (30 grammes) of seed roughly works at 39 maunds. Last year 30 maunds per box were consumed. The price paid during the year was one rupee per maund, the gathering and carriage devolving, as heretofore, on the State which thus had to bear again this year the heavy expense of an establishment for these purposes and which approximately amounted to Rs. 3,000. This item is the one which will have to be reduced as soon as the State's gardens are well in hand about which special arrangements are being made.

Produce.—The total amount of green cocoons obtained from 70 boxes of seed was 52 maunds 12 seers 12 chataks, whereas the gross weight of the last year's crop was 47 maunds 18 seers and 9 chataks from 170 boxes. In other words, one box of seed (30 grammes) produced 30 seers of green cocoons as compared with only 13 seers last year. Thus the return of green cocoons obtained was more than double of last year.

There was no disease among the worms this year. The weather owing to the blowing of the cold wind was somewhat unfavourable from 29th April to 4th May but fortunately there were no losses as arrangements were made to keep up the temperature to its proper degree by burning fire-places. Ants, however, appeared in great numbers and in several instances did a great deal of damage.

The first cocoon appeared on the 19th May and the last cocoon was gathered on 1st June 1909.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,500, whereas it was Rs. 12,000 in 1908-09.

Receipts.—Last year 3,797 lbs. of cocoons were produced and gave 228 lbs. of raw silk. This year 4,185 lbs. of cocoons were produced and gave 320 lbs. of raw silk. The cost is estimated to be about Rs. 2,880 at the rate of Rs. 9 per lb. The fall in price is due to the weakness of the thread and also to the bad state of the silk market. This year's produce has been sent for sale to Italy instead of to London as the former's offer was more favourable than that of the latter.

Result.—Though the amount of green cocoons obtained from one box of seed had been more than double of the last year and besides every effort was made to reduce the expenditure by one half of last year, yet it is very unsatisfactory to note that, from a business point of view, the industry has again this year suffered a loss of Rs. 3,620, making a total of Rs. 43,620 in all.

At the close of the year the charge of the supervision of the industry was solely made over to the State by the Political Agent, who also suggested the following measures:—

(1) That efforts should be made to make the operation attractive and remunerative by inducing the Brahuis and other local people.
(2) That the mulberry tree gardens should be laid out in the Italian style.
(3) That the Kashmiri expert should be encouraged and frequent personal visits of inspection should be made by the Political Adviser to the factory.
(4) That a separate account of the expenditure on sericulture should be kept and figures should be made available at any time required.

The above suggestions which were sound and proper are being carried out.

25. *Public Works.*—The total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 4,699. This amount was spent on the repairs of buildings, roads and construction of a bridge over Murgha and Pashkarm which cost Rs. 1,376-12-6.

26. *Post Offices.*—No Post Offices are maintained by the State. The Post Offices maintained at the expense of the British Government are at the following places:—

Kalat (Combined Post and Telegraph Offices).
Mastung (Combined Post and Telegraph Offices).
Dhadar Branch Post Office.
Bhag Branch Post Office.

A separate allotment has been fixed for conveyance of post in the Kachhi Niabats, a detailed report in connection with which will be made next year.

27. *Mints.*—There is no mint in the State.

28. *Public Health.*—Public health remained good throughout the year.

No epidemic or contagious disease appeared in the State.

29. *Excise.*—There are distilleries at each of the Niabats. The revenue collected under this head during the year was Rs. 12,110-5-4. The following Brahui and Baluch Chiefs have also got distilleries in the villages from which they derive income themselves:—

(1) Raisani Chief at Mithri.
(2) Shahwani Chief at Haji Shehr.
(3) Domki Chief at Togachi.
(4) Mengal Chief at Chatter.
(5) Magassi Chief at Jhal.
(6) Zarakzai Chief at Gajan.
(7) Rind Chief at Shoran.

30. *Agricultural Stock.*—Following is the number of Agricultural stock:—

Bullocks	11,962
Cows	3,634
Buffaloes (male)	4
Buffaloes (female)	63
Horses	551
Mares	830
Asses	2,722
Sheep and goats	14,452
Ploughs (with two bullocks)	2,263
Carts (country)	1,429
Carriages	10

The decrease in the number of cattle and horses, etc., is owing to the drought of the last year, people not having yet recovered from its effects. Besides many cattle perished in the earthquake.

31. *Octroi.*—Octroi is levied on the local trade both on imports and exports, and in each Niabat different rates are levied either in cash or kind, the latter method being generally applied to grain. The right to collect Octroi is usually let on a contract. The system of these contracts and the method of the collection of tax is a complex one. In the Gandawa Niabat the tax is levied at different rates at Gandawa Kotra, Moulviabad and Udhana. In the Bhag Niabat Octroi is levied at Bhag, Kasim Shah and Kanda, and the contracts for each place are sold separately. In the Lehri Niabat Octroi contracts are given by the Khan and the Domki Sirdar in their respective jurisdiction. In the Kalat, Mastung and Dhadar Niabats, Octroi is collected at Kalat, Mastung and Dhadar respectively.

The following statement shows the Octroi receipts in the year 1909-10 in the different Niabats of the Kalat State under me:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bhag	6,150	0	0
Lehri	5,292	8	0
Mastung	8,000	0	0
Nasirabad	415	0	0
Dhadar	3,000	0	0
Gandawa	2,100	0	0
	24,957	8	0

Kalat Niabat is directly under the control of His Highness the Khan and I do not know what amount was collected there on this account.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

32. During the year under report the gross revenue of the 6 Niabats under my control was Rs. 4,89,440-0-8 as stated in paragraph 3 of this report, against Rs. 3,87,018-11-5 of the last year. The reason of increase is that rains, though scarce, yet fell at proper times.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics, etc.

33. There are dispensaries at Mastung, Kalat, Dhadar, Bhag and Gandawa. The Kalat Dispensary is maintained by the British Government, while that at Dhadar by the Church Missionary Society. The rest are maintained by the State in which including Dhadar 32,540 patients were treated during the year and the cost was Rs. 3,619-2-3.

34. Births and deaths are not registered in the State.

35. The plague has not so far appeared in the State.

36. There is a vaccinator at Mastung and the number vaccinated by him during the year under report is 606.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

37. There are four Primary Schools in the State, *viz.*, at Mastung, Dhadar, Bhag and Gandawa. The number of boys reading in them was 219 and the total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 2,157-9-11. No fees are charged in the schools and books are supplied free to scholars. Prizes are also distributed in order to encourage education. Teachers are now fairly well educated, one being a trained teacher.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

38. There are no printing presses in, nor is any Library maintained by, the State.

39. Snakes, scorpions and other poisonous reptiles as well as beasts do not abound in the State.

40. A severe and very terrible earthquake was felt at Bhag and its surroundings on 21st October 1909 at about 5 in the morning, which threw down a good many houses leaving them a mass of ruins. Hundreds of men were wounded by the falling houses while about a hundred lives were lost.

Public buildings, such as the Niabat Office, Levies Line, Hospital and School, were all heaps of ruins, and mosques and temples were in a great number demolished. People were much disappointed on seeing the ruinous state of their city and were about to desert it but they were advised and encouraged. All spare shouldaries and tents were sent to shelter them. Now the public buildings are under construction. The value of the private houses demolished in Bhag is estimated to be 4 lakhs of rupees and it is a pity that the people got no help of any kind in the form of Taccavi, etc. The earthquake affected the revenue of Bhag also to the amount of Rs. 20,000, which sum was recovered less from the contractors considering the heavy loss they sustained.

KAZI JALAL-UD-DIN,
Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

Report on the Tribal Affairs of Sarawan, Kachhi and Jhallawan.

General and Political.—The Sarawan, Kachhi and Jhallawan Districts form part of the Kalat State of which Jhallawan is the largest. Their area and population are shewn below:—

	Area.	Population according to Imperial Gazetteer.
Sarawan	4,339	65,549
Kachhi	5,310	82,909
Jhallawan	21,128	224,073

2. The Political Agent, Kalat, gave a garden party at Kalat in August 1909, in honour of Sardar Passand Khan, the Zarrakzai Chief of Jhallawan, on whom Government had conferred the distinction of Nawab. His Highness the Khan of Kalat accompanied by his brother, General Mir Behram Khan, and his staff attended the party. Two hundred and fifty Sardars, Sardarkhels and Motabirs were present.

3. Doctor Holland and Reverend Dixey of the Church Missionary Society, Quetta, visited Jhallawan in March. Several operations were performed and medicine distributed gratis amongst the inhabitants who came in large numbers for treatment.

4. *Administration of the land.*—The country is in the administrative charge of two Native Assistants one for Sarawan and Kachhi and the other for Jhallawan, but neither of these officers has anything to do with the collection of revenue which is managed by the Niabat Agency of His Highness the Khan. No taccavis were granted.

5. *Criminal and Civil Justice.*—Justice is administered according to tribal custom and usage. The number of cases so dealt with during the year under review was 1,351 in Sarawan and Kachhi and 321 in Jhallawan.

6. Prisons.—There is no jail in these tracts except one at Mastung which is maintained by the Kalat State. Twenty prisoners were admitted into it during the year under note. The cost of the jail establishment was Rs. 2,306-6-7 and that of feeding, etc., of prisoners was Rs. 2,358-9-6.

7. The old system of remission of terms of imprisonment has been revised and brought on a level with that in vogue in British Jails in Baluchistan.

8. The health and conduct of prisoners were good.

9. *Public works.*—No new works were constructed. Additions, however, were made to the following buildings from the Kalat State Funds:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Rest House at Kirdagap	479	8	4
(2) Wali Khan Thana	487	0	3
(3) Nari Thana	1,141	7	6
(4) Samotri Thana	400	0	0
TOTAL	2,508	0	1

Besides annual repairs to the various buildings, repairs to Kalat-Wadh road between Kalat and Khozdar were also carried out.

10. *General condition of the State and the people.*—Crops were good in Sarawan and parts of Kachhi on account of timely rains. The amount of snow which fell during the year was unprecedented. It is said to have damaged certain karezes at Mastung, Kanak and Mangochar. Severe cold and high winds in March did damage to the fruit trees. The remaining parts of Kachhi received no rains and besides some crops were damaged by Tiddi insects (grass-hopper). Many people therefore emigrated to Sindh. The crops in Jallawan were below the average and rains scanty and irregular.

11. The condition of the people is subject to the condition of the crops and weather, and was good in Sarawan and poor in Kachhi and about fair in Jhallawan where the majority of the people are poor flock owners who migrated to Sindh in search of livelihood.

12. *Public health.*—Public health was generally good. Measles and small-pox prevailed in certain parts of Jhallawan and Sarawan. Vaccination operations were carried out on an extensive scale but little advantage was taken of them in Jhallawan through the ignorance of the inhabitants of that place. Three cases of typhus occurred in the Rustomzai village.

13. *Miscellaneous.*—On the 21st October 1909 there was a severe earthquake which was felt all over Sarawan and Kachhi. In Sarawan the damage done was not serious. The Thana and Bungalow at Nari (Khans Fund buildings) collapsed, but no lives were lost. One result of the earthquake was that the water in karezes

Mastung, Tiri and Paringabad increased in volume. Slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Nurgaha in Jhallawan on 22nd October 1909 and at Baghwana on 13th February 1910.

14. An artesian boring was sunk at Mastung but it proved a failure.

15. A survey party under Captain Beazley and Mr. Kenny worked for a short time during the year under review in the country round Mastung.

16. On the 25th July 1909 a fight took place at Lar in Kasimji in Jhallawan over grazing rights between Miraji Siapads Raisanis and Ghulamanis in which several men were wounded.

17. The relations between His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Zarrakzai Chief, Nawab Passand Khan, which were somewhat strained have improved. His Highness the Khan of Kalat has now assigned to the Nawab the "Chuki" spring which was the bone of contention between them.

18. Some Zehris at the instigation of the Musiani Chief, Sardar Zehri Khan, caused two slave girls belonging to Nawab Passand Khan, the Zarrakzai Chief, to abscond with some money and ornaments. The women and the money, etc., were eventually recovered by the Zarrakzais, but the feelings between the Musianis and Zarrakzais ran so high that a breach of the peace was threatened. The case was referred to a representative Jirga at Kalat and the usual compensation, Sharmana and fine were awarded against the Musiani Chief. Although the two Sardars were reconciled according to the Brahui custom yet their relations are still somewhat strained.

19. Mir Bullo Khan, a leading Motabir of the Hotmanzais, adopted a headstrong attitude and repeatedly refused to obey orders when summoned by the Native Assistant, Jhallawan, to attend his court for settlement of some disputes he had against Sardar Pahar Khan Sasuli. He maintained this attitude for some time but through the efforts of the Native Assistant, Jhallawan, ultimately came in and craved for pardon. His cases will now be taken up at an early date.

20. Mirs Shakar Khan and Karam Khan, Bizanjo, cousins of the ruling Bizanjo Chief, who were not satisfied with the Shahi Jirga award about the division of their ancestral property, assumed a somewhat insubordinate attitude and went so far as to forcibly recover the tribal "Mali" from the Bizanjo holding in Jhau and other places. At one time an open fight between the parties was imminent. This, however, was averted by the Native Assistant, Jhallawan, who was also able to bring about a reconciliation between the parties. The arbitrators, selected by the parties, have now been appointed to divide the property according to the Jirga award. This case has been dragging on for many years and the present amicable settlement is therefore most satisfactory.

21. The attitude of Mir Jangi Khan, Pahilwanzai, one of the rebel leaders of the Mengal disturbance of 1908, has been far from satisfactory. He has been openly interfering with the Mengal Sardar's "raj" and instigating certain sections of the Mengals not to pay revenue to the Sardar and to disobey him in every respect. This attitude of Jangi Khan is likely to have a bad effect on the Mengals of Wadh and other Brahui tribes of Jhallawan.

The relations between the Mirhaji Mengals of Jhallawan border (Saroona and Samotri illaqa) and the residents of Kanrach and levy tracts (Bela border) were also strained. There have been several petty feuds between the parties. The cases are under investigation.

22. Khan Bahadur Mir Rasul Bakhsh Raisani and his son fell out with the Raisani Chief over the division of the ancestral Raisani property. A special Jirga consisting of local Sardars and officials approved by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General was assembled at Sibi to give an award in their case. After a very careful consideration of the case the special Jirga gave their award which the Political Agent confirmed. Mithri, the head-quarter station of the Raisani family, was untouched. Sir Ghaus Bakhsh has taken exception to two of the points in the award of the special Jirga, *viz.*, (1) he refuses to have the Bakhra lands divided, (2) he refuses to dismiss Mir Muhammad Ali Khan Raisani from the Naibi, which latter course was specially recommended by the Jirga, owing to Muhammad Ali's very unsatisfactory conduct. The Sardar has adopted a most unreasonable attitude and is causing the Political Agent some anxiety as regards the satisfactory termination of the case.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Report on Kharan.

1. Major J. F. Whyte, Political Agent on special duty for Kharan affairs, submitted a second report on the Kharan boundary question to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan in May last, which was duly forwarded to the Government of India.

2. The conclusions which Major Whyte had arrived at, more especially with regard to the definition, etc., of the Mekran-Kharan and Kharan-Chagai borders, were most appropriate and subsequently formed the basis of a new treaty which was made with the new Kharan Chief.

3. Sardar Sir Naoroz Khan, K.C.I.E., after a few days' illness, died on the 2nd June 1909.

4. His eldest son, Sardar Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan, was confirmed as his successor with the approval of the Government of India. His age is about 36 years. The new Sardar was invited to Quetta in September 1909, where he was presented with a suitable succession Khillat (valued at Rs. 1,522-8-0) in a Durbar held by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan on the 27th September 1909. A memorandum of conditions subscribed to by the new Sardar on his succession to the Chiefship of Kharan was drawn up on the 21st October 1909. In this the boundaries of Kharan were clearly defined and among other things the Chief undertook the security and protection of that portion of the new Indo-European Telegraph line which passes through his territory and also of the Telegraph employés employed thereon, in return for which the payment to the Chief of Rs. 4,000 per annum was approved by the Government. This sum was liable to be forfeited in full or in part if the Chief failed to carry out his responsibilities; in this case also it was to rest with the Government of India to make any other arrangements they might deem fit for the protection of the line such as the establishment of military or levy posts and thanas, etc., in Kharan territory.

5. The Chief further agreed that he would remain loyal to the British Government and assist all officers visiting his territory in every way possible and endeavour also to suppress the illicit traffic in arms within his territory. He also undertook to be responsible for the maintenance of peace and order within his boundaries and for the safety and protection of all travellers passing through his territory; if he failed to fulfil the above condition the Government of India would have the right to locate thanas, levy posts or troops within or on his border or make any other arrangements which they considered suitable. In consideration of the acceptance by the Chief of the above-mentioned conditions the Government were to continue in his favour the annual subsidy of Rs. 6,000 which his late father Sardar Sir Naoroz Khan enjoyed, this subsidy being in addition to the Telegraph subsidy of Rs. 4,000.

6. After the memorandum above referred to was drawn up the Chief submitted certain claims to the Gaden and other Kallags situated on the Chagai side of the Kharan-Chagai border line. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General ordered that the Political Agents, Chagai and Kalat, should proceed to the spot and settle the question. The matter is under enquiry and is receiving the consideration of the Political Agents.

7. A telephone station was established at Ladgasht from the 19th January 1910 through the agency of the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs. The Political Muharir at Ladgasht is thus enabled to transmit information and news in connection with the arms traffic to the Political Agent, Chagai, without delay.

8. In October 1909 Mr. (now Khan Sahib) Muhammad Gul Khan married the niece of the late Sardar Sir Naoroz Khan, K.C.I.E., Nausherwani, Chief of Kharan. The lady is a daughter of Mir Amir Khan, uncle of the present Chief.

9. Reports have been received from time to time from the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, regarding the illicit traffic in arms in the Persian Gulf along the Mekran frontier.

In December 1909, however, the Government of India in the Foreign Department, placed Mr. E. G. Gregson of the North-West Frontier Province Police on special duty in connection with the suppression of the illicit trade in arms, especially with reference to the part taken in this traffic by Ghilzais, Adamzai Affridis and the men of the North-West Frontier Province frontier tribes who were then on their way to Muscat to purchase arms.

Orders were issued to the Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, the Nazim of Mekran and the Wazir of Las Bela to render every assistance to Mr. Gregson. Instructions were at the same time issued by the Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, and the Nazim to all the Mekran Levy Corps Post Officers and Sardars and Motabirs of the Mekran *illaqa*, respectively, ordering the arrest of all suspected Afghans passing through Mekran. The Mekran Levy Posts at Suntsar and Jiunri were strengthened by additional men from head-quarters. For this purpose detachments of the Corps were also stationed at Gabd, Pishkan, Ganz, etc.

Several important seizures of arms and ammunition by His Majesty's Cruisers were made. On the 1st January 1910, H. M. S. *Perseus* captured a consignment of 850 rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition near Pishkan (on the Mekran Coast).

In January last the Political Agent visited the Mekran Coast ports and while at Pishkan secured a few rifles, part of the balance of the consignment not destroyed by H. M. S. *Perseus*. The Baluch Agent of the Afghans by name Musa, a resident of Pishkan and a British subject, was also arrested. This man had arranged transport and stored a large number of arms for the Afghans. It is proposed to try him along with other offenders arrested by the Adjutant, Mekran Levy Corps, at Pishkan, during the annual Kalat Jirgas to be assembled in July next. The Kharan Chief was asked to prevent the passage of Afghans through his territory and to arrest them if possible.

10. Reports were received from time to time regarding the lifting by the Damanis of camels, sheep, etc., belonging to the Rekis. The Kharan Chief's Naib was unable to check these depredations or to settle the disputes between these two border tribes.

In September last, during the Kharan Chief's visit, the Reki Sardar and Motabirs were summoned to Quetta. The Political Agent took the opportunity of speaking to the Kharan Chief about the unsatisfactory state of affairs on the border and advised the removal of the Chief's Naib of Ladgasht who had, to a great extent, instigated the Damanis. The Chief promised to use every endeavour to help the Rekis in the recovery of their camels in future and to establish order.

But the unsatisfactory state of affairs continued in Mashkel and the Political Agent again addressed the Kharan Chief in November last reminding him of the promises he had made in Quetta. The Chief was at the same time requested to submit a list of all cases pending between the Rekis and the Damanis. The Chief has not, however, yet complied with this request nor has his Naib been removed from Ladgasht. The state of affairs therefore on the Mashkel border can not be said to be satisfactory.

11. As regards the other heads of this report no reliable information is obtainable from Kharan itself. No officials have visited the country since the last report and no representative from British territory is posted in Kharan.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Report on Mekran.

General and Political.—The area of Mekran is 26,606 square miles and the population is 78,195 souls. The gross revenue during the year was about Rs. 65,000. Exact figures are not yet to hand.

2. Nawab Mir Mehrulla Khan, C.I.E., remained in charge of the Nizamat throughout the year.

3. *Administration of land.*—No change has taken place in the system of revenue assessment and collection.

4. No regular register of mutations is maintained and consequently reliable figures are not available. The information as to the amount of waste land reclaimed is not procurable.

5. No taccavi advances were given.

6. No boundary case took place.

No suspensions or remissions were granted.

7. *Legislation.*—Justice is administered according to the tribal custom by Jirgas or by Shariat.

8. *Military Force.*—The strength and composition of tribal Levies remained unchanged, the number being 149 as before. The expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 28,196-13-2. No military force is maintained by the State.

9. *Mekran Levy Corps.*—Mr. T. O. Hughes held charge of the Assistant Political Agency and *ex-officio* Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps, and Lieutenant N. E. Reilly of the Adjutancy of the Mekran Levy Corps throughout the year.

The increase of the Corps (62 Cavalry and 53 Infantry) sanctioned in 1908-09 was carried out during the year under report. The strength of the Corps on the 31st March 1910 was 456 as shown below:—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Head-quarters	59	69	
Mand	22	22	
Suntsar	22	13	
Parom	9	16	
Jiunri	11	12	
Pishkan	4	20	
Gabd	14	14	
On command	54	81	
Leave	3	1	
	198	248	
Wanting	2	8	
	200	256	=456

Total cost during the year under review was Rs. 1,64,768-1-6 against Rs. 1,32,138-14-11 in the previous year. The men are armed with Martini Henry Rifles and carbines. They continued to work satisfactorily.

10. *Criminal and Civil Justice.*—The total number of cases decided according to tribal custom was 1,960 against 2,510 during the year preceding. The value of land cases during the year under review aggregated Rs. 55,171-4-4. The decrease is due partly to Nazim's frequent absence from head-quarter in the interest of political work and partly to outbreak of cholera.

11. *Extradition.*—Demands for criminals by and against Las Bela, Gwadur and the Persian border districts are always complied with. During the year under report, however, there occurred no demand by or against Mekran.

12. *Prisons.*—The average number of prisoners confined in the various prisons in Mekran was 99. Of these two died in the jail, otherwise the health and conduct of the prisoners were good.

13. *Production and distribution.*—The rainfall was as scanty as last year. Snow however fell in January in Panjgur as far as Bela. Though the wheat crops at Panjgur and date harvest at that place and at Kej were good yet the crops elsewhere, especially the *Khushkaba* crops, did not benefit.

For want of rain some karezes in Kej dried up and the rice crop consequently failed in that *illaqa*.

14. *Wages and labour.*—Condition and wages of labour are unaltered, ordinary rate of wages being five annas as before.

15. *Prices of food grains.*—The average rate of wheat was 6 seers per rupee but the Mekran Levy Corps had to import large quantity from Jhallawan.

16. *Trade and manufacture.*—No change or improvement has taken place in articles of manufactures which are woollen durries, namdas, carpets, fishing nets, woollen shawls, shoes with silk embroidery, embroidered saddle cloth and cotton made articles. The nomenclature of articles of import and export is the same as before; the value of import is estimated to be Rs. 4,22,960 and that of export Rs. 1,99,378 against Rs. 3,03,555 and Rs. 2,34,300, respectively.

17. *Public Works.*—(*i*) No new work was executed from the Mekran revenues.

(*ii*) The undermentioned new works were carried out from Provincial revenues:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Post at Mand	7,690	11	10
(2) „ Jiunri	889	0	8
(3) „ Siahgisi	470	12	2
(4) „ Grawag	510	4	3
TOTAL	9,560	12	11

Besides this a sum of Rs. 1,400 was spent from Provincial revenues on—

(*a*) Construction of a house for Resaldar, Mekran Levy Corps, Panjgur.

(*b*) Additions and repairs to clerks' and officers' quarters at Panjgur.

There are Musafarkhanas for the accommodation of travellers between Pasni and Panjgur. The road between these two places has been considerably improved and is now passable throughout for laden camels.

18. *Post Office.*—No new Post Office was opened during the year under report. The Superintendent, Post Offices, visited the offices in Panjgur, Turbat and Pasni in February 1910. The total amount handed over on account of postal takings was Rs. 1,34,471-7-3 against Rs. 1,35,722-13-10 of the previous year.

19. *Mint.*—There is no mint in Mekran. All British Indian coins and a Persian* coin called Kursh are current.

* Equal to Re. 1-8 in value.

20. *General condition.*—The condition of the people fluctuates according as the rains and crops are good or bad and was consequently not good this year.

Cholera broke out in Kej in July 1909 and continued until November. Two thousand six hundred and fifty-eight deaths were reported. Small-pox prevailed in Tump Niabat for some time.

21. *Agriculture and agricultural stock in the country.*—The number of various animals in the country is roughly estimated to be:—

Bullocks	11,358
Cows	2,709
Buffaloes	220
Horses	242
Loading camels	4,517
Riding camels	369
Colts and fillies	2,724
Donkeys	2,965
Goats and sheep	73,933

22. *Immigration and emigration.*—Three thousand and five hundred persons went out of the country in search of livelihood, and 610 came into it from abroad for the same purpose.

23. *Excise.*—Use of intoxicating drugs is not in vogue in Mekran. The Sindhi and Punjabi shopkeepers import a small quantity of liquor from Karachi for their private use.

24. *Forests.*—There is no reserved forest in Mekran except one near Kalmat. This contains a tree called Tamar which yields Rs. 500 a year.

25. *Irrigation.*—In October 1909, Mr. S. B. Bose, A.E., of the Irrigation Department, was deputed by the Local Government to examine the possibilities of increasing the irrigation and cultivation in the Dasht. Although the prospects of the scheme have been reported to be not very favourable, steps will be taken to observe and record flood discharges and rainfall at suitable places, the cost being borne by the Mekran revenues.

26. *Vital statistics.*—The total number of cases treated in the Panjgur Hospital was 6,771. A Hospital exists at Turbat but the statistics for the same are not yet to hand.

27. No regular record of births and deaths is maintained.

28. *Education.*—There exists no school.

29. *Miscellaneous.*—The traffic in arms continued in Persian Baluchistan as usual.

30. No disturbance and only one small raid occurred during the year. Seven men from Irafshan carried off a flock of 200 sheep from Tump. The raiders were pursued and though they made good their escape, the sheep were recovered.

31. One Ghulam Muhammad Darzada of Nigwar entered the Tump fort and having closed the gates began to fire promiscuously. He was arrested but two of the Levies lost their lives. The Naib's horse was also wounded. The accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by Jirga.

32. Five native small boats were overtaken by a severe storm in January. One was saved by the I. T. Steamer *Patrick Stewart* in which the Political Agent, Kalat, was proceeding to Charbar and one sank with three men. The remaining three returned to shore with the loss of two men.

33. Eight Pathans suspected of participation in the arms traffic were sent back to Karachi at the State expense during the year under report.

34. Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Hussan Gitchki of Sami assumed an insubordinate attitude towards the Nazim and brought certain false accusations against him.

35. Mr. Wilson of Indo-European Telegraph Department inspected the Telegraph line passing through Kharan from Panjgur.

36. Mr. T. O. Hughes, Assistant Political Agent, was deputed by the Government of India as a Special Sessions Judge to try the case of murder of a Punjabi at Turbat.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

Review of the Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year 1909-10, by Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat.

I have the honour to forward, for your information, the Annual Administration Report of Las Bela State for the year 1909-10.

1. *General and Political.*—No change took place in the boundaries of the State and consequently the area is the same, *viz.*, 6,441 square miles. No Census has been taken after 1901 according to which population is 56,109 souls.

2. The Jam paid two visits to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta, once in May and again in October 1909. Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat, visited Sonmiani in March 1910.

3. No important change took place in the personnel of the State except that M. Azizuddin, Wazir, was replaced by Khan Sahib Muhammed Gul Khan in November 1909.

4. Jam Mir Kamal Khan's son Mir Ghulam Muhammed Khan was married to the daughter of Mir Nadir Shah Gitchki of Tump in February 1910.

5. The Jam's marriage with the grand-daughter of the Mengal Sirdar Haji Ibrahim Khan which was to have been celebrated in March was postponed.

6. A reconciliation was arrived at between the Jam and Mir Yakub Khan, the Jam's uncle, and son-in-law of the Naushirwani Sirdar.

7. No change has been introduced either in the rate of land revenue or in the method of its collection. The land revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,26,723-5-9 against Rs. 1,33,687 for the preceding year. About 1,000 acres of waste land is reported to have been reclaimed and a new watercourse has been dug.

8. The Political Agent in Kalat, owing to other more important work, was unable to settle the Purali boundary case.

9. *Legislation.*—No new legislation has been introduced. Cases are as usual decided according to tribal custom and usage either by Jirgas or by Shariat, the British law being occasionally taken as a guide in petty criminal cases.

10. *Military force.*—The State maintains the following Military force and Police, both armed with Snider rifles at an annual cost of Rs. 47,169 a year. The strength of the Lasi *fouj* on 31st March 1910, was 359 and that of the Military Police 95:—

Cavalry	36 sowars.	Lasi *fouj*.
Artillery	20 men.	
Infantry	320 men.	
	Besides 5 guns.	
Foot soldiers	100 Military Police.	
TOTAL	476	

11. *Police.*—The State has no regular Police. The village Police (levies) numbering 80 men are maintained at an annual expenditure of Rs. 6,672.

12. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—The total number of cases dealt with were:—

	1909-10.	1908-09.
Criminal	*362	503
Civil	475	389
Revenue	317	264
Miscellaneous	112	130
TOTAL	904	783

13. *Jails.*—There is only one jail in the State and this is at Bela. There were six prisoners at the end of the year. The cost of the maintenance of this institution during the year amounted to Rs. 535.

14. *Registration.*—One hundred and seventy-three documents were registered and the income derived amounted to Rs. 1,384.

15. *Cattle diseases.*—Ordinary diseases as usual occurred among the cattle in various parts of the State resulting in a certain amount of mortality which however was not great in any case. Thirty sheep were killed by a hail-storm at Kanki (Walpat Niabat) and 50 were carried off by floods in the Kanki stream on 10th September 1909.

* Pending from last year 74 *plus* 288 instituted =362. Of these 281 were finally decided and 81 were pending at the close of the year 1909-10.

16. *Weather and Crops.*—Rain was good for autumn crops which were good, but was insufficient for the spring crops. Fodder was scarce, especially at Sonmiâni, from where the people migrated to Levy tracts temporarily.

17. *Wages and labour.*—No change took place in the condition and wages of labour, the supply of which was equal to the demand.

18. *Forests.*—The State supervises 32 square miles of forest area which yields a revenue of Rs. 260 per annum.

19. *Trade and manufacture.*—The Wazir's report attached to this note furnishes full particulars on this subject.

20. *Custom and octroi duties.*—No alteration has taken place either in the rate of *sung* or the manner in which it is levied. The income from this source amounted to Rs. 1,10,000 against Rs. 1,34,274 recovered in 1908-09.

21. *Public Works.*—No new work was carried out during the year under report. The buildings and roads, etc., which already exist were repaired at a cost of Rs. 6,520.

22. *Telegraph and Post Office.*—The number of Post and Telegraph offices remained unaltered.

23. *General condition of State and people.*—These were good on the whole. Cases of small-pox occurred and an outbreak of measles took place in and around Bela.

24. *Excise.*—The income under this head aggregated Rs. 1,351 against Rs. 2,187 realized in the year preceding.

25. *Revenue and Finance.*—The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 2,90,921 during the year under review which closed with Rs. 3,48,167-6-2 at the credit of the State.

26. *Vital statistics.*—The State spent Rs. 1,952 under the head "Medical" and Rs. 1,120 under the head "Sanitation" during the year 1909-10. Births and deaths are not recorded.

27. *Education.*—There is only one school in the State and it is located at Bela. The State spent Rs. 600 on it during the year under review against Rs. 651 in the preceding year. The number of scholars on its rolls at the close of the year 1909-10 was 71 against 34 in the previous year.

28. *Horse-breeding.*—The State possesses three stallions, one Arab and two country bred.

29. *Plague.*—Eighteen cases of plague occurred at Ormara in March 1910 of which seven proved fatal. Necessary preventive measures against the spread of the disease were taken.

30. *Miscellaneous.*—The tomb of the late Sir Robert Sandeman as well as the garden attached to it have been well kept up by the State.

31. No foreigner was murdered in the State nor did any fanatical murder, raid or murder either by Afghan or Persian subjects or by any refugee, etc., take place.

32. Three persons committed suicide in the State.

33. Four local men of the State were employed as Muharrirs in various offices.

34. On the 24th April 1909 a fire broke out in Pabb Range near Sonmiani and spread over an area of about six square miles burning for three days continually. All the grass and trees were destroyed but no loss of human life occurred.

35. On the 31st May 1909, three men while out fishing in a "Yakdar" (small boat) proceeded to the open sea where the boat and its occupants were lost.

36. In July 1909, two boats with cargo of cocoanuts and wooden planks, belonging to some Ormara merchants, were overtaken by a storm at sea off the Malabar coast and capsized. All the cargo and one man were lost.

37. A shock of earthquake was felt at Bela at 1 P.M. on the 7th January 1910.

R. A. E. BENN, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

Annual Administration Report of the Las Bela State for the year ending 31st March 1910.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. The area of the State is 6,441 square miles, its population, according to the Census of 1901, 56,109 souls, and its gross average annual revenue, based on five years system, Rs. 2,55,788-11-6.

The Chief's full name is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, Jamshedi. His hereditary title is Jam and his age about 39 years.

The heir-apparent is the Jam's eldest son, Mir Ghulam Muhammed Khan, who is about 15 years old.

The State pays no tribute to the British or any other State.

2. The Jam paid a visit to Quetta in May 1909 and again in October 1909.

3. In the beginning of January measles broke out at Bela and the Jam, fearing lest his sons should be attacked by it, left with all his family for Uthal, whence he proceeded after a brief stay to Sonmiani where the marriage of his son, Mir Ghulam Muhammed Khan, to the daughter of Mir Nadir Shah Gitchki of Tump, was celebrated on the 25th February 1910.

Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat, paid a short visit to Sonmiani in March 1910.

4. Munshi Azizuddin, Wazir, Las Bela State, reverted in November 1909 to British service and was replaced by Khan Sahib Muhammed Gul Khan.

CHAPTER II.

Land Revenue.

The land tax is the same as stated in previous reports. The crops in the year under report were good and the land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,26,723-5-9.

About 1,000 acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. A new "Dhora" was excavated in Sheh Lakhra.

CHAPTER III.

Protection,

Legislation.—The law generally in force in the State is the law of the land or the custom of the country, and besides that the Muhammadan law and British law are also followed when necessary.

Criminal Justice and appeals.—Criminal cases of all descriptions numbered 362. This number included the 74 pending cases of the last year. The number of persons arrested in all these cases was 190, of whom 31 were convicted, 146 discharged and 13 were still under trial at the end of the year under report. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 4,051-4-11 and the amount of recoveries Rs. 2,483-4-11.

Out of the above 362 criminal cases, 281 were finally settled and 81 remained pending. No appeal was made during the year.

Civil Justice.—Four hundred and seventy-five suits in all were disposed of in the year. The following is the table of the cases disposed of:—

Cases.	Year 1909-10.	Year 1908-09.
Civil	475	389
Revenue	317	264
Miscellaneous	112	130
TOTAL	904	783

The value of all the above 904 cases was Rs. 26,494-11-5 and that of those disposed of Rs. 19,066-14-3.

Extradition.—The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act is not in force in the State but in practice the provisions of the Act are followed both by the State and the neighbouring Province of Sind.

Prison.—The State possesses one jail at Bela. Diet and clothing of the prisoners are supplied by the State. On 31st March 1910 there were 6 prisoners in the jail against 18 in the preceding year. The total cost of the diet and clothing of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 535 against 558 in the preceding year. No prisoner died in the jail during the year.

Registration.—Two hundred and seventy-seven documents, mortgages and sale deeds were presented for registration, of these 173 were registered, one was refused and 103 remained unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year. The value of the documents registered amounted to Rs. 24,724-10-0 and the amount of the fees realised Rs. 1,384.

Military Forces.—The State maintains a force of 476 strong. It consists of the "Lasi *fouj*" and the "Military Police," the former comprising 36 cavalry, 20 artillery and 320 infantry and the latter of 100 foot soldiers. The strength of the Lasi *fouj* on 31st March 1910 was 359 and that of the Military Police 59. The Lasi *fouj* is recruited from the natives of the State, whereas the Military Police are Punjabi Muhammadans, Sikhs and Dogras. The cost of maintaining the force amounts to Rs. 47,169 a year. The State possesses five guns.

The Police and Village Police.—There exists no regular police in the State. The village police number 80 men costing Rs. 6,672 annually.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and crops.—It having rained timely and sufficiently the "Was" (autumn) crops of Juwari and Mung were good and so was the rape seed crop. But owing to insufficient rainfall, the "Wanda" (spring) crops were bad. The fodder was also scarce.

Wages and labour.—Labour is not drawn from any particular tribe but from the poorer members of the population. Brahuis also migrate from Jhallawan and Mekran to seek employment as agricultural labourers or shepherds in the Walpat and Ormara Niabat. Besides artisans and field labourers at the more important centres, a cooly class known as "Hamal" has existed from remote times who load and unload goods of traders for petty wages. They are drawn from the Gadra tribe. During the year under report, the demand for labour was equal to the supply.

Trade and Manufacture.—The trade of Las Bela may be divided into (1) maritime trade with the Indian and Persian Gulf ports, (2) land trade with Sind and (3) the land trade with Jhallawan and Mekran. Mekran supplies Las Bela with dates in exchange for grain, while wheat, wool and ghee are brought from Jhallawan, and the last-named two commodities re-exported to Sind. The principal centres of trade are Sonmiani, Ormara, Bela and Uthal. The mercantile classes are almost exclusively represented by Khojas and Hindus, the former being almost the sole capitalists of the fishing industry along the coast. The maritime trade is entirely carried on by country crafts which make runs as far as Zanzibar. From the ports merchandise is carried into the interior chiefly by camels. The exports chiefly consist of oilseeds, fish, fish-maws, sharkfins, wool, hides, ghee, mung, raw wool, dwarf-palm, raw and manufactured firewood, grass, gugal, gum, sheep and goats. The imports being piece-goods of Indian and European manufacture, cotton and silk cloth, rice, wheat, dates, sugar, tobacco, wood for boats and also juwari in times of drought and scarcity in the country. The duty on imports and exports during the year amounted to Rs. 1,10,000 against Rs. 1,34,274 during the preceding year. The decrease is due to the following facts: The quarantine against Karachi, a plague infected area, was most strict and discouraging to the traders. Quarantine was also established against Mekran where cholera broke out during the last winter.

Forests.—The State possesses about 80 square miles of forest land consisting of scattered patches of trees found principally along the beds of streams. Out of this about 32 square miles are under State supervision and yield an annual revenue of Rs. 260. They consist chiefly of "Timmer" and Babul trees and fodder grass. The rest contain chiefly Lai and Kanda trees, which are not considered of economic value. The work of forest supervision is done by the ordinary revenue establishment, the Naib being the chief local officer in each Niabat.

Public Works.—For the execution of Public Works which are necessarily few the State has only one Munsarim. Besides the roads the Public Works consist of rest-houses at Habb, Naka Kharrari, Sonmiani, Uthal, Wayara, and Bela and the various posts built for the use of the administrative officials at Habb, Naka Kharrari, Vindar, Liari, Sheh, Bela, Barar, Naka Jhao, Walpat, Kanraj, Thappi, Ormara, Killa, Dureji and Kotira, etc. The expenditure incurred in connection with these works amounted to Rs. 6,520 during the year.

Telegraph and Post Offices.—There are two offices in the State, one at Bela and the other at Sonmiani. The office at the former place is a combined post and telegraph office and the latter a branch post office; the rates in force in these are the Indian rates.

Mint.—The State possesses no mint. British coins are current.

General condition of the State and the people.—The general condition of the people was fairly good. The "Was" (autumn) crops were good and so was the rape seed crop. The 'Wanda" (spring) crops, however, were indifferent. The health of the people was generally good.

Excise.—Country liquor and bhang are produced in the State. Brandy and charas are imported from Karachi, the latter under a pass from the Political Agent, Kalat. The revenue from the country liquor, bhang, opium, etc., amounted to Rs. 1,351.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finances.

The total revenue from the various sources during the year amounted to Rs. 2,90,921, *i.e.*, Rs. 29,311 in excess of the estimated figure Rs. 2,61,610. The increase is due to increase in *sung* and land revenue.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,49,170, *i.e.*, Rs. 4,253 more than the estimated figure Rs. 2,44,917. The increase is due to the two unexpected visits of the Jam to Quetta, in May and again in October last.

The balance at the credit of the State on 31st March 1910 was Rs. 3,48,167-6-2.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

The State possesses but one dispensary at Bela established in 1888. A Hospital Assistant, assisted by a compounder is in charge of it. The cost of its maintenance during the year amounted to Rs. 1,952.

Births and deaths.—No record of births and deaths is kept in the State.

Sanitation.—Sweepers are employed in the State for the sanitation of Bela town and at the rest-houses along the Karachi-Bela route. They are also employed, as a private arrangement, by the people of Ormara.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,120 during the year.

Plague.—Plague broke out at Ormara towards the close of March 1910 during which 18 cases occurred of which 7 proved fatal. The disease was imported from Karachi. Quarantine has been established against Ormara throughout the State.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

The State possesses but one primary school at Bela. The curriculum of studies in the school is the same as that in the Punjab, except that Koran is taught with the other subjects. In order to popularise education no tuition fees are charged. A number of the poorer students are given scholarships by the State. The average of daily attendance of pupils in the year was 57. The total cost of the maintenance of the school amounted to Rs. 600. The number of the boys on 31st March 1910 was 71 against 34 in the preceding year.

In addition to this school Mullas give religious instructions to both boys and girls, and in return receive occasional presents from the parents of the children.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

The tomb of the late Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., B.S.C., and the little garden which surrounds it are well looked after and are in a very good condition.

2. No fanatical murder, raid or murder by any subject of Afghanistan or Persia or by any refugee, etc., was committed in the Las Bela State during the year.

3. No foreigner was murdered in the State.

4. Three persons committed suicide in the State.

5. Four local Muharrirs were employed in the Sadar and other offices.

MUHAMMED GUL KHAN,
Wazir, Las Bela State.

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